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Cummings

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

2. In the second part of the paper the problem of the existence of a solution of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is solved. It is shown that the system has a solution for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied.

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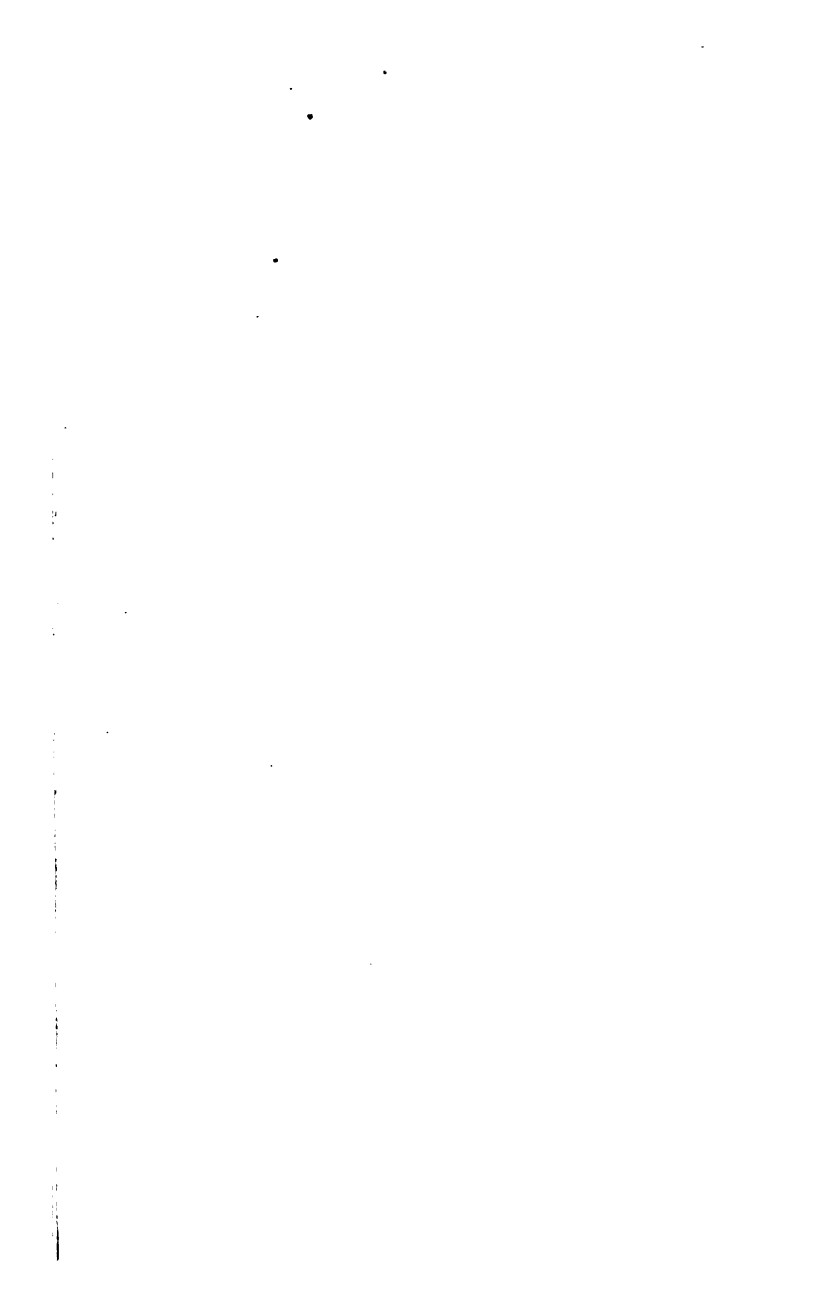
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INTRODUCTION

TO

ANCIENT AND MODERN

GEOGRAPHY,

ON THE PLAN OF

GOLDSMITH AND GUY;

COMPRISING

RULES FOR PROJECTING MAPS.

WITH AN ATLAS.

BY J. A. CUMMINGS.

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"An introduction to ancient and modern Geography, on the plan of Goldsmith and Guy; comprising rules for projecting maps. With an atlas. By J. A. Cummings."

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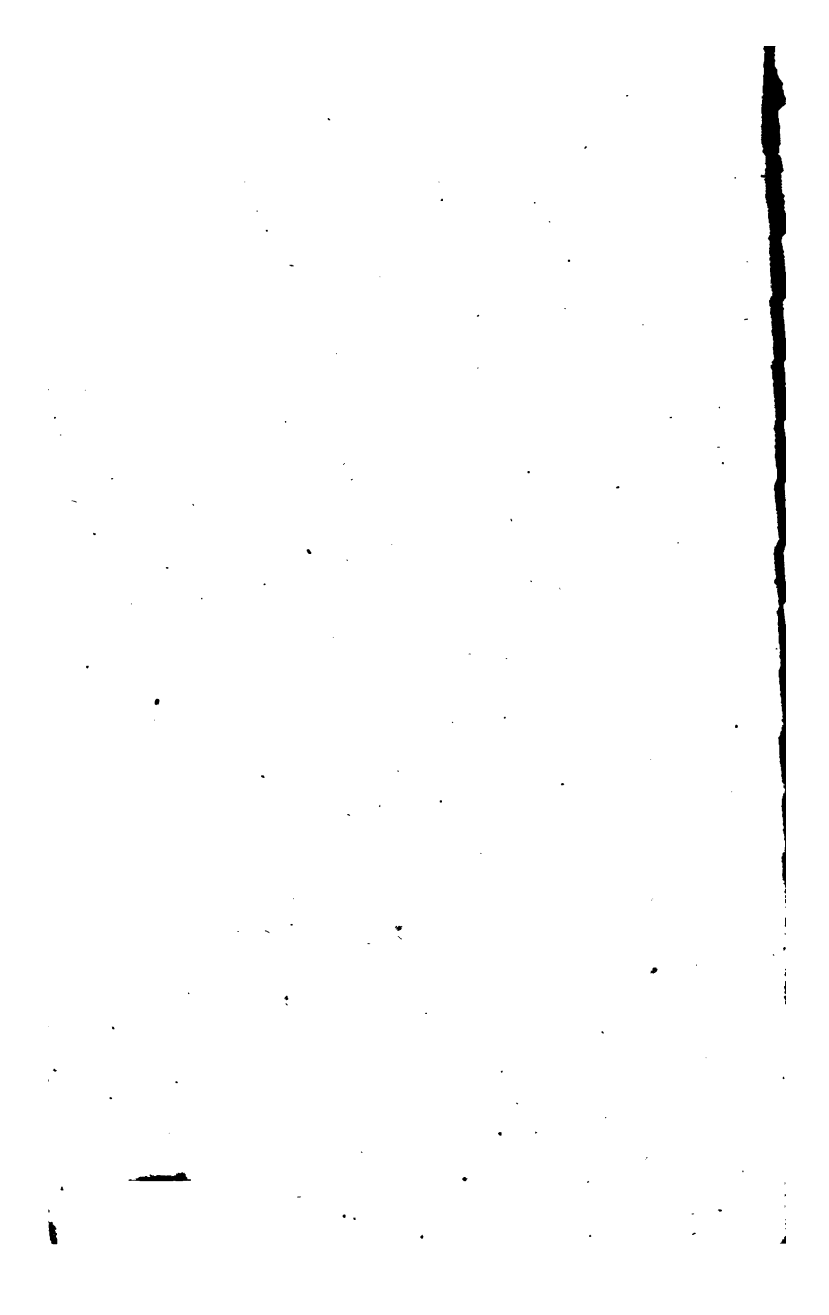


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SINCE the publication of the first edition of this work, no material alterations have been made, from a wish to avoid the great inconvenience, resulting from a want of uniformity in books, continued in the same schools, and used by the same classes. From the time which has elapsed since its first publication, and from several important changes which have taken place in the relative situation of our own country, as well as in that of others, it has been deemed necessary to revise the present edition, and to make such alterations and additions, as would render it more adapted to the present time. The original plan is still preserved, and as little variation made from the preceding editions, as was possible from the nature of the work.

Nov. 1821.

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PREFACE.

THIS Introduction to Geography is addressed to teachers of schools and academies, and to those parents, who have not had the benefit of regular and methodical instruction in this important branch of education.

The plan of GUY and GOLDSMITH has been adopted, because it is excellent; and had those writers been as full in their descriptions of the western continent, especially of the United States, as they have been of the eastern; or had there been no material objections to the American editions of Goldsmith, and especially to the maps which accompany them, this treatise would not have been added to the number of Geographies, already so great as to obstruct, rather than promote improvement.

That the following work has no errors nor defects, is not presumed. The nature of the subject does not admit perfection; but it is hoped, the errors are not material, nor the deficiencies more numerous, than are common to epitomes.

In estimating the merits of this work, that part which treats of ancient geography, and the rules and directions for projecting maps, deserves particular notice; and these, together with the following observations on the manner of teaching geography, will, it is presumed, give it some claim to attention.

It may be proper to notice several peculiarities in this compilation, the reasons of which may not be perfectly obvious.

In the first place, the many words printed in *italics* are designed to direct inexperienced teachers to the names of the most important places, and to such as are

generally to be found on the maps. And though the names of counties, towns, &c. in the work, greatly exceed those found on the maps, yet those which should be studied, till their situation be perfectly known, are by this means easily distinguished from others of less importance.

It may perhaps be thought, that the names of towns, rivers, &c. are many more than are necessary, when so small a part of them only are designated by Italics, as sufficient in a common course of study. But although enough are in Italics to give a good knowledge of Geography, yet it is sometimes desirable to become better acquainted with some one state or kingdom; or a child may have access to some large map, to which the parent may wish it should pay particular attention. This geography will be found a convenient directory for the purpose. So that, although the long catalogues of hard names, excepting those in Italics, be wholly omitted in a common course of lessons, they may still be useful for obtaining a more minute knowledge of any particular part of the world.

Figures in most instances have been preferred to letters, in expressing numbers. This has been done with a design to assist the memory. It is well known to experienced teachers, that a number expressed by figures is more easily remembered, than when written at full length.

The length and breadth of countries are for the most part omitted. This may be thought a defect. But it is of more importance that a child know the comparative extent of states and countries, than to learn their exact length and breadth in miles. A child cannot, from the book, as is usual, learn the length and breadth of many places, without confounding one with another. But by studying the maps he will soon easily recollect whether any one state is larger or smaller than another, and form some good conjecture what proportion they bear to one another.

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The same may be said with respect to the latitude and longitude, and the boundaries of places. Should the boundaries of all the countries and kingdoms in the world be learned from the book, which the pupil will always prefer to learning them from the map, they would not long be recollected, nor would there be any distinct idea of their extent and situation; but if taken from the map, they cannot but be recollected, and if faithfully studied two or three times over, a picture of the earth's surface will always be distinct and familiar to the mind.

The maps, which accompany this geography, are engraved from Wilkinson's, whose authority was, by the late Rev. Mr. Buckminster, pronounced as good as could be followed; and although some of them may appear too full of names for the use of learners, the inconvenience, should it be thought one, may easily be remedied by drawing a black mark with a pen under those words, to which particular attention is required. This sufficiently distinguishes the most important words, and for use, the maps will be rather benefited, than injured or defaced.

Besides Goldsmith and Guy, the authors, who have been consulted in making this compilation, are Pinkerton, Walker, Adams, Reeves, Evans, &c. In the part relating to the projection of maps, much assistance has been received from a learned and much respected friend.

The following observations are designed to assist teachers, who have had but imperfect, or no geographical instruction, and who may wish to adopt a method, which has been attended with great success.

In teaching geography, let the pupils always sit with their faces toward the north. Trifling as this

may appear, it is of great importance. Place the map of the world before them, and let them put their right hand on the letter E, the east side, and their left hand on the letter W, the west side. Show them the letter N, or the word North Pole, on the top of the map, for north; and the letter S, or South Pole, at the bottom, for the south. Then ask the following questions: What part of the map is north? The answer will be—the top. What part is south?—The bottom. On which hand is east?—The right. On which hand is west?—The left; varying and repeating the questions till the answers can be readily given.

Show them the equator, and ask whether it appears to divide the map into equal or unequal parts; their answer will in some measure serve to explain the word *equator*, and at the same time to fix the meaning of it in their minds.

When two or three particulars have been shown or explained, the learners should be immediately required to give them; and the questions and answers should be repeated so often and in so quick succession, that it will appear almost like trifling; and not more than two, three, or four new questions should be asked before they be put with previous ones, always observing to ask those most frequently, which appear most difficult to be remembered.

Learners should always be required, for a considerable time at least, to point out the place asked either with their finger, or something they may hold in their hand for the purpose. In this way the pupils must always *see* the place, and the teacher will know it *is* seen. And nothing valuable in geography can be learnt till it be conveyed to the mind by the sense of *seeing*, and there fixed by frequent repetition.

After teaching the points of compass, E. W. N. and S. on the map, and which line the equator is, require each one to point to Europe, Asia, Africa,

N. America, S. America, the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, the Northern, and the Southern oceans; and let the finger be kept on the last named place, till another be asked. These questions should be repeated till each scholar can move his hand from one to another, in every direction, without hesitation. When these become familiar, as they will in a few minutes, if asked in haste and with proper variation, add a few more questions, by naming some of the largest islands or seas. Then proceed to ask the principal divisions in Africa, and in N. and S. America; first pointing out the names of the places, and then requiring the *pupils* to do it, as fast as the questions are asked; always obliging them to name in what part the place is situated, according to the following examples.

Where is Lapland?—In the north of Europe.

Where is Patagonia?—At the southern extremity of S. America.

Where is China?—The east part of Asia.

Where is cape Verd?—The west part of Africa.

Where is Kamtschatka?—Northeast part of Asia.

Where are the Russian settlements?—Northwest of N. America.

Where is Arabia?—In the southwest part of Asia.

Where is Spain?—In the southwest part of Europe.

Where is Ethiopia?—Near the centre of Africa.

These answers include nearly all the variety, necessary to be given, unless the place or town be situated on a river, island, gulf, &c. when the situation will readily suggest the answer.

After freely exercising the pupils in this manner, the boundaries should be commenced on the map of the world.

In the first place, make a dotted line with a pen from Cape Horn to the edge of the map, where write 56, for the degree of latitude, in which the cape is

south ; and then, as expressed in Italics on page 4th in the geography, require the learners to give the extent, and at the same time to move their hand from the cape to the north pole, as they repeat the words taken from the mouth of the teacher, and not by any means reading them in the book ; and then say ; America is bounded east by the —— ocean, and west by the —— ocean. When this can be correctly read by looking on the map, the pupils should study by themselves, till they can nearly or quite repeat it without looking on the map.

Then make a dotted line from the Cape of Good Hope to the edge of the map, and write 35, and requiring the scholars to point every thing they name, teach them to say ; Africa is bounded N. by the Mediterranean sea. which separates it from Europe ; S. it terminates in the Cape of Good Hope, 35 degrees S. latitude ; it is bounded E. by the Indian ocean, and W. by the Atlantic ocean. This should be studied till it can be nearly repeated. When ever a sea, river, or mountain separates any two places, it should always be mentioned in giving the boundary, as the Mediterranean sea, in giving the boundary of Africa ; because it not only gives the boundary of a particular place, but at the same time it gives three places in their relative situation. It may be observed, that for the sake of order, it will be convenient to give the opposite sides in connexion, as N. and S. E. and W.

After the extent and boundaries of America and Africa can easily be given, proceed to Europe and Asia, which are easier. Then teach the boundaries of the United States from the same map, where it will be seen from the situation of the words, that the United States are bounded N. by Canada, S. by the Floridas, W. by the river Mississippi, which separates them from Louisiana, and E. by the Atlantic ocean. This was the old boundary, and it will be convenient for the

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learner to retain it on account of the opposite position of the words Canada and Florida, Atlantic and Mississippi; and it may be observed, that the position of the names of the places is in general sufficient, without perplexing children with tracing the obscure winding lines, which are the real boundaries.

The pupils should be exercised considerably in reading and reciting these boundaries, and in giving the situation of the large islands, seas, countries, &c. in different parts of the map, before they proceed to other boundaries.

Questions should be asked relating to parts of the world very distant, and in various directions; as, Where is Russia?—Where is Egypt?—Where is Hindostan?—Where is Mexico? &c. This sudden transition from one part to another, will the sooner make them familiar.

The questions on the map of the world, found in the latter part of the book, may now be studied. When the above boundaries, and the most conspicuous places on the map of the world, can be readily given, the map of the United States should be commenced; first by giving the boundary of the whole, as before directed; then showing the several New England states, so that each pupil can read them on the map; and let them be studied till they be committed to memory. Proceed in the same manner with the Middle, Western, and Southern States, and Louisiana. When the divisions are learned from the maps, so that they can readily be given, begin with the individual states, requiring the boundaries, towns, rivers, and mountains of one or two states at a lesson, as may best suit the age and capacity of the learner, remembering that short lessons and often reciting, are much better in the first, even if it be not in the second course. It will not be forgotten, that the towns, rivers, mountains, islands, &c. thus to be gotten on the maps, are, for the aid of teachers not familiar with this subject, found in the geography

printed in *italics*, except the *capitals* of each state and country, which are printed in SMALL CAPITALS. In giving the towns, it may be useful to begin with the capital, which will be easily recollected, if the design of this order be previously made known. There are a few places in *italics*, not to be found on the maps. The teacher need not trouble the pupils to commit these to memory, unless there be access to some larger map, where their situation can be seen; for without maps, committing them to memory will be of little benefit.

Most of the United States are so regular, that no one by inspecting them can mistake their boundaries. So far as any are irregular, it may be proper to state them, after observing, that the object of giving the boundaries is not that the young student should know precisely every curvature and angle in the boundary lines, but that a picture of all the important objects in their relative position may, by keeping the eye long fixed on them, be so impressed upon the mind, that it shall never be effaced.

Though the state of Maine is not exactly square, it will be sufficiently correct to say, it is bounded N. by Canada, S. by the Atlantic ocean, W. by New Hampshire, and E. by the river St. Croix, which separates it from New Brunswick.

N. B. Whenever a river, mountain, gulf, &c. is between two countries, in giving the boundaries it should always be mentioned, that it separates one from the other.

Rhode Island is bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, S. by, &c.

Delaware is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, S. and W. by Maryland, and E. by Delaware bay and river, which separates it from New Jersey.

Maryland is bounded N. by —, S. and W. by the Potowmac river, which separates it from Virginia, and E. by Delaware and the Atlantic ocean.

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Virginia is bounded N. by Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Ohio river, which separates it from Ohio, S. by N. Carolina, W. by Kentucky, and E. by the Chesapeake and the Atlantic ocean.

S. Carolina is bounded N. by —, S. E. by the Atlantic ocean, and S. W. by the Savannah river, which separates it from Georgia.

The boundaries of the *other* states, east of the Mississippi, are so plain, they need not here be given; and no boundaries in the whole American continent, but those of the United States, need ever be required.

When the large towns are situated on rivers, as they sometimes are, especially in Virginia, it will be best to have them recited thus—Alexandria, on the Potomac; Fredericksburg and Leeds, on the Rappahannoc, &c.

It will not be profitable to confine the young mind long to any one part of the earth after having taken a general survey of it; for although the first impressions may in a measure soon be lost, still two benefits will be realized. The child will be encouraged by his progress, that he may soon be able to say, he has been through his geography, which is by no means unimportant; strange and hard names will in some measure become familiar and easy. The next course will be easier, and less discouraging, and the learner may be required to be more thorough. No small injury is frequently done to young persons, by attempting to make them perfect in what they the first time commit to memory, especially if it be somewhat difficult. This by some will be censured as erroneous; but it has been proved true by long and successful experience.

In preparing the map of Europe, let the instructor dot a line from the Strait of Gibraltar to the margin, and there write 36; then make a mark on

each side of the map, against 45° and 55° , and consider Europe as divided into three parts; the southern, contained between 36° and 45° , the middle, between 45° and 55° , and the northern, between 55° and about 73° of north latitude; and it will be seen that Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Turkey are in the southern division; Scotland, Denmark, Norway, Lapland, Sweden, and the northern part of Russia, in the northern; and that the middle division contains the other countries. By studying Europe in these three divisions, the latitude and climate of each will more distinctly be recollected.

In giving the towns, where there are many in a country, it is best to give those which are northern, southern, eastern, western, or central, separate from each other, as thus; the towns in the northern part of Spain, are Bilboa, Pampalona, and Burġos; in the southern part, Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, Grenada, &c.

To assist in giving the boundaries of places in Europe, some of the least obvious may be stated.

Portugal is bounded N. and E. by Spain, S. and W. by the Atlantic ocean.

Spain is bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France, S. by the Strait of Gibraltar, which separates it from Africa, E. by — sea, and W. by Portugal and the Atlantic.

Italy is bounded N. by the Alps, or Switzerland, which separates it from Germany; S. and W. by the — sea, and E. by — gulf, which separates it from Turkey.

Turkey is bounded N. by Hungary and Poland, S. by —, E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea, which separates it from Asia, and W. by —, which separates it from Italy.

Denmark is bounded N. and W. by the North Sea, S. by Germany, and E. by the Baltic.

Norway is bounded N. by Lapland, S. and W. by the North sea, and E. by Sweden.

Sweden is bounded N. by Lapland, S. by the Baltic, which separates it from —, W. by —, and E. by Russia.

Russia is bounded N. by —, S. by the Black sea, E. by —, and W. by Sweden, the Baltic, and Poland.

France is bounded N. by the Netherlands and the English Channel, which separates it from —, S. by the gulf of — and the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from Spain, E. by Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, and W. by —.

Germany is bounded N. by Denmark and the Baltic, S. by Italy and Switzerland, E. by Poland and Hungary, and W. by the Netherlands and France.

Poland is bounded N. by Prussia and the Baltic, S. by Hungary and Turkey, E. by —, and W. by Germany.

Hungary is bounded N. by Poland, S. and E. by Turkey, and W. by —.

The situation of the other divisions will be sufficient, without the boundaries, thus: Switzerland is situated between Germany on the N. and Italy on the S. Prussia is situated between the Baltic on the N. and Poland on the S. The kingdom of the Netherlands is situated N. of France and W. of Germany. Britain and Ireland are W. of Europe.

With these boundaries and situations, the towns, rivers, &c. of each country should at the same time be learned, giving one or two countries, as may be found convenient, for a lesson. The countries and kingdoms in the three divisions of Europe should frequently be called for, by asking—what does the southern—what does the northern—what does the middle division of Europe contain? If these be only read on the map, once or twice in a day, in a few days they will be remembered without any other study.

The questions on the map of Europe, in the latter

part of the book, may here be introduced. The situation of the islands with their principal towns, and of the seas, gulfs, capes, and mountains, should be attended to, and some of the principal towns should be promiscuously asked.

After giving the boundary of Asia, begin with Turkey, which is bounded N. by the Black sea, S. by Arabia, E. by Persia, and W. by the Mediterranean.

Arabia is bounded N. by —, S. by the Arabian sea, and the strait of Babelmandel, W. by the — sea, which separates it from Egypt in Africa, and E. by the Persian gulf, which separates it from Persia.

Persia is bounded N. by the — sea, S. by the — sea, W. by Turkey, and E. by the river Indus, which separates it from Hindostan.

Hindostan is bounded N. by Tartary, S. it terminates in cape — about 8 degrees north latitude; it is bounded E. by the bay of Bengal and Birma, or the Birman empire, and W. by the Arabian sea and the river Indus, which separates it from Persia.

The Birman empire is bounded N. by China and Thibet, S. by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from the island of Sumatra, E. by the Chinese sea, and W. by the sea of Bengal and Hindostan.

China is bounded N. by the *great wall*, which separates it from Chinese Tartary, S. by the Birman empire, and the Chinese sea, W. by Thibet, and E. by the Pacific ocean.

The same attention should be paid to the islands, gulfs, straits, and rivers, as was required respecting Europe.

Africa is so little known, and the extent of the several divisions so uncertain, that no boundaries need be given. It may be well for the purpose of assisting the memory, to point out several countries together and connect them in one question; as, What and where are the Mahometan states? What separates them from the Great Desert? What countries between the Great Desert and the gulf of Guinea? How is the coast of Guinea divided? What coun-

tries between Benin and the Cape of Good Hope? What countries on the southeast coast of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope and the lake Maravi? What countries in the eastern part, between the lake Maravi and the strait of Babelmandel? What countries in the northeast of Africa along the coast of the Red sea? The towns in Egypt and in Abyssinia should be required; and the rivers, the mountains, the N. S. E. and W. capes, and the several clusters of islands and their situation. The teachers will, by the book and the map, be able to point out the answers to all the above questions, without any difficulty.

In South America, the boundaries may be omitted; but in most of the divisions, two, three, or more towns should be given; and those most important are found in the book, printed in Italics. The mountains, the large rivers, the islands, and especially the West Indies, and their situation, and the N. S. E. and W. capes, should be carefully studied; likewise, the British and Spanish Dominions in North America, with their principal towns, rivers, lakes, &c. and some of the largest islands in the several clusters in the Pacific ocean; but it will not be necessary to oblige the learner to commit them all to memory.

The course may be completed with the map of Great Britain. This country is so important in its relation to almost every part of the world, that it should be studied with particular attention.

After becoming acquainted with the maps, latitude and longitude will easily be learned. It will be best not to teach them both at once, or on the same day, lest, as the words are somewhat similar, the meaning of them be confounded.

First explain the word *latitude*, which perhaps for use in geography, cannot be done more intelligibly than to say it means *side*. This a child will understand; and he will at once perceive, after being shown the equator, that a part of the map is on the north side, and a part on the south side of it; and when he is told

that all places on the north side of the equator are in *north latitude*, and all on the south side are in *south latitude*, he will easily answer the following questions, and give the reasons. What latitude is the Cape of Good Hope? The answer is, south latitude. Why is it south latitude? Because it is south of the equator.—What latitude is the island of Newfoundland? North latitude. How many degrees is Newfoundland north latitude? By looking on the extremities of the line, which passes through the island from the right hand to the left, it will be seen to be about 50 degrees north latitude. What latitude is New Zealand? South latitude. Why is it south latitude? Because it is south of the equator. How many degrees south is it? About 40. Many questions of this kind should occasionally, for several days, be put to the learners; and when they understand latitude, so as to give any place by looking on the map; teach them longitude, the meaning of which word, they may be informed, is *lengthwise*. And they should be taught, that the curve or bent line, or the meridian passing from the north pole through England or London, and the western part of Africa, to the south pole, is the one which divides the map, as it respects longitude; and that all places on the right hand, or east of this line, are in east longitude, and that all on the left hand, or west side, as far as the 180th degree, are in west longitude. Then ask, What longitude is Madagascar? East longitude. Why is it east longitude? Because it is east of the meridian of London.—How many degrees is it east longitude? Look on the equator, where the two lines each side of Madagascar cross it, and it will be found that it is between 40° and 50° . What longitude are Cape Verd islands? West longitude. Why are they west longitude? Because they are west of the meridian of London. How many degrees are they west? Between 20° and 30° .

After longitude is well understood, both latitude and longitude may be asked of the same place. It will be sufficient, that lat. and long. be easily found on

the map, and read, without committing them to memory.

Whilst studying the maps, as above directed, the definitions, at the beginning of the geography, and the different governments and religions, towards the end of the volume, should be committed to memory in morning lessons. If the maps be hastily run over the first time, a second course is recommended, before much attention be given to the geography itself. In reading and studying the geography, the catalogues of names may be read only, or wholly omitted, as the teacher may choose; but what relates to the description of countries, to the climate, soil, productions, curiosities, manners, customs, &c. should be studied for recitation. These need not be wholly committed to memory, but they should be studied, so as to be recited nearly in the words, in which they are expressed in the book. The mind is more *strengthened* and *improved* by reciting with some latitude, than by being confined to the words themselves.

In studying the geography, reference should be constantly made to the maps for every word, that can be found on them, especially to those that are designated by Italics, as most important.

Whenever words occur in reading, whose signification is not perfectly well known, they should be marked with a lead pencil, or with a pen, carefully looked in a dictionary, and prepared to be given at recitation. This is one of the best exercises, that can be given. It combines several advantages. It is the best method of learning to spell; for without spelling the word correctly, it cannot be found in the dictionary. It tends to make the hardest words familiar and more easy in the pronunciation. It strengthens the memory. it enriches the mind with the signification of words, without which nothing can be understood, and it is one of the most effectual methods to induce a habit of study and attention.

In studying that part, which treats of ancient geography, it is very important that scholars be furnish-

ed with an *ancient map*. The publishers of this geography have engraved one for the purpose, but its size does not admit of its being bound in the atlas accompanying this volume; but for the use of schools, it may be purchased separate, at a moderate price. After becoming acquainted with the modern maps, it will not be necessary to learn the boundaries of ancient places, for although the modern divisions of the earth vary in many instances from the ancient, yet they so nearly correspond, that it will in general be sufficiently correct for young persons, to learn the ancient names of places, rivers, &c. which answer to the modern.

Ancient geography is of more importance, than is perhaps generally imagined. In reading ancient history it is almost indispensable. It gives a view of the places recorded in the Bible, excites additional interest in studying the Scriptures, connects events, and greatly facilitates the recollection of them. The history of any country without a knowledge of its geography, loses its reality, and to youth appears almost visionary.

Questions relating to ancient geography, the curiosities of nature, the view of the universe, and the globes, are omitted; not that they are unimportant, but they would have enlarged the volume too much. And after teaching the maps, and the first part of the geography, as above directed, and examining the pupils by the questions in the latter part of the book, questions relating to any other part may easily be supplied by the teacher.

The definitions of the parts of the globe should mostly be committed to memory, if there be a globe for the purpose of showing and explaining them. But without a globe, little or no correct idea can be formed of them, and there is no benefit in learning what cannot be understood.

Whenever the pupils are required to learn these definitions, first show on the globe the circles, poles, &c. so that on naming them they can instantly lay

their finger on each. When they can do this, the labour of committing them to memory is greatly diminished.

Few problems are given for solution on the globe. The reason is, they are almost useless. They who do not understand astronomy, are taught to believe they acquire a knowledge of it by solving these problems; but without some previous knowledge of that science, most of the problems are unintelligible; and although they may be performed, they convey no distinct idea. However, a few of the most easy and useful, and such as deserve attention, are inserted; but the best use the learner can make of the globe, is to find the natural and civil divisions of the earth so often, as to render the whole surface perfectly familiar. For this purpose, write the names of all the oceans, continents, the largest seas and islands, for the first exercise; then those divisions of Europe, Asia, Africa, and N. and S. America, which are most conspicuous, and most easily found on the globe, for five other exercises. A child, finding these a few times, will obtain more valuable knowledge of the globe, than he would by spending months in solving the problems.

The projection of maps is a pleasing and useful exercise, and ought not to be neglected in the education of youth.

The method of teaching geography here recommended, may by many be thought tedious, but a patient study of the maps is the only way in which valuable and useful knowledge of this subject can be acquired. By studying in this manner, the relative situation of places *must* be known. The recollection of hard names will be greatly facilitated by the *sense of seeing*; the impression on the mind will be more deep and permanent, and the time requisite for a familiar acquaintance with all parts of the earth needs not exceed six or eight weeks; especially after the teacher has acquired some experience.

These observations on the manner of teaching geography are, with diffidence, submitted to the public.

It is apprehended they may have the appearance of too great simplicity; but they are the result of long practice. The method has been attended with success in the long course of instruction, in which the author has been engaged; and it is hoped these hints may be useful to those teachers, who have not had the advantage of much study or experience.

GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the earth.

The earth is a large globe, the diameter of which is nearly eight thousand miles, and its circumference nearly twenty-five thousand.

The earth is known to be round, because this shape only will account for the relative appearance of the heavenly bodies, when viewed from different places; because the surface of every part of the ocean and every large body of water is manifestly convex; and because navigators have often sailed round it.

The earth is 95 millions of miles from the sun, from which it receives its light and heat. It moves round the sun once in a year in an oblique direction, which occasions the change of the seasons, and is constantly turning on its own axis, making a complete revolution every day, which occasions the change of day and night.

The first natural division of the earth is into land and water.

The surface of the earth is diversified with hills, plains, mountains, and vallies. It is inhabited by an infinite variety of animals; at the head of which man is placed; and over all which he presides.

More than two thirds of the earth's surface is covered with water; which is stored with fish for the convenience and support of man.

The different parts of the land are called continents;

DEFINITIONS.

islands, peninsulas, isthmuses, capes, promontories, mountains, and shores or coasts.

The different parts of water are called oceans, seas, lakes, gulfs or bays, channels, straits, creeks, roads, havens or harbours, friths or estuaries, sounds, and rivers.

LAND.

A *continent* is a vast extent of land, and is no where entirely separated by water. There are three continents; the eastern, containing *Europe, Asia, and Africa*; the western, containing *North and South America*; and the continent of *New Holland*. *Europe, Asia, and Africa* are sometimes separately called continents.

An *Island* is a portion of land, surrounded by water; as *Newfoundland, Cuba, England, Ireland*.

A *penin'sula* is a portion of land, almost surrounded by water; as the *More'a* in Greece, or the kingdoms of *Spain and Portugal* in Europe.

An *isthmus* is a neck of land, which connects a peninsula to the main land, or two parts of a continent; as the isthmus of *Da'rien*, the isthmus of *Su'cz*, the isthmus of *Cor'inth*.

A *prom'ontory* is a high land extending into the sea.

A *Cape* is the extremity of a promontory, or of a peninsula; as *Cape Horn, Cape Clear, Cape St. Vincent*.

A *mountain* is a vast elevation of land; as the *White mountains*, the *Green mountains*, the *Andes*.

A *coast* is the edge of the land bordering upon the sea.

A *shore* is the coast of the sea, or the bank of a river.

WATER.

An *ocean* is a vast extent of water, not entirely separated by land; as the *Pacific*, the *Indian*, the *Atlantic*; the *Northern* and *Southern* oceans.

A *sea* is a less extent of water, mostly surrounded by land; as the *Mediterranean* and the *Baltic* seas.

A *lake* is a collection of water surrounded by land ; as lakes *Ontario*, *Erie*, *Huron*, *Mich'igan*, *Superior*, *Champlain*.

A *gulf* or *bay* is a part of the sea, extending into the land ; as the *gulf of Mexico*, the *gulf of St. Lawrence* ; *Baffin's*, *Hudson's*, and *James' bays*.

A *strait* is a narrow passage of water, connecting two seas, or bodies of water ; as the *strait of Gibraltar*, the *strait of Magellan*.

A *channel* is a passage of water from one sea to another, wider than a strait ; as the *English channel*, *St. George's channel*.

A *creek* is a narrow part of the sea, extending into the land.

A *haven* or *harbour* is a small part of the sea, almost surrounded by land, where ships may lie in safety ; as *Boston harbour*, *Milford haven*.

A *road* is a place of anchorage at some distance from shore, where vessels lie, when waiting for wind or tide to put out to sea, or to carry them into harbour ; as *Nantasket road*, below *Boston harbour*, and *Hampton road*, at the mouth of *James' river*.

An *estuary* or a *frith* is the widening of a river towards its mouth into an arm of the sea ; as the *frith of Forth*, the *frith of Clyde*.

A *sound* is a strait so shallow, that it may be sounded or measured with a lead and line ; as *Long Island sound*, the *sound of Mull*.

A *river* is a large land-stream of water ; as the *Connecticut*, the *Merrimack*, the *Hudson*.

THE WORLD.

THERE are five grand divisions of the earth, *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*, and the continent of *New Holland* ; besides several clusters of islands. which are designated by particular names, as the *East and West Indies*, *Australasia*, *Polynesia*.

AMERICA.

Europe is the smallest grand division of the earth, but it is distinguished for its government and laws; for the cultivation of its soil, the intelligence, learning, activity, and enterprise of its inhabitants.

In Asia the human race was first planted, and there occurred the most remarkable transactions, recorded in the Bible.

Africa has always been in a state of barbarism, if we except Egypt, where were the ancient fathers of learning, and Carthage, once the formidable rival of the Roman empire.

America is remarkable for its size, and for the grandeur of its mountains, lakes, and rivers. Except the United States, and the European possessions, it is uncultivated, and inhabited only by savages and wild beasts. Many parts of it are yet unknown. It is often called the New World.

AMERICA.

THE *American continent* is the largest grand division of the globe. It extends from *Cape Horn*, in 56° south latitude, to the *Northern ocean*, or to the *north pole*, and is bounded east by the *Atlantic ocean*, and west by the *Pacific*. It was unknown to the civilized world, till, in 1492, a little more than 300 years ago, *Christopher Columbus*, a native of *Gen'oa*, under the patronage of *Isabella*, queen of *Spain*, made the first voyage across the *Atlantic*, and discovered *San Salvador*, one of the *Bahama islands*.

In the same voyage he discovered *Cuba*, *Hispanio'la*, or *St. Domin'go*, and soon after, other *West India islands*, and visited the continent at the northern part of *South America*.

The vast quantities of gold and silver found here invited the *Spaniards* to conquer and colonize the country, which they did with more than savage cruelty to the innocent natives.

This continent is divided into *North and South America*, by a line, crossing the *isthmus of Da'rien*, between

AMERICA.

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Veragua and Panama, about 7 or 8 degrees north latitude. Between North and South America is a large body of Islands, called the West Indies.

EXTENT.

	Length.	Stat. mls.	Breadth.
The whole continent is about	9000		
North America	4500		4500
South America	4600		3000

NATURAL DIVISIONS OF N. AMERICA.

Mountains. *Stony mountains* and *Mount Elias*, towards the northwest coast; the *Apala'chian*, in the United States; and the *Cordil'eras* of Mexico.

Lakes. *Slave lake*, *Win'nipeg*, lakes *Superior*, *Michigan'*, *Huron*, *E'rie*, *Onta'rio*, and *Champlain'*.

Rivers. *Mackenzie's*, *Saskashawan*, *Nelson*, *St. Lawrence*, *Hudson* or *North river*, *Delaware*, *Susquehannah*, *Potow'mac*, *Ohio*, *Illinois*, *Missouri*, *Mississippi*, *Rio Bravo*, *Columbia* or *Or'egon*, *Colora'do*.

Bays, Gulfs, &c. *Baffin's*, *Hudson's*, and *James' bays*; *gulf of St. Lawrence*, *Massachusetts bay*, *Long Island sound*, *Delaware* and *Chesapeake bays*, *gulf of Mexico*, *gulf of California*, *bay of Campeachy*, and *bay of Honduras*.

Straits. *Baffin's* or *Davis' straits*, *Hudson's strait*, *strait of Belle Isle*, *Bhering's strait*.

Peninsulas. *Nova Scotia*, *California*, and *Yucatan'*.

Isthmuses. The *isthmus of Da'rien* or *Pana'ma*.

Islands. *Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton*, *St. John's*, *Sable*, *Rhode Island*, *Long Island*, *Bermudas*, and the *West Indies*.

Capes. *Cape Farewell*, *Cape Sable*, *C. Ann*, *C. Cod*, *C. May* and *C. Hen'lopen*, *C. Charles* and *C. Henry*, *C. Hat'teras*, *C. Lookout*, *C. Fear*, *C. Blan'co*, *C. St. Lucas*.

AMERICA.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The territory of North America is divided between the United States, and the colonies of Denmark, Russia, Great Britain, France and Spain. Much of it is occupied by the native Indians, who form a great number of independent tribes, but the sovereignty is claimed by the powers above named.

DANISH AMERICA.

Denmark claims only Greenland, a cold and barren tract of country, in the northeastern extremity of America. It is not determined whether it is an island, or part of the continent. The Danish colony here consists of 5700 inhabitants. They live principally by fishing, and they are visited occasionally by the whale fishermen on the coast.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

This consists of an extensive tract of country, the limits of which are not defined, claimed by Russia, in the north-western part of the continent; on which the Russian American trading company has made several settlements. The whole number of Russian inhabitants is estimated at 800. The principal settlements are *Rodiak* and *Sitka*.

The *Northwest coast*, south of these settlements, is claimed by Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and Spain, and the boundaries of their respective territories are yet unsettled.

Rivers. The *Or'egon* or *Columbia* is the principal.

Islands. *Cross*, *Queen Charlotte's*, *Nootka*.

These territories are but imperfectly known. They have been visited principally for their fur trade. The natives, from ill treatment, have become hostile to those, who frequent the coast, and often inhumanly massacre them.

AMERICA.

FRENCH AMERICA.

France owns in North America only the small islands of Miquelon and St Pierre, situated near the south coast of Newfoundland, from which the cod fishery is advantageously carried on.

THE INDEPENDENT INDIAN NATIONS.

The Independent Indian nations inhabit the interior parts of North America, extending from the Spanish dominions to unknown regions in the north.

The Indians however are not confined to this country. There are various tribes of them in different parts of the United States; they are indeed dispersed over almost the whole continent.

There is among the various tribes a general resemblance, though not a perfect similarity. They are of common stature, straight, erect in their gait, and of an olive, or copper complexion. Their hair is long, straight, and black. Their motion is generally slow, though they are capable of great speed; their countenance is sedate and thoughtful. They are averse to labour and study, and much addicted to intoxication. They are faithful to their friends, but cruel and implacable to their enemies; are patient of suffering, and seem almost to exult under the tortures inflicted by their conquerors. They will never forgive an injury, nor rest satisfied till they have requited a favour.

The men are mostly engaged in war, hunting, and fishing; the women in more servile employments, imposed on them by the men. They are frequently, especially in warm climates, almost destitute of clothing; and such as they have is mostly made of skins of beasts.

They live in low, miserable huts, constructed of logs, bark, and the boughs of trees, called *wigwams*. They are fond of ornaments, such as pendants, rings, and jewels, which are profusely attached to their nose, ears, and arms. Many attempts have been made to civilize and

instruct those within the territory of the United States ; but to little purpose. They retire from the cultivated field and the abode of industry, and delight to range their native woods.

BRITISH AMERICA.

BRITISH AMERICA is divided into *New Britain*, *Upper* and *Lower Canada*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, and the islands of *Newfoundland*, *Cape Bre'ton*, *Prince Edward's Island* or *St. John's*, and the *Bermuda* or *Summer Islands*.

NEW BRITAIN.

New Britain comprises *Labrador*, *New South Wales*, and *New North Wales*.

Towns, Ports, or } *Fort York*, *Churchill*, *Severn*,
Trading Houses. } *Albany*, *Moose*, *Nain*, *Hope'dale*,
and many others.

Rivers. *Churchill*, *Nelson*, *Severn*, *Albany*, *Moose*.

New Brit'ain is cold and barren, generally rocky, abrupt and mountainous ; and abounds with lakes and rivers. It is valuable only for its fishery, and its fur trade with the natives, many of whom are known by the name of *Es'quimaux Indians*. They are free and independent, though the country, in which they live, is called *British America*.

UPPER CANADA.

Towns. *York*, *Kingston*, *New'ark*, *Queenstown*, *Chip'pawa*, *Elizabethtown*.

Lakes. The lakes *Ontario*, *Erie*, *St. Clair*, *Huron*, *Superior*, *Rainy Lake*, *Lake of the Woods*, and *Win'nipeg*, are in the southern borders of this country.

Nipissing, *Simcoe*, *St. Anne*, *Sturgeon*, and *St. Joseph* are considerable collections of water.

Rivers. The *St. Lawrence*, the *Ot'tawas*, *Moose*, and *Albany* rivers have their source in this country. There are also the *Trent*, the *Thames*, the *Chip'pawa*.

BRITISH AMERICA.

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LOWER CANADA.

Towns. Quebec', Montreal', Trois Rivières, La Prairie, Sorelle'.

Mountains. The mountains in Canada are not high. Several branches of the *Stony Mountains*, which pervade this country, are the most remarkable.

Lakes. Temiscamming, Abitibbe, and Mistissinny.

Rivers. St. Lawrence, Ot'tawas, or U'tawas, Sorelle', St. Francis, Saguenai, Black.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Towns. St Johns, Fredericktown, St. Andrews.

Rivers. St. Johns is the only river of any consequence.

Bays. Chaleur, Merram's'chi, and Verte bays. Chignecto bay, the *Bay of Fundy*, and Pas'samaquod'dy, border on this province.

Islands. Grand Menan', Deer, and Campo Bello.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Towns. Halifax, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Windsor.

Rivers. The rivers are small and inconsiderable. The largest are Annapolis, St. Croix, and Kennetcook.

Bays. The bays are numerous, especially on the eastern coast. The *Bay of Fundy* is the largest. It is remarkable for its tides, which rise with great rapidity to the height of thirty, and sometimes even to sixty feet, in the narrower parts, as in Chignec'to channel. The other principal bays are Canceau, Torbay, St. Catherine's, St. Mary's, Chebucto, St. Margaret's, and Mahone bay.

Capes. Cape Sable, Canceau, d'Or, St. Mary, Sambro's head, Pope's head, and Lewis or St. George.

ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Towns. Placen'tia, *St. Johns*, and *Bonavis'ta*.

Harbours & Bays. Fortunate, Placen'tia, *St. Mary's*, Conception, Trinity, *Bonavis'ta*, *Notre Dame*, *White bay*, and *Bay of Islands*.

Capes. *Cape Bay*, *Cape Race*, *Cape St. Francis*, *Cape Bonavis'ta*, *Cape de Grat*.

Banks. *Great Bank*, *Green Bank*, *False Bank*, *Banquas*, *Sand Island Shoals*, *Whale Bank*, *Bank of St. Peters*.

These banks are celebrated for their cod fishery, in which have been annually employed, by the United States and Great Britain, more than three thousand vessels and a hundred thousand men.

ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

Towns. *Sydney*, *Arichat*, and *Lou'isburg*.

Harbours. *Arichat*, *Lou'isburg*, *Main*, and *St. Peters*.

ISLAND OF ST. JOHNS.

Town. *Char'lottetown*.

There are many other bays, capes, and islands, in and around the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, and the island of *Newfoundland*. Some of the other principal islands are *Anticosti*, *Magdalen Isles*, *Percee*, *Belle isle*.

British America is extensive, mountainous, and barren; abounding with lakes, rivers, and bays, which afford plenty of fish. It is excessively cold in winter, and the snow falls to a great depth, and covers the earth, especially in the north, a great part of the year.

The summer is short, but warm, and vegetation is rapid. The fur trade and fisheries render the British dominions exceedingly valuable.

UNITED STATES.

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BERMUDAS OR SUMMER ISLANDS.

The *Bermu'das* are a cluster of about four hundred islands, situated in the Atlantic ocean, east of the southern part of the United States. The islands are small, and most of them separated by narrow channels. The land is poor, and of no great value to Great Britain, but as a station for ships, or for a place of recruit in the West India trade.

UNITED STATES.

THE United States may be considered under four general divisions; the northern or eastern, the middle, the southern, and western states.

Eastern states, or N. England	{ Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,	Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
Middle states.	{ New York, New Jersey,	Delaware, Pennsylvania.
South'n states.	{ Maryland, District of Colum- bia, Virginia	North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.
Western states and Territories.	{ Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama,	Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Michigan Ter. Arkansas Ter.

These states and territories are subdivided into counties and a part of them into towns.

MAINE.

The state of Maine is divided into 9 counties.

*Counties.**Principal Towns.*

York.	York, Wells, Saco, Kennebunk.
Cumberland.	{ PORTLAND, North Yarmouth, Brunswick, New Gloucester.
Kennebeck.	Hallowell, Augusta, Farmington.
Somerset.	Norridgewock, Canaan, Fairfield.
Lincoln.	{ Wiscasset, Bath, Topsham, Camden, Thomastown.
Hancock.	Castine, Belfast, Bucksport.
Washington.	Machias, Eastport, Lubec.
Oxford.	Paris, Fryeburg.
Penobscot.	Bangor, Hampden.

Mountains. The state of Maine, though broken and rough, is not remarkable for its mountains.

Lakes. Moose head lake, the source of Kennebeck' river, Umbagog, the source of Androscog'gin river, Chesuncook, and lake Sebago.

Rivers. Schoodic, Machias, East and West rivers, Union, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sheepscot, Kennebeck, Androscog'gin, Saco.

Bays. Passamaquoddy, Machias, Englishman's, Pleasant river bay, Narragansett, Goldsborough harbour, Frenchman's bay, Penobscot, Belfast, Casco.

Islands. Moose, Beals, Petitmenan, Mount Desert, Sutton, Cranberry, Bartlett's, Long, Black, Swans, Isle of Haut; Vinal Haven, Isleborough. Matinecock, Margine, Muscongus, Seguin, and Boon.

Capes. Small Point, Elizabeth, Porpoise.

Learning. Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, is fast increasing in reputation. There are several academies which are valuable sources of instruction. There is also established at Waterville the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, which is authorized to confer degrees.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire is divided into 6 counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal Towns.</i>
Co-os'	Lancaster, Stratford.
Grafton.	Haverhill, Hanover, Plymouth.
Cheshire.	Charlestown, Keene, Walpole.
Hillsborough.	Amherst, Hopkinton.
Rockingham.	{ PORTSMOUTH, Exeter, Concord, Chester, Londonderry.
Strafford.	Dover, Gilmantown, Barrington.

Mountains. The *White mountains*, in the northern part of this state, are a grand and lofty pile. They are the highest in New England, and are seen at the distance of 80 or 100 miles. Their summit is 7152 feet above the sea, and is covered with snow, almost the whole year. Snow has been known to lie as late as the 26th of July, and to fall and cap the mountains again in August.

The Grand Monad'nock, in the southern part of the state, the Moosehil'lock, Su'napee, and Os'sapee, are high mountains, and are seen at a great distance. The northern parts of this state are broken and mountainous.

Lakes. Win'nipiseog'ee, Umba'gog, Su'napee, and great Os'sapee, are the principal.

Rivers. *Connect'icut*, *Mer'rimack*, *Piscat'iqua*, *Sa'co*, *Androscog'gin*, Ashuelot, and Contoocook.

Learning. *Dartmouth College* in *Han'over* is a respectable institution. *Phillips Exeter Academy* is one of the best in the United States. It is richly endowed, is provided with able instructors, and has furnished to the country many young men, well grounded in the elementary branches of education. There are academies in Amherst, Atkinson, New Ipswich, Charlestown, and in other places.

VERMONT.

Vermont is divided into 13 counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal Towns.</i>
Windham.	Newfane, Brat'tleborough, Westminster.
Windsor.	Windsor, Woodstock, Chester, Royalton.
Orange.	Chel'sea, Randolph, Newbury.
Washington.	Montpe'lier, Waterbury, Bar're.
Caledo'nia.	Danville', Peach'am.
Essex.	Guildhall, Lunenburg, Concord.
Orleans.	Craftsbury, Brownington.
Franklin.	St. Albans, Swanton, Fairfax.
Grand Isle.	Middle Hero, South Hero, Alburg.
Chittenden.	Burlington, Char'lotte, Williston.
Addison.	Mid'dlebury, Vergennes', New Haven,
Rutland.	Rutland, Clar'endon, Castleton.
Bennington.	BENNINGTON, Manchester, Shaftsbury.

Mountains. The *Green Mountains*, so called from their perpetual verdure, divide this state from north to south, and give rise to a vast number of streams, which abundantly water the country. Their summits are known by different names; the highest is Killington Peak,

Lakes. *Lake Champlain'*, *Memphremagog*.

Rivers. Otter Creek, *Onion*, *Lamoille'*, *Missisque*, west of the mountains; on the east are Connecticut, West, White, and Poosoom'suck rivers; these, excepting Connecticut,, are small.

Learning. There are two colleges in this state; the University of Vermont in Burlington, which possesses all the funds given by the state for the promotion of literature; and Middlebury College in the town of Middlebury, which is a recent, but flourishing institution, and though supported entirely by private benefactions, is the principal college in the state. Academies and schools are numerous, and attention to learning is greatly increased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts is divided into 14 counties.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Principal Towns.</i>
Berkshire.	{ Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield, <i>Williamstown.</i>
Hampshire.	<i>Northampton</i> , Hadley, Belchertown.
Franklin.	<i>Deerfield</i> , Greenfield, Northfield.
Hampden.	<i>Springfield</i> , West Springfield, Westfield.
Worcester.	<i>Worcester</i> , Brookfield, Lancaster.
Middlesex.	{ Charlestown, Cambridge, Concord, Groton.
Essex.	{ <i>Newburyport</i> , Salem, Ips'wich, Beverly,
Suffolk.	{ Haverhill, Marblehead, Andover, Lynn,
Norfolk.	<i>Boston.</i>
Plymouth.	Roxbury, Dedham, Dor'chester.
Bristol.	<i>Plymouth</i> , Bridgewater, Hingham.
Barnstable.	Taunton, <i>New Bedford.</i>
Dukes.	<i>Barnstable</i> , Sandwich, Falmouth.
Nantucket.	Ed'gorton.
	Nantucket.

Mountains. The mountains in this state are not high; the principal elevations are Wachu'sett in Princeton, Blue Hills near Boston, Mount Tom near Northampton, and Saddle Mountain near Williamstown.

Rivers. *Connecticut*, *Mer'rimack*. Charles, Housatonic, Chickabee, Nash'ua, Concord, Mystick or Medford, and Taunton.

Bays. *Massachusetts* is the principal; Ips'wich bay, Boston harbour, Plymouth, Cape Cod or Barnstable, and Buzzard's bay.

Islands. *Nantucket*, *Martha's Vineyard*, Plum Island, and Elizabeth Island. Castle Island, on which is Fort Independence, is in Boston harbour.

Bank. *St. George's* bank, east of Cape Cod.

Capes. *Cape Ann*, *Cape Cod*, *Cape Malabar*, *Sandy Point*, *Cape Poge*, *Gay Head*.

Learning. The *University in Cambridge* is the most ancient, venerable, and richly endowed institution in the United States. Besides ample provision for instruction in all the branches of a liberal education, it contains a Law, Theological, and Medical school, each provided with learned and able professors and instructors for fitting young men for these professions. The Medical school of the University is situated in Boston. The University possesses the most extensive and valuable library in America. Williams College is in *Williamstown*. In Andover is a *Theological Institution*, liberally endowed and supplied with professors for the purpose of qualifying young men for the ministry. The number of students is at present about 100. *Phillips Academy*, the first in the state, is likewise in Andover. There are academies in the parish of Byfield in Newbury, in Bradford, Leices'ter, Taunton, Amherst, and in many other places.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Is'land is divided into 5 counties.

Counties.

Principal Towns.

Providence.	{ Providence Glouces'ter, Cumber-
Newport.	land.
Washington.	<i>Newport</i> , Tiverton.
Kent.	South Kingston.
Bristol.	Warwick, East Greenwich.
	Bristol, Warren.

Rivers. Providence, Taunton, Pawtuck'et, Patux'et or Blackstone river.

Bays. Narragan'set bay, Mount Hope bay.

Islands. Rhode Is'land, Canon'icut, Prudence, *Block Island*, Dyer's, and Hog Island.

Learning. There is a literary institution in Providence called *Brown University*. There are several academies in the state.

CONNECTICUT.

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CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is divided into 8 counties.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Hartford.	{ HARTFORD, Suffield, Weathersfield, Windsor.
New Haven.	{ New Haven, Cheshire, Guildford, Milford, Wallingford.
New London.	{ New London, Norwich, Colchester, Groton, Lyme, Stonington.
Fairfield.	{ Fairfield, Danbury, Greenwich Norwalk, Stamford, Stratford.
Windham.	{ Windham, Lebanon, Mansfield, Woodstock.
Litchfield.	{ Litchfield, Canaan, Salisbury, Sharon.
Middlesex.	{ Middletown, Haddam, East Haddam, Saybrook.
Tolland.	Tolland, Coventry, Hebron.

Rivers. Connecticut, Thames, and Housatonic. The smaller rivers are Quinebaug, Shetucket, Willimantic, Naugatuck, and Stratford.

Bays, Harbours, &c. Long Island Sound, New Haven, and New London harbours.

Island. Fisher's Island.

Learning. Yale College in New Haven is one of the first and best regulated in the United States. There is a well endowed and useful academy at Colchester, and several others in the state. *

NEW YORK.

Cities & Towns. NEW YORK, Albany, Hudson, Troy, and Schenectady, incorporated cities; Brooklyn, Philippsburg, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, Kingston or Esopus, Lunenburg, Livingston, Lansingburg, and Waterford, all situated on North or Hudson river. In the western

part are many pleasant towns rapidly increasing in population. *Utica*, *Rome*, *Cayuga*, *Geneva*, *Canandaigua*, *Batavia*, *Buffalo*, *Auburn*, and *Waterloo*.

Mountains. The *Catskill* and the *Highlands*. The passage of the *North* or *Hudson* river through these *Highlands*, about sixty miles north of the city of *New York*, is grand and sublime. The mountains, which rise abruptly on each side, are only far enough from each other to allow the river to pass between them.

Lakes & Rivers. Lakes *Ontario* and *Erie*, connected by *Niagara* river. *Conevus*, *Hemlock*, and *Honeoye*, which are united in *Genesee* river. *Crooked* lake, *Seneca*, *Cayuga*, *Owasco*, *Skaneateles*, *Cross*, *Ostisco*, *Onondaga*, and *Oneida* lakes, unite their waters in *Oswego* river, which conveys them into lake *Ontario*. Lake *George* runs into lake *Champlain* at *Ticonderoga*. *Hudson*, and the *Mohawk*, which is a principal branch of it, are the most noted rivers in *New York*. *Battenkill*, another branch of the *Hudson*, is remarkable for having its source in *Peru* in *Vermont*, within twelve or fifteen rods of the source of *Otter Creek*, which runs a northerly direction into Lake *Champlain*. *Black* river, *Oswegatchie*, *Grass* river, *Racket*, *Saranack*, and *Sable* rivers, water the northern part of this state. The head waters of the *Delaware*, the *Susquehanna*, the principal branch of which is the *Tioga*; the *Alleghany* and its branches water the southern part.

Canals. Two grand canals are now building in this state, one to connect the waters of Lake *Erie* with those of the *Hudson* at *Albany*, a distance of 350 miles; and the other to extend the navigation of the *Hudson* to Lake *Champlain*. The works are rapidly advancing, and the first is already navigable for a distance of more than 100 miles.

Bays & Harbours. *Sacket's* harbour on Lake *Ontario*; and the bay, which forms the harbour of *New York* at the mouth of the river *Hudson*.

Strait. *Hurl* (vulgarly *Jell*) Gate, which separates the city of *New York* from *Long Island*, and unites the sound with *New York* harbour.

NEW JERSEY.

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Islands. York Island, at the southern extremity of which is the city of New York, *Long Island*, and Staten Island.

Learning. *Columbia College* is in the city of New York, and *Union College* in Schenec'tady. There are academies in various parts of the state.

Medicinal Springs. *Ballstown* and *Sarato'ga* springs are much celebrated for their medicinal qualities, and are, in the summer months, places of resort for invalids and people of fashion from all parts of the United States. There are also medicinal springs in New Leb'anon and Renssellaer'; but they are less frequented.

NEW JERSEY.

Towns. *NEW'ARK*, Elizabethtown, *Am'boy*, *Brunswick*, *Princeton*, *Trenton*, and *Burlington*; *Bor'dentown*, *Mor'ristown*, &c.

Mountains. The *Al'legany* pass through the northern and western parts of this state, under various names; as the *South mountain*, *Kittatin'ny*, &c. These are not very high. *Nave'sink* and *Center hills* are considerable elevations.

Rivers. *North* or *Hudson*, *Delaware*, *Hack'insack*, *Passa'ick*, *Rar'itan*, *Cesa'rea* or *Cohan'sey*, *Mu'licus*, *Maurice*.

Bays. *Arthur Kull* or *New'ark*, *Rar'itan*, and *Ban'egat*; *Great* and *Little Egg* harbours, and several others.

Capes. *Sandy Hook*, east of *Rar'itan bay*; *Cape May*, at the southern extremity of the state.

Learning. *Princeton college*, called also *Nassau Hall*, is in *Princeton*; where, also, is a flourishing *Theological Seminary*.

DELAWARE.

Towns. *WILMINGTON*, *New'castle*, *Dover*, *Milford*, *Salis'bury*, *Lewis*, and *Newport*. The other towns are small.

Rivers. The Delaware is the only river of any magnitude. Creeks and small streams are numerous.

Bays. Delaware and Rehoboth.

Capes. Cape Henlopen, opposite to Cape May, which is on the Jersey side of Delaware bay.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Towns. PHILADELPHIA, Lancaster, Carlisle, Pittsburg, York, Harrisburg, Reading, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Brownville, Kensington, Germantown, and Frankfort.

Mountains. The various ridges, which, under different names, compose the Alleghany, pervade this state.

Rivers. The Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Yohiogony, Monongahela, Alleghany, and their numerous branches.

In this state is some of the best land in the country. The farms are large and valuable, and the productions abundant.

The western part of this state, especially the vicinity of Pittsburg, abounds with excellent coal. One pit, which took fire nearly fifty years ago, continues still to burn. Another pit, at no great distance, has been burning more than fifteen years, but it has spread only a few yards.

Learning. There are colleges in Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Carlisle; and academies in various places; but their reputation is not great. There is, however, at Philadelphia, one of the best medical establishments in the country; and students from all parts of the United States resort thither to complete their medical studies.

SOUTHERN STATES.

MARYLAND.

Towns. **BALTIMORE**, *Annapolis*, Georgetown, Frederickstown, Hagar's or Elizabethtown, Elkton, Washington. The cities *Washington* and Georgetown are situated on the Maryland side of the Potow'mac, in the District of Columbia.

Rivers. In the eastern part of this state are the Potomake, Nan'ticoke, Choptank, Chester, Elk. These take their rise in Delaware, and fall into Chesapeake bay.

The *Susquehanna*, a large and rapid river, falls into Chesapeake bay, in the northern part of the state.

In the western part are Gunpowder, Patapsco, Severn, Patux'ent, and the Potow'mac rivers. The Potow'mac separates Maryland from Virginia, and is navigable 300 miles to Georgetown. The eastern part of this state is low, marshy, and unhealthy.

Seminaries of Learning. The principal colleges are St. John's in Annapolis, St. Mary's in Baltimore, and a college in Georgetown. The two last are under the superintendence of the Roman Catholics, and are represented as in a flourishing condition. In Somerset county is Washington college.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is divided into 2 counties.

Counties.

Principal Towns.

Washington. *WASHINGTON CITY* and Georgetown.
Alexandria. *Alexandria.*

Rivers. The *Potow'mac*, the Eastern Branch, and Tiber Creek.

The District of Columbia is only 10 miles square.

It is about 300 miles from the sea, at the head of tide water on the Potow'mac, which runs through it diagonally, near the centre.

In 1790, it was ceded by Maryland and Virginia to the United States, and in 1800, it became the permanent seat of government. It is under the immediate government of Congress.

The situation of Washington is open and elevated, and commands a pleasant southern prospect down the Potowmac. The plan of the city is regular and extensive. The streets are so laid out, that the two most conspicuous buildings, the Capitol, in which Congress or our National Assembly meet, and the President's house, are seen at the same time from almost every part of it. Should this city ever be completed according to the original plan, it would be one of the most magnificent in the world, and in some measure worthy the man, who first selected it for the capital of the nation, and whose name it bears; but it is at present in such a state, that it has scarcely the appearance of a city.

VIRGINIA.

Towns. RICHMOND, Alexandria, Norfolk, Petersburg, Williamsburg, and Fredericksburg are the principal. Dumfries, Leeds, Yorktown, Lexington, Urbanna, Portroyal, Falmouth, New'castle, Hanover, Portsmouth, Hampton, Char'lotteville, Staunton, and Winchester. These last are small. Yorktown, on York river, is memorable for the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army to the Americans in the revolutionary war. This event decided the contest with Great Britain, and gave independence to America. Mount Vernon, the celebrated seat of the late President Washington, though not a town, may be noticed here. It is situated on the west bank of the Potow'mac, nine miles below Alexandria. It commands a beautiful and extensive prospect up and down the river. The mansion is now decaying.

Mountains. The Blue Ridge, North Norfolk, Jack-

son's mountain, and *Laurel mountain*, are the principal ranges of what is generally called the *Allegany*. In the southern part are the Cumberland mountains.

Rivers. The *Ohio*, *Potowmac*, *Rappahan'noc*, *York*, *James*, and *Roanoke'* are the largest. Their branches are numerous, and some of them important, such as the *Shenando'ah*, *Mattapo'ney*, *Pamunky*, *Rivanna*, *Appomattox*, *Chickahom'iny*, *Nansemond'*, and *Elizabeth*. In the southeast part are the *Not'toway* and *Meher'rin*, which unite in North Carolina and form the *Chowan* river; and the *Roanoke'*, which is formed by the junction of *Staunton* and *Dan* rivers. In the northwest are the *Kanhá'way* and *Sandy* rivers, which fall into the *Ohio*. They abundantly water the country, and afford an easy water conveyance through almost every part of the state.

Bays. *Chesapeake* is the largest bay in the United States; it extends 200 miles into the country, and is from 7 to 18 miles wide. *Hampton Road* is a safe, commodious harbour, at the mouth of *James* river.

Capes. *Cape Charles* and *Cape Henry*, sometimes called *The Capes of Virginia*.

Learning. The Assembly of Virginia has lately established a University situated in the county of *Albemarle*, in a central part of the state, which will soon go into operation on a liberal scale. Besides, there are *William and Mary's* college in *Williamsburg*, *Hamden Sidney* college in *Prince Edward* county, and *Washington* college in *Lexington*. They are not eminent. There are academies in *Alexandria*, *Norfolk*, *Hanover*, *New London*, &c.

Curiosities. There is a remarkable fall of water on *Jackson's* river, in which the water descends 200 feet perpendicularly.

Over *Cedar* creek is what is called the *Natural Bridge*. It is a solid lime-stone, 40 or 50 feet thick, of sufficient width for a road, and for the support of a number of trees. It is nearly 100 feet in length, and more than 200 feet above the surface of the water.

There is another natural bridge over Stock creek in Washington county.

In this state are several *caves* of considerable extent. *Madison's cave*, the most celebrated, is north of the Blue Ridge. Its entrance is into the perpendicular side of a hill 200 feet high, more than 130 feet above its base, which is washed by a small river. It extends 30 feet into the earth, descending irregularly till it terminates in stagnant waters of unknown extent, and apparently on a level with the surface of the river. The top of this cave is lime-stone, and from 20 to 50 feet high; its width is various.

Near the North mountain is a cave, the entrance to which is on the top of a ridge. It descends 30 or 40 feet perpendicularly; then takes a horizontal direction, and extends 400 feet. Its breadth is from 20 to 50, and its height from 5 to 12 feet.

At a place, called the Panther Gap, is *Blowing Cave*, whence constantly issues a strong current of air, which prostrates the herbage at the distance of 50 or 60 feet.

In Monroe county, near Kanha'way river, is a subterraneous passage through the base of a mountain. It extends more than two miles, and is so large, that persons have passed through. The earth on the bottom is strongly impregnated with nitre, from which saltpetre may be made in great quantities.

In the western part of this state, and in Kentucky, are many remains of ancient fortifications, some of which include several acres. Their form and apparent structure indicate a people of great antiquity, and of more improvement, than the natives of this country had generally attained.

In the vicinity of Richmond on James river, pit-coal is found in great quantities. The western parts of the state, on the Ohio river, afford it in still greater abundance.

Medicinal Springs. There are many springs in Virginia, which possess medicinal qualities. The *Warm* and *Hot springs* in Augusta, near Jackson's, or, as it is sometimes called, *Warm spring mountain*, are the most

celebrated. The *Warm spring* is a current sufficient to carry a corn-mill; the water raises mercury in the thermometer to about blood heat.

The *Hot spring*, about 6 miles distant, is less than the Warm spring, and so hot as to boil an egg. These springs have proved efficacious in rheumatism and some other complaints.

About 40 miles from these springs, in Botetourt county, are the *Sweet springs*, which possess medicinal qualities, though they are less known.

Not far from the Great Kanhá'way there is a small cavity in the earth, from which issues a strong current of vapour, which, on presenting a blaze, takes fire, and rises in a flame 4 or 5 feet. It sometimes burns several days. There is another similar curiosity on Sandy river.

West of the *Allegany* mountains are many salt springs. They are not, however, more than one third as salt as the ocean.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Towns. RA'LEIGH, E'denton, Tarborough, Newbern, Kingston, Hillsborough, Wilmington, Fay'etteville', Washington, and Greenville.

Mountains. The western part of North Carolina rises into the *Allegany* or *Apalachian* mountains. The eastern part, to the distance of 60 or 70 miles from the sea, is a level, pine barren country, except on the margins of rivers, where is generally good land.

Rivers. Meher'rin, Not'taway, and Black, which form the Chowan; the Roanôke', Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, or Clarendon river; Yadkin, Cataw'bau.

Sounds. Pamlico, Albemarle', and Core sounds, all communicating with each other.

Inlets. Currituck, Roanôke', and O'cracoke. The last only is navigable.

Capes. Cape Har'teras, remarkable for violent winds and tempestuous weather Cape Fear, near which is a

dangerous shoal, called from its peculiar form, the *Fryingpan*; *Cape Lookout*.

Swamps. There are two Swamps in North Carolina, called the *Great* and *Little Dismal*. The former is 70 or 80 miles in circumference, situated in the eastern part of this state and in Virginia. Its greatest extent is from north to south, and contains 140 or 150 thousand acres. In the centre of it is Drummond's pond, 7 miles long and 5 broad. It is remarkable, that several rivers and creeks, running in opposite directions, take their rise in this swamp.

The *Little Dismal* is between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds; there is likewise a pond in this, 11 miles long and 7 broad.

Curiosities. A mountain called *Ararat*, in the north-west part of this state, is a singular elevation, rising in the form of a pyramid in an easy and regular ascent, nearly a mile high, where it is not more than 12 or 15 rods in diameter. From the top of this pyramid rises a stupendous rock 300 feet perpendicular. Its summit is smooth and regular, and affords an extensive and delightful prospect of the Apalachian mountains for 60 or 70 miles on the north, and of the rivers Dan and Yadkin, which flow from them, and wind through the vales below.

In the western part of this state, in Rowan county, have been discovered two subterraneous walls, similar in construction, but not in extent. One is nearly 2 feet thick, from 12 to 14 high, and 300 feet long. The stones, of which these walls are built, are all of the same kind. Their form, though various, is regular. They are from 6 to 10 inches long, arranged crosswise of the wall, and united with a peculiar cement, between which and the stone there is an appearance of iron rust. These walls are from 1 to 7 feet below the surface of the earth, and evince much art and correctness in their construction.

The *mis'seltoc*, in the back part of North Carolina, is a great curiosity. It is a shrub that grows only on the tops of trees. The roots pierce the bark and wood and

thence draw their nourishment, as other vegetables do from the earth. It is an evergreen, growing chiefly on the crab, the hawthorn, and the maple. If not prevented by cutting, it frequently robs the tree, on which it grows, of its sap, and kills it. The ancient Britons considered this shrub sacred for its supposed medicinal qualities, especially when found on the oak.

Learning. At Chapel Hill is a university. There are several academies; but none eminent. The state of learning is low in general.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Towns. CHARLESTON, Beau'fort, Georgetown, Columbia, Granby, Camden, Jacksonburg, Orangeburg, Winnsborough, States'burg, Cambridge.

Mountains. The *Apala'chian mountains* in the western part of the state. The eastern part, to the distance of more than 100 miles from the Atlantic, is almost an uninterrupted level.

Rivers. Ashly and Cooper; Winyaw' river or bay, formed by the union of Wakkamaw', Great and Little Pedee', Lynch creek, and Black river, about 15 miles from the ocean. Santee' and its branches, Salu'da, Broad, Congaree', and Wateree'; Edisto, Ashepoo', Combahee', Stono, Coo'saw, &c.

Islands. Port Royal, Sullivan's, Edisto, St. Helena, Hilton Head, Pinckney's, and several others. These islands are not large.

Capes. Cape Car'teret or Roman.

Learning. South Carolina college is at Columbia. There are colleges and academies in Charleston, in Cambridge, Beau'fort, and other towns.

GEORGIA.

Towns. Savan'nah, Augus'ta, MIL'LEDGEVILLE', Washington, Louisville, Lexington, Sunbury, Frederica, Da'rien, Brunswick, and St. Mary's.

Mountains. The Blue Ridge terminates in the western part of this state.

Rivers. *Savan'nah* and its branches, *Keowee'*, *Tugulo*, *Broad*, *Little river*, *Ogee'chee*, *Ap'atamaha'*, of which *Oakmul'gee* and *Oco'nee* are the principal branches; *Turtle river*, *Great* and *Little Satil'las*, *St. Mary's*, which forms part of the southern boundary of the United States; *Ap'alachico'la* or *Cat'ahó'che*, *Flint River*.

There is in this state, at the head of *St. Mary's river*, a swamp or marsh, 300 miles in circumference, known by the name of *Ouaquaphenogaw*. (*pro. O'-ke-fe-no'-ge.*)

Medicinal Springs. In Wilkes county, near Washington, is a spring, flowing from the trunk of a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a solid coat, an inch thick, and the leaves, to a considerable distance round, are incrustated with a white substance. Its waters have been considered an effectual remedy in many cutaneous and other disorders. There are other medicinal springs in this state.

Islands. *Tybee'*, *Wassaw*, *St. Catherine's*, *Sapelo*, *St. Simon's*, *Je'kyl*, and *Cumberland islands*.

Learning. Literary institutions are established in *Athens*, *Eatonton*, *Powelton*, and various other places. Attention to learning in this state is fast increasing.

WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

OHIO.

Towns. *CHILICOTHE*, *Marietta*, *Cincinnati*, *Zanesville*, *Steubenville*, *Bellville*, *St. Clairville*, *Lancaster*, *Franklinton*, *Gallipolis*, *Athens*, *Xenia*, *Columbus*, *Springfield*, *Warren*.

Rivers. *Ohio*, *Muskingum*, *Scioto*, *Great* and *Little Miami*, *Hockhock'ing*, *Sandusky*, and their branches.

Ohio is neither hilly nor mountainous. It presents a varied surface, and is extremely rich and productive. Grass, grain, and almost all kinds of fruit, common to temperate climates, grow here in abundance.

KENTUCKY.

Towns. FRANKFORT, Lexington, Louisville, Washington, Paris, Boonsborough, Shelbyville, Beardstown, Danville, Harrodsburg, Georgetown, and Versailles. Most of these are small, but fast increasing.

Mountains. Cumberland mountains are the principal.

Rivers. Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Elkhorn, Sandy, Licking, Salt, Green, and Cumberland.

Springs. In this country are several salt springs, or as they are sometimes called, *licks*, from which salt is made in sufficient quantities to supply the inhabitants.

Curiosities. The banks of the Kentucky, and Dick's river, are great curiosities. In some places the water has worn a channel through solid lime-stone; in others through a beautiful white marble, to the depth of 300 feet.

There are several bituminous springs, which afford a substance, answering every purpose of the best lamp oil.

Caverns of great extent have been found in this country. In many places in this part of the United States there is a stratum of lime-stone, not very thick, nor many feet below the surface, which extends many miles. Through this the water sometimes finds a passage and, running underneath, carries off the loose earth and gravel, and produces extensive cavities. In consequence of this, considerable tracts of land are frequently known to fall, and form deep cavities in the earth, called pitfalls. Farms are sometimes ruined by them, and domestic animals lose their lives.

TENNESSEE.

Towns. KNOXVILLE, Nashville, Clarkesville, Jonesborough, Abbingdon, Greenville.

Mountains. Cumberland, Clinch, Stone, Yellow, Iron, Bald, Smoky, and Unaka, are elevations, which form the grand chain in the eastern part of the state.

Rivers. Holstein, Cumberland or Shawanee', Tennessee', Clinch, Wolf, Hatchee', Forked, Deer, Obrian and Reelfoot.

Springs. Salt springs or licks are found in many parts of this country, which are sufficient to supply the whole country with salt.

Mines. Iron, lead, gold and silver mines are found in this state; also coal, ochre, copperas, alum and sulphur.

Curiosities. There are remains of towns and forts, which appear to have been built long before the discovery of the country.

In this country are several streams of water of considerable size, which fall into the earth, and entirely disappear.

It is said, that on what is called the *Enchanted mountain*, there are, in the solid rock, distinct impressions of the feet of several animals, such as men, horses, bears, &c. The origin and design of these footsteps are not known. They were probably engraved by the original inhabitants, and are objects of great curiosity.

MISSISSIPPI.

Towns. NATCH'EZ is the only considerable town in this state. Pinkneyville, Port Gibson, Monticello, Washington and Woodville, are growing towns.

Mountains. The grand chain of the *Alleghany* or *Apalachian mountains* terminates in the northern part of this state.

Rivers. The *Mississippi* which forms the western boundary, the Yazoo, Pearl, and Pascagou'la.

Its productions are cotton, indian corn, indigo &c.

ALABAMA.

Towns. *Huntsville*, *Cahaba*, *St. Stephens*, *Mobile* and *Blakelcy*, are all new towns, but they are rapidly increasing.

Rivers. *Alabama*, *Tombigbee*, *Black Warrior*, *Talapoosa*, *Chatahoochee* and *Perdido*.

Learning. There are few literary institutions in this infant state, but a grant of 20,000 acres of land has been made by congress for the support of a college.

INDIANA.

Towns. *VIN-CENNES'*, *Washington*, *Harrison*, *Wabash*, *Springville*, *Clarkville*, and *Madison*.

Rivers. The *Wabash* and its numerous branches, and the principal sources of the *Illinois'* river.

The state of *Indiana* is a part of what was formerly called the *Northwestern Territory*. In the surface of the country there is a pleasing variety of hills, vales, and prairies or plains, which are naturally destitute of trees. The land is rich and productive, yielding plentiful harvests of wheat and corn.

ILLINOIS.

Towns. *Kaskas'kias*, *Shawneetown*, *Belleville*, *Brownsville*.

Lakes. *Rainy*, *Bear*, *Red*, *Pepin*, *Winneba'go*, *Illinois*, &c.

Rivers. The *Mississipp'i*, *Illinois* *Wabash*, *Ouiscon'sin*, *Chippeway*, *St. Croix*, *St. Louis*, *Fox*, *Crocodile*, *Chickago*, &c.

This state is also formed from what was formerly called the *Northwestern Territory*. It is an extensive, fertile country, agreeably variegated with hills and meadows, and watered by large rivers.

In this state several rivers, which run in opposite

directions into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, take their rise so near each other, that the portage from one to the other is only a few miles.

MISSOURI.

Towns. *St. Louis*, St. Charles, New Madrid.

Rivers. *Missou'ri*, Mississippi, which forms its eastern boundary, Osage, and des Moines.

This state is formed from a part of the Province of Louisiana, purchased from France, and is the youngest member of the American union. Though but a small part of it is yet settled, it is rapidly increasing in population and importance.

LOUISIANA.

Towns. *NEW ORLEANS*, *Nachitoches*, *Alexandria*, Baton Rouge, and Opelousas.

Rivers. The *Mississipp'i*, Red river, Sabine, Black river, Tensas, and Washita.

Lakes. Ponchartrain, Sabine, and Big Broth Lakes.

The *Mississipp'i* is the principal river of Lou'isia'na, and one of the two largest in North America. It rises in the unexplored country northwest of the United States. In its course it receives the *Illinois'*, *Missou'ri*, and the *Ohio*, which are themselves large and navigable rivers; and many other smaller streams. It is generally deep and rapid, and seldom more than a mile wide.

The country through which the *Mississipp'i* flows, especially on the west, is a marsh or swamp of great extent, and lower than the river itself, except a narrow strip, sometimes a mile or two wide, which forms a bank and confines the water in its channel. This river in its inundations, which are annual, and generally from the first of March to June, rises to the astonishing height of 40 or 50, and sometimes even 60 feet perpendicular, and deluges the country in many places to the distance of 30 or 40 miles.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

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New Orleans, the capital of Lou'isia'na, is situated on the Mississip'pi, about 100 miles from its mouth. It is a place of great and increasing trade, and from its situation, will probably become one of the most important places in the world.

The inhabitants are principally French and Canadians. There are some Americans and English, but the climate frequently proves fatal to them.

The state of learning is very low. Scarcely half of the inhabitants can either read or write.

There is in Lou'isia'na some of the best land in the world. The productions are sugar, cotton, rice, indigo. The greatest part of this country is in a state of nature, and inhabited only by Indians.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

Towns. *DETROIT'* is the capital; besides which there are forts or villages, as Mich'ilimack'inack or Mackinaw, Raisin, and Fort St. Clair.

Lakes. Lakes *Michigan*, *Huron*, and *St. Clair*.

Rivers. *St. Mary's*, *Huron* or *St. Clair*, *Detroit'*, *Saganau'*, *Rouge*, *Raisin*, and many other small streams.

Strait Mich'ilimack'inack, which connects lake Michigan with lake Huron.

Michigan Territory is a large peninsula, situated between the lakes Huron and Michigan. It is an extensive, rich, and level country, mostly in possession of the Indians.

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

This territory consists of that part of the Louisiana purchase, which lies between the states of Louisiana and Missouri, and extends westerly to the western boundary of the United States.

Towns. *St. Francis*, *Arkansas*.

Rivers. *Mississippi*, which forms the eastern boundary, *Arkansas*, *Red*, *St. Francis*, *Big Black*, &c.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mountains. The *White* and *Green mountains*, the *Highlands*, the *Blue Ridge*, the *Laurel*, the *Allegany*, the *Cumberland*, and the *Appalachian* mountains, are the principal.

These mountains form an extensive chain, which passes through the United States from Maine to Georgia, more than 1000 miles. They run nearly parallel to the sea coast, sometimes in separate ridges, and at the distance, in the northern and middle states, of 50 or 60 miles, but gradually diverging in the southern to more than 100 miles.

They are, in some places, immense masses of rocks, piled one above another in frightful precipices, till they reach the height of more than 10,000 feet above a level with the ocean; in other places they rise in gradual swells of easy ascent; affording a variety of soil and surface, supporting vast forests of timber, and giving rise to innumerable streams, which water and fertilize the country.

		Length.		Circumference.
<i>Lakes.</i>	Superior	400	miles.	1500
	Huron	250		1000
	Michigau	300		755
	E'rie	200		700
	Onta'rio	150		450
	Champlain'	200		from 1 to 25 in breadth

These lakes form one of the distinguishing features of the United States, and indeed of North America. They are the largest collections of fresh water, that are known; and being connected by large rivers or straits, they, together with the river St. Lawrence, which discharges their waters into the Atlantic, afford inland navigation, from 1500 to 2000 miles. They are seldom if

ever frozen, and are as much affected by storms as the ocean.

Besides these, there are many smaller lakes, as lake George, Rainy lake, lake of the Woods, &c.

<i>Rivers.</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Navigable.</i>	<i>Length.</i>
Mississip'pi	2000	to Falls of St. An'thony	3000
St. Lawrence	500	Montreal	2000
Penobscot	40	Bangor	300
Kennebeck'	46	Augusta	250
Androscog'gin			220
Sâco	6	Sâco Falls	120
Piscat'aqua	12	Exeter	60
Mer'rimack	16	Haverhill	200
Taunton	23	Taunton	50
Connecticut	50	Hartford	300
Hudson	170	Lan'singburg	320
Delaware	75	Trenton	300
Susquehan'nah			400
Potow'mac	100	Washington	500
Rappahan'nock	110	Fredericksburg	200
York	35		250
James	75	Richmond	500
Savannah	18	Savannah	375

Besides these rivers, there are Appomat'tox, Roan-ôke', Pedee', Santee', Cooper, Ashley, Edis'to, Ogee'-chee, Alatomaha', Satil'la, St. Mary's, Ap'alach'ico'la, Môbile', and many smaller streams, which flow into the Atlantic, or its waters.

The Missou'ri, Illinois, Ohio, Wa'bash, Mia'mi, Scio'to, Muskin'gum, Cumberland, Tennessee', Gene-see', Oswe'go, Mo'hawk, fall into the lakes and other rivers. These streams afford safe and easy conveyance for all kinds of articles through almost every part of the United States.

<i>Cataracts.</i>	<i>Feet Perpendicular.</i>
St. Anthony on the Mississip'pi	- 80
Cohôes' on the Mo'hawk river	- 60
Passa'ic	- 70
Potow'mac	- 70
Tennessee'	- 90
Niâ'gara	- 150

There are many other beautiful falls and cascades in the United States, in some of which the water falls from a greater height, than those above mentioned, but the quantity of water is much less.

The great falls of *Niagara* are the most grand and stupendous in the known world. The *height* is not the greatest, but the quantity of water is such, as to render them an object of great curiosity and admiration. The accumulated waters of four large lakes, and their innumerable rivers, rush down a precipice of about 150 feet, with almost incredible force and grandeur. The spray is constantly rising in a thick cloud, which in clear weather produces the rainbow, and falls in gentle dews and showers to a considerable distance. The noise of the falling water is frequently heard to the distance of 30 or 40 miles.

<i>Bays.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Greatest breadth.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Penob'scot	40	16	
Massachusetts	60	30 from Cape Ann to Cape Cod	45
Narragan'set	35	13 Pt Judith to Pt. Seacon'net	10
Delaware	60	30 Cape Mary to Cape Hen'lopen	20
Ches'apeak	200	18 Cape Charles to Cape Henry	12

	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Greatest breadth.</i>
<i>Sounds.</i> Long Island sound	140	24
Pam'lico sound	200	20
Albemarle sound	60	12

Gulf Stream. The Gulf stream is a current in the ocean, from the Gulf of Mexico, along the shore of the United States, 60 or 70 miles distant, to Newfoundland'. The waters of this stream are many degrees warmer than the ocean, through which it runs.

<i>Islands.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Greatest breadth.</i>
Nantuck'et	15	11
Martha's Vine'yard	21	6
Rhode Is'land	15	3
Long Is'land	140	15
Staten Is'land	18	6

Capes. Cape Ann and Cape Cod, Cape Malabar',

Montauk' Point, Sandy Hook, Cape May and Cape Henlopen, Cape Charles and Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Cape Fear.

Face of the country and Soil. In the United States are all the varieties of soil and surface. The northern states in general, and the back parts of the middle and southern states, are hilly and mountainous.

The southern states, from the Atlantic to the Alleghany mountains, a distance of from 40 or 50 to 100 miles, is a vast extent of barren plain, with but little variety, except on the rivers, where there is frequently a narrow strip of excellent land.

The United States are generally well watered, and, under skilful cultivation, produce all the necessaries of life in abundance, and richly reward the husbandman for his in'dustry and labour.

Climate. The territory of the United States, which extends from north to south, and from east to west between 12 and 14 hundred miles, experiences a great variety of climate.

In the northern states the winters are long and cold; though generally less severe, than they were formerly. In summer, the heat is moderate, except a few days in some seasons.

In the southern states, the summers are long and hot, though frequently moderated by copious showers. The winters are mild and agreeable. There is sometimes frost, but rarely snow, except on high lands. In some parts, snow is seldom or never seen.

In all the states, the weather is subject to frequent and sudden changes, though the inhabitants are in general healthy, active, industrious, and enterprising.

PRODUCTIONS.

Minerals. *Iron ore*, the most useful of all minerals, is found in great quantities in New England, and is extensively manufactured.

Coal of excellent quality abounds in Rhode Island, on James river, at Pittsburg, and in various parts of the United States.

Lead and copper mines are found in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other places. *Gold and silver* have been discovered, but they are rare.

There are quarries of excellent *marble* in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. *Sulphur* abounds in New York; *alum* is found in several places, and *salt springs* are frequent in the western states. The salt springs in the western part of New York are extremely valuable, and yield a great revenue to that state.

Medicinal Springs. The Ballstown, Saratoga and New Lebanon springs in New York, and the Stafford springs in Connecticut are the most celebrated. Others, probably of equal value, are found in various places.

Vegetables. The northern states produce various kinds of grain, grass, fruits, and vegetables. There is of course a great supply of beef, butter, cheese, mutton, wool, leather.

The middle states produce principally Indian corn, wheat, and the southern, tobacco, cotton, and rice. The western states produce wheat and Indian corn in abundance, and those in the southern extremity produce cotton and sugar.

Animals. The mammoth, bison or wild ox, moose, deer, bear, catamount, wolf, fox, and a great variety of smaller animals.

The mammoth, which is known to have existed only from its bones, was the largest of all land animals. Its bones, which have been found in several places, particularly about the *salt licks* in the western states, show, that this animal lived on flesh, and must have been about 18 feet in length and 12 feet in height; and not less than 5 or 6 times larger than the elephant.

The forests of the United States are full of game, and the lakes and rivers afford plenty of fish and fowl.

The American animals, though many of them are fierce and dangerous, are in general less so than those of Africa and Asia.

HISTORY.

In 1497, John Cabot, a Venetian, in the service of Henry VII, king of England, and his son, Sebastian Cabot, explored the shores of the United States.

In 1607, the first permanent settlement was made at Jamestown in Virginia.

In 1620, on the 22d of December, our pious ancestors, 101 in number, landed at Plymouth in Massachusetts, and commenced the first settlement in New England. From sickness, occasioned by severity of weather, want of provision, and other necessities of life, and of comfortable shelter from the storm, their sufferings were so severe that half their number died within the first 6 months.

Before the year 1700, settlements in most of the United States were established, principally by adventurers from Great Britain; they were therefore under her jurisdiction, and called the British colonies.

These colonies, under the protection of the parent country, increased with unexampled rapidity, and soon became a source of considerable revenue and importance to the English nation.

In consequence, however, of heavy duties and taxes being imposed by Great Britain, the colonies became dissatisfied; and the dissatisfaction was increased by new and repeated impositions, till it produced open war.

In 1775, hostilities commenced.

In 1776, on the 4th of July, the colonies declared themselves an independent Nation, under the title of "The United States of America."

In 1783, Great Britain, after an immense loss of blood and treasure, acknowledged the independence of the United States. This separation of the colonies from the government of England is called the "American revolution."

In 1788, a government, embracing the general interest of all the states, was formed, and adopted by most of

the states, and soon after by all of them. The articles of this confederation are called "the Constitution of the United States."

The government, which is *republican*, consists of a President, Vice President, Senate, and House of Representatives, all elected by the people, and when assembled, they compose what is called "the Congress of the United States."

The first President was Gen. George Washington, who was commander in chief of the American forces during the revolution.

The succession of Presidents is as follows :—

		<i>in office.</i>
George Washington	from 1789 to 1797	8 years.
John Adams	from 1797 to 1801	4
Thomas Jefferson	from 1801 to 1809	8
James Madison	from 1809 to 1817	8
James Monroe	from 1817 to	

The United States, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to 1806, increased in riches, power and population, more rapidly, than was ever before known in any nation. Their agriculture and commerce, the two principal occupations, were extensive and successful. They were respected by foreign nations, and, at home, enjoyed all the blessings of peace, religion, and good government.

In 1806, commerce became obstructed; after which new impediments were annually multiplied, till the 18th of June 1812, when the United States declared war against Great Britain. This continued to the 17th of February 1815, when peace was again restored.

Religion. There is no established religion in the United States. All sects are tolerated; but the most numerous are the *Congregationalists*, sometimes called *Independents*, and the *Presbyterians*.

By the Constitution of the United States, all are eligible to offices of trust and profit, without regard to religion.

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Population. The United States in 1810, contained 7,230,514 inhabitants. The population is since much increased. A new enumeration was begun Aug. 1, 1820, but the result is not yet published. The number of states is twenty four.

The following Table shows the respective number of slaves and free citizens in each state, according to the census of 1810.

		Slaves.	Free Citizens.	Total.
Eastern States or New England.	Maine	—	228,705	228,705
	New Hampshire	—	214,460	214,460
	Vermont	—	217,895	217,895
	Massachusetts	—	472,040	472,040
	Rhode Island	108	76,823	76,931
Middle States.	Connecticut	310	261,632	261,942
	New York	15,017	944,032	959,049
	New Jersey	10,851	234,711	245,562
	Pennsylvania	795	809,296	810,091
	Delaware	4,177	68,497	72,674
Southern States.	Maryland	111,502	269,044	380,546
	District of Columbia	5,395	18,628	24,023
	Virginia	392,518	532,104	974,622
	North Carolina	168,824	386,676	555,500
	South Carolina	196,365	218,750	415,115
Western States and Territories.	Georgia	105,218	147,215	252,433
	Ohio	—	230,760	230,760
	Indiana	237	24,283	24,520
	Illinois	168	12,114	12,282
	Kentucky	80,561	325,950	406,511
	Tennessee	44,535	217,192	261,727
	Alabama	17,088	23,264	40,352
	Mississippi			
	Louisiana	34,660	41,896	76,556
	Misouri	3,011	17,834	20,845
	Arkansas			
	Michigan	24	4,738	4,762
		1,185,223	6,045,291	7,230,514

Chief cities and towns, with the number of their inhabitants annexed.

New York city	93,914	Salem	12,613
Philadelphia city	92,247	Providence	10,071
Baltimore city	35,583	Richmond	9,735
Boston	33,250	Albany city	9,356
Charleston, S. C.	24,711	Norfolk	9,188

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New Orleans	24,552	Washington city	8,208
Newark	8,603	Savan'nah	5,215
Newport	7,907	Charlestown	5,215
Newburyport	7,634	Pittsburg	4,768
Portland	7,169	Lexington	4,326
Portsmouth	6,934	Plymouth	4,328
Marblehead	5,900	Hudson	4,048
New Haven city	5,772	Hartford city	3,965
Lan'caster	5,405		

Learning. In the United States in general, but especially in New England, great attention is paid to the education of children. The number of young men, educated in the colleges, affords a large supply for the professions of medicine, law, and divinity.

Colleges. The principal colleges in the United States are the University in Cambridge, and Yale College in New Haven. Each institution has about 300 students.

Character. The people of the United States, being the descendants of the various European nations, have not yet become so assimilated, as to possess a strongly marked national character. They are, however, generally industrious, intelligent, and enterprising. In the northern states, they are, for the most part, well informed and regular in their habits; in the southern states, they are more addicted to gaming and dissipation.

SPANISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

The Spanish dominions in North America are East Florida, West Florida, Mexico or New Spain, and Guatimala.

FLORIDA.

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EAST FLORIDA.

Principal Towns. St. Augustine, New Smyrna, and St. Marks.

Rivers. St. Johns, Indian river, Apalach'y, or St. Marks, Suwany.

Bays & Lakes. Chatham bay, bay of Charles, bay of Espir'itu Santo, St. Josephs, and Apalach'y; lake St. George, Maya'co, and Long Lake.

Capes. Cape Florida, Cape Sable, Cape Roman,

Islands. Amelia and St. Anastasia.

WEST FLORIDA.

The greater part of the original province of West Florida has been claimed by the United States as a part of Louisiana, and as such taken possession of, and incorporated with the states of Mississippi and Alabama.

Principal town. PENSACOLA.

Rivers. Escambia and Apalach'ico'la.

Bays. St. Josephs, St. Rosè, Pensaco'la, Perdi'do.

Face of the country, Climate, &c. The Floridas are in general low and level. The climate is warm, especially in summer, and frequently unhealthy. The productions are sugar, oranges, lemons, citrons, and other tropical fruits. The soil on the coast is sandy and barren, but in the interior and on the banks of the rivers it is fertile.

The whole of East and West Floridas has been ceded by treaty to the United States, but the treaty has not yet been ratified by the king of Spain, and the United States government has not yet taken possession of it.

MEXICO OR NEW SPAIN.

This extensive country is divided into the following Provinces or Intendancies.

*Provinces.**Chief towns.*

New Mexico.	{ <i>SANTA FÉ</i> , Santa Cruz, and Paso del Norte.
Old California.	Loreto, St. Anna, San Josef.
New California.	Monterey, St. Die'go, Santa Barbara.
Sonora.	Arispe, Sonora, Casas Grandes.
Sinaloa.	Cinaloa, Los Alamos, Montes Claros.
New Biscay.	Chihuahua, Durango, Juan del Rio.
San Luis Potosi.	St. Luis, Potosi, St. Martin.
New Leon.	Monterey, Potrero, Linares.
Santander.	Santander, Fernando.
Texas.	{ San Antonio de Bejar, Nacogdoches, Matagorda.
Zacatecas.	Zacatecas, Sombrarete, Fresnillo.
Guadalaxara.	Guadalaxara, Colima, San Blas.
Guanaxuato.	{ Guanaxuato or Santa Fé, Silao, St. Miguel Grande.
Mexico.	{ <i>MEXICO</i> , Acapulco, Queretaro, Toluca, Tasco.
Valladolid.	Valladolid, Pasquaro, Huitzitzilla
Puebla.	{ Puebla de los Angeles, Tlascala, Cholula, Tehuacan.
Vera Cruz.	{ <i>LA VERA CRUZ</i> , Xalapa, Cordova, Tabasco.
Guaxaca.	{ <i>Oaxaca</i> or Guaxaca, Tehuantepec, San Antonio de los Cues.
Yucatan.	Campeachy, Merida, Valladolid.

Population. The number of inhabitants in *Mexico* is about 6,000,000. Many of the towns are large, rich, and populous, to a much greater extent, than has usually been estimated. Some of the principal towns, and the number of their inhabitants, are shown in the following table.

Mexico	137,000	Gaudalaxa'ra	19,500
Guanaxua'to	70,600	Valladolid	18,000
Pue'bla	67,800	Vera Cruz	16,000
Zacatecas	33,000	Durango	12,000
Oaxaca	15,000	San Luis Potosi	12,000

Mexico is supposed to be the most ancient and populous city in America. It was founded in 1325, about 500 years ago. It was the capital of the vast empire of Mexico, and the residence of the great monarch Montezu'ma, whose authority extended over numerous provinces and millions of people.

In 1521, Cortez, a Spanish adventurer, with a few desperate followers, allured by the prospect of immense plunder in gold and silver, entered the dominions of Montezu'ma, and attacked his capital.

By false professions of friendship, by fraud and artifice, he induced Montezu'ma to visit his camp. He seized his person, made him prisoner, and then endeavoured to conquer his subjects, but without success. Cortez then, by promises of safety, persuaded the emperor to address, from a conspicuous place, his own subjects, to induce them to submit. But notwithstanding their respect for Montezuma rose almost to adoration, their indignation was excited to such a degree, that they instantly discharged at him a volley of stones and arrows, which wounded him so that he soon died.

His son in law, Guatimo'zin, succeeded to the throne and vigorously prosecuted the war. But, though brave and magnanimous, he soon fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who disgracefully put him to death and took possession of the country.

Mountains. Popocatepetl, Volcan de Orizaba, Cofre de Perote Nevado de Toluco Pic de Tancitaro, Volcan de Colima, &c. These are some of the highest peaks of the great chain, which extends through Mexico from north to south, generally called the Cordilleras of New Spain. Some of these mountains, notwithstanding their situation in the torrid zone, are so high as to penetrate the region of perpetual snow. They are rendered sublime and terrific by their frequent volcanic eruptions and the tremendous earthquakes, that sometimes attend them.

In 1769, during one of these earthquakes, a new mountain, by the name of Volcan de Jurullo, was, in the interior of the continent, by subterranean fires, thrown

up to the height of nearly 1700 feet above the level of the adjoining plain. This is one of the most extraordinary events in the history of our earth. There are several instances of volcanic islands having risen from the bed of the ocean, as those near the Azores, in the Archipel'ago sea, and to the south of Iceland; but no other instance is known of a mountain's being raised in the centre of a vast plain.

Lakes. Chapà'la, Chalco, Tezcuco, San Christoval, Zumpango, Pascua'ro, Mextillan, &c.

These lakes are not remarkably large. They are sometimes much swollen by tropical rains, and are represented as very beautiful.

Rivers. The *Rio Bra'vo del Norte*, Colorà'do, Palmas, Tabas'co, Sumasin'ta, Rio de las Nueces, Tula, Panuco, (Rio Tempico,) Zacatula, Culiacan, Mayo, Yopez, Gaudalaxara, &c.

Gulfs and Bays. *Mexico*, *Campcheachy*, *Vera Cruz*, *Honduras*, *Amatique*, *Dulce*, *Solinas* or *Nicoya*, *Papaguas*, *Fonseca*, *Tecoantepeck*, *California*, &c.

Capes. *Grà'cois a Dios*, *Camaron*, *Honduras*, *False cape*, *Catoche*, *Mala*, *Blanco*, *Catherine*, *Corientes*, *St. Lucas*, &c.

Face of the country, Climate, &c. A great part of the country of Mexico, though in the torrid zone, is elevated so high, as to enjoy a temperate and healthy climate.

On the coasts, both of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the land, for some distance, is low and level, and the climate hot and unhealthy; but a traveller may in a few hours, by ascending the Cordilleras, pass from this sultry and scorching heat of summer to the refreshing breezes of spring or autumn; and by pursuing his journey, may in a short time reach the frosts and snows of winter.

Soil and Productions. In some places the soil is extremely fertile, producing two or three harvests in a year. The productions are various and abundant. Wheat, rye, barley, maize (or Indian corn,) are successfully cultivated. Apples, pears, grapes, melons, figs, &c. are common.

Gold and *Silver* mines are rich and numerous, and wrought to an immense profit.

The Spanish dominions have hitherto been but imperfectly known. Some late travels into these countries render them more interesting, and show, that a great part of the country is rich in *mineral* and *vegetable* productions, and that its population is numerous and increasing.

GUATIMA'LA.

Guatima'la comprises the southern parts of the Spanish possessions in North America, and is divided into the following provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Chia'pa.	{ Chia'pa de los Indos, Chia'pa or Ciudad Real, Acapa'la.
Vera Paz.	Vera Paz.
Guatima'la.	Guatima'la.
Honduras.	{ Valladolid, Truxil'lo, Gra'coisa Dios, and St. Jago. The eastern coast of Honduras is called the <i>Musquito shore</i> .
Nicara'gua.	Leon, Granà'da, <i>Nicara'gua</i> .
Costa Rica.	Carthage, Nicoya.
Veragua.	{ Concepcion. This province, though in North America, belongs to <i>New Grand-da</i> in South America.
<i>Lakes.</i>	<i>Nicara'gua</i> .
<i>Rivers.</i>	Chia'pa, Rio St. Juan, &c.

WEST INDIES.

Between North and South America lie a great number of rich and fertile islands, some of which are of great extent, called the West Indies. They are all, with the exception of a part of St. Domingo, claimed as colonies of some of the European powers, and some of them have several times changed masters. They are in consequence inhabited by a very mixed population

consisting of English, French, Spanish, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Creoles, Negroes, and Mulattoes. The whole number of inhabitants is about two millions and a half, of whom a large proportion are slaves. We shall arrange them under the heads of the countries to which they severally belong at the present time.

SPANISH WEST INDIES.

CUBA. This is the largest of the West India Islands, being 700 miles in length. It is extremely rich, produces great quantities of sugar and tobacco, furnishes a great revenue to the mother country, and has a population of nearly half a million of souls. The chief towns are *HAVANNAH*, which has an excellent harbour, and is a place of immense trade, and *St. Jago*, the ancient capital.

PORTO RICO. This is an island of considerable extent and value, producing sugar, coffee, and tobacco, and has a population of 136,000 persons. The capital is *St. John*.

ST. DOMINGO. A part of this island only belongs to Spain. This part was ceded to France in the beginning of the French Revolution, but at the late general peace it was restored to Spain. It produces coffee, sugar, cotton, &c. and has a population of 300,000 persons. The capital city is *St. Domingo*, which has 20,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable trade.

Hayti, the other part of this island which formerly belonged to France, and formed a most flourishing colony, containing a population of 30,000 whites, 480,000 negro slaves, and 24,000 free blacks and mulattoes, has become two independent governments, by the insurrection of the blacks and mulattoes. The blacks live under a monarchical form of government, and the mulattoes under a republican. The capital of the former is *Cape Henry*, formerly *Cape Francis*, and the capital of the latter is *Port au Prince*. The two governments are hostile to each other, but both equally determined never

to return to the dominion of France, which however she has not formally relinquished.

Spain claims also Margareta, now in possession of the revolutionists, Blanca, Tortuga, and Salada.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA. This is the third of the West India Islands in size, and one of the first in the value of its productions. It is 170 miles in length, and has a population of 35,000 whites and creoles, and 320,000 slaves. Rum, sugar, coffee, and cotton are its principal productions. The principal towns are *Kingston*, *St. Jago*, and *Port Royal*.

The four islands above described are called the Great Antilles.

The *VIRGIN ISLANDS*. These are upwards of twenty in number, but are small and mostly barren. Among them are *Virgin Gorda* and *Tortola*.

The *LEEWARD ISLANDS*, viz. *St. Christophers Nevis*, *Antigua*, and *Montserrat*. These are small but rich islands.

DOMINICA has a population of 25,000, and produces sugar, rum, and coffee.

St. LUCIA. The chief town is *Carenage* with 6000 inhabitants, and a good harbour.

GRENADA contains 25,000 inhabitants, and produces rum, sugar, indigo, &c.

TOBAGO has 20,000 inhabitants. The chief town is *Scarborough*. It is a productive island.

TRINIDAD is 90 miles in length, and has 31,000 inhabitants. It produces sugar, rum, coffee, &c. It is situated near the coast of South America.

The *BAHAMA ISLANDS* are said by some to be 700 in number, but most of them are barren rocks. The principal are *Bahama*, *Providence*, *Turks Island*, and *Abaco*. The population of the whole does not exceed 10,000.

The *BERNUDAS* or *Somers Islands*. These are 3

WEST INDIES.

or 4 hundred in number, but most of them are small and barren, and few of them have a name or inhabitants. The principal are St. George, St. David, and Cooper. St. George is the capital. The population of the whole is about 10,000 souls, of whom half are blacks.

The British West Indies together contain about 17,000 square miles of territory, and 750,000 inhabitants.

FRENCH WEST INDIES.

MARTINIQUE is a rich island fifty miles in length and contains a population of near 100,000 persons, nine tenths of whom are mulattoes and blacks. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, the exports of which articles are very great. The principal places are Fort Royal, St. Peters, and Trinity.

GUADALOUPE is of twice the extent of Martinique, and has a population of 150,000 whites and mulattoes, and 100,000 negroes. The productions are similar to those of Martinique. The capital is Basseterre. The small islands of Descade, Mariegalante, and the Saints, are near Guadaloupe, and under the same government.

DUTCH WEST INDIES.

CURACOA is a small island, and has a population of 14,000. It produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, &c. Williamstadt is the seat of government.

ST. EUSTACIA is a very small island, but it has a population of 24,000, and is a place of some trade.

ST. MARTINS is a little larger, and produces sugar and cotton. It has about 6000 inhabitants. Saba, Buen Ayre, and Aruba, are also small islands belonging to the Netherlands.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Johns are the only Danish Islands. They are small and contain about 40,000 inhabitants. They produce sugar, cotton, coffee, oranges, lemons, &c. The principal town is Christianstadt, which has 5000 inhabitants.

SWEDISH WEST INDIES.

St. Bartholomew's is the only island belonging to Sweden. It is not more than 50 square miles in extent, and has 6000 inhabitants. It produces sugar, rum, indigo, &c.

The West Indies are subject to frequent earthquakes, violent thunder and lightning, and in autumn to furious hurricanes. The climate, in general, is hot and unhealthy. The soil is fertile, and being watered by frequent showers, produces in abundance sugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, ginger, pimento, various tropical fruits, and some drugs. There are some mines of silver and gold.

When these islands were first discovered, it was supposed they belonged to the Asiatic islands, which were then known by the general name *Indies*; but when it was ascertained, that they were on opposite parts of the earth, these, being in longitude west of Europe, received the appellation *West Indies*, to distinguish them from the others, east of Europe, which accordingly were called *East Indies*.

SOUTH AMERICA.

South America consists principally of colonies of several European powers, viz. Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and Great Britain. Several of the Spanish provinces, however, have within a few years asserted

their independence, and some extensive tracts of country have never been reduced under the European yoke.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. The *Andes*, or *Cordilleras* of South America. These are the highest mountains known.

Lakes. *Maracay'bo*, *Titicaca*, *Guanacache*, &c. The lakes in South America are not large.

Rivers. *Orinó'co*, the *Am'azons*, called also *Mara'non* or *Marag'non*, the *Rio de la Plata*. The two last are the largest rivers in the known world. They run a course of nearly 3000 miles, and are about 150 miles wide at their mouths.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs, &c. *Caribb'e'an Sea*, *Gulf of Darien*, *Ba'hia* or *All Saints Bay*, *Assumption*, *St. Matthias*, *St. Josef*, *St. George's Bay*, *Gulf of Penas*, *Gulf of Chenos* or *Guay'tecas*. *Gulf of Guayaquil*, *Bay of Buena Ventura*, and *Paná'ma*. *Strait of Magel'an*, and of *Le Maire*.

Islands. *Fernan'do de Noron'ha*, *Trinidad*, *St. Catherine*, *Grande*, *Georgia*, *Sandwich*, *Falkland*, *Staten*, *Terra del Fuego* or the *Land of Fire*, *Child'e*, *Juan Fernandez*, *St. Felix*, *St. Ambrose*, *Easter island*, and the *Galapá'gos*.

Cape. *Cape Vela*, *Cape Nassau*, *Cape Orange*, *Cape North*, *Cape Maquí'ra*, *Cape St. Roque*, *Cape Frio*, *Cape St. Martha*, *Cape Santa Mari'a*, *Cape St. Antc'nio*, *Cape Corien'tes*, *Cape Horne*, *Cape Tres Mon'tes*, *Cape St. Nicholas*, *Cape Blanco*, &c.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

SPANISH SOUTH AMERICA.

These extensive provinces are divided into five governments; viz the viceroyalty of New Grenada; the captain-generalship of Caraccas; the viceroyalty of Peru; the viceroyalty of La Plata; and the captain-generalship of Chili.

NEW GRENADA

Is divided into sixteen provinces, governed by intendants, under the viceroy. The capital of the Viceroyalty is Santa Fe de Bogota, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, situated in 4° North latitude. The population is about 1,800,000. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and lead. The climate is extremely varied, in consequence of the height of the mountains, some of which are crowned with perpetual snow. The low lands are subject to extremes of tropical heat, but the plains between the ridges of the Andes enjoy a temperate and delightful climate.

The provinces of Veragua, Panama, and Darien, are denominated *Terra Firma*. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello. The other provinces are Carthagena, the capital of which is Carthagena; Santa Martha; Merida; San Juan de Los Llanos; Santa Fé; Antioquia; Choco; Popayan; Quito, which is divided into nine districts, and the capital of which, of the same name, has a population of 70,000, and is situated at an elevation of 9510 feet above the sea; Jaen de Bracamoros; Maynas; Atacames; Quixos.

Mountains. *Andes* is the general name of the mountains in South America. The principal summits in New Granada are Pachin'ca, Antisà'na, Catopax'i, Tungurag'ua, Chimborà'zo. These are the highest mountains known, rising from 16,000 to more than 20,000 feet above a level with the sea.

Rivers. Magdalena and its branches, Gua'yaquil', &c.

CARACCAS

Is divided into seven provinces.

Cumana, which has a capital of the same name, with 17,000 inhabitants: *New Barcelona*, whose capital, Barcelona, has 14,000 inhabitants; *Venezuela*, which includes Caraccas proper and Coro, an extensive and

populous government, the principal towns of which are Caraccas, Coro, Porto Cabello, Valentia, and San Carlos; *Maraycabo*, which surrounds the lake of the same name; *Varinas*, *Guana*, an extensive but thinly settled country; and *Margarita*, one of the West India Islands.

The extensive coast of Caraccas is rocky and mountainous. The vallies are intensely hot. There are vast plains, which feed immense herds of cattle. The seasons are divided into the rainy and dry, the former beginning in March, and the latter in November. The population amounts to nearly a million, one ninth of whom are Indians, and 60,000 slaves. In 1812, the city of Caraccas was destroyed by an earthquake, and 12,000 inhabitants were swallowed up in a moment.

Towns. *Carac'cas*, the capital, *Maracaibo*, *Guaná'ra*, *Meri'da*, *Barquisime'te*, *Tocu'yo*, *Maracay*, *Tulme'ro*, *Victo'ria*, *Truxil'lo*, *St. Philip*, *St. Thomas* or *Angustura*, *Curia'co*, *La Guira*, *Vari'nas*, *San Fernan'do*.

These towns are generally large, containing from 8 or 10,000 to more than 40,000 inhabitants each.

Mountains. *Picha'co* and *Tumeriqui'ri*.

Seas & Lakes. *Caribbe'an Sea*, *Maracaibo*, and *Valencia* lakes.

Rivers. *Orinoco*, and its branches, *Pakmar* or *Suila*, *Tocu'yo*, *Aroa* or *Yaracay*, and *Tuy*.

Bays & Gulfs. *Gulf of Venezue'ls*, *Bay of Coro* and *Tacasag'ua*, the *Gulf of Caria'co* and *Paria* or *Triste*.

PERU

Is divided into seven intendancies, each of which is governed by an Intendant appointed by the viceroy. These are *Truxillo*, the principal towns of which are *Piura*, *Truxillo*, and *Payta*; *Tarma*; *Lima*, the capital of which bears the same name; *Guanacavelica*, remarkable for its mines of quicksilver; *Gyamanga*; *Cuzco*, the capital of which is the ancient and celebrated

city of Cusco, now containing but 32,000 inhabitants; and *Arequipa*, the capital of which, of the same name, has 34,000 inhabitants.

The population of Peru is about 1,300,000, a tenth part of whom are whites, 340,000 are mestizoes, or a mixed race of whites and Indians, and the rest Indians and Negroes, principally the former. Peru is remarkable for its mines of gold and silver, which produce immense quantities of these metals annually. The coinage of gold and silver at the royal mint at Lima exceeds 5,000,000 of dollars annually. The climate of Peru is singularly various. On the sea-coast, rain is hardly known. In the mountain districts, storms of thunder and lightning are extremely frequent. On the different ridges of the Andes, to the height of about 10,000 feet, the climate is a mixture of spring, summer, and autumn. Beyond 14,000 feet, the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. The capital of the viceroyalty is *LIMA*, the population of which is 54,000. It is a place of great wealth and luxury. The port of Lima, called *Callao*, is about five miles distant from the city.

BUENOS AYRES.

This is the most extensive and one of the richest of the Spanish provinces. It is divided into five governments, viz. *Los Charcas* or *Potosi*, the capital of which is *La Plata*, a city of 14,000 inhabitants. The city of *Potosi*, near which are the celebrated mines that bear its name, contains 30,000 inhabitants. These mines have produced since their discovery more than a thousand million of dollars. The town of *Porco* contains 22,000 inhabitants and *La Paz* 20,000.

Paraguay, the capital of which is *Asuncion*.

Tucuman, the principal towns of which are *Tucuman*, *Cordoba*, *Jujuy*, and *Salta*.

Cuyo, the capital of which is *Mendoza*.

Buenos Ayres. This is the largest of the five gov-

ernments. The capital, named also Buenos Ayres, has a population of 50,000 souls. The other principal cities are Monte Video, which has 20,000 inhabitants, Santa Fè and Maldonado.

The population of this country is estimated at 1,300,000 Spaniards and Creoles, besides Indians, many of whom are partly civilized. It is capable of carrying on an extensive trade, and has great resources. The annual produce of the mines heretofore has exceeded 4,000,000 dollars.

Face of the country. The Eastern part abounds in vast plains, which are covered with a luxuriant herbage, and pastures immense herds of half wild horses and cattle. The Western part is intersected by great chains of mountains.

Rivers. The La Plata is the principal river, the branches of which are the Paraguay, the Pileomayo, the Paraná, and the Uruguay.

Lakes. The Titicaca is the largest, and is remarkable for having no outlet. It is navigable for the largest vessels. The Los Yarayes in the low plains covers an expanse of 330 miles in length and 120 in breadth, when the rivers are swollen during the rainy season, but when the waters of the Paraguay abate, this lake becomes a marsh, infested with alligators and venomous reptiles and insects.

The Climate in part of the country is healthy and pleasant.

CHILL.

This country is divided into thirteen provinces. The principal towns are, Santiago, which contains 36,000 inhabitants, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, which is the principal seaport, Talca and Concepcion. The climate is said to be superior to that of any other part of South America. The air is salubrious, and the extremes of heat and cold are not felt. The spring begins in September and the autumn in March. The lands in the neighbourhood of the Andes are subject to frosts.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

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Mountains. The Chilian Andes form three parallel ridges, the middle of which is the highest; the others are twenty or thirty miles distant. Many of the mountains of this chain exceed 20,000 feet in height, and several of them have volcanoes in a constant state of eruption. Earthquakes are frequent in these mountains.

Rivers. These are very numerous, but none of them are of great importance.

Mines. These are extremely rich in gold and silver.

Population. The inhabitants of Chili are estimated at 800,000, and consist of Europeans, Creoles, Indians, Mestizes, and Negroes. Of these the Creoles are the most numerous, and they are a brave and industrious race.

Islands. The principal are the Chiloe islands, which contain 25,000 inhabitants, who subsist principally by fishing and raising cattle. The Island of Juan Fernandez is famous for having been the residence of Alexander Selkirk, better known under the name of Robinson Crusoe.

Besides the countries above described, Spain claims in South America the island of *Terra del Fuego* near the southern extremity of the continent, and the Falkland Islands, situated in the South Atlantic ocean.

We have considered Spanish America as still under the dominion of the mother country. Several of the provinces however have renounced their allegiance to Spain, though their independence has not yet been acknowledged by her, or by any foreign nation. The governments, formed from these provinces, which now maintain their independence, are the Republic of Colombia, that of the United Provinces of South America, and Chili.

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

This government embraces a principal part of the Viceroyalty of New Grenada, and the Captain-general

REPUBLIC OF CHILL

ship of Caraccas. The revolt from the government of Spain began in 1810. A destructive war has been carried on with various success between the Independents and Royalists, ever since. A constitution has been formed for the purpose of uniting these extensive countries under one government, at the head of which is a general congress. The seat of the government is *Angustura*, in Guiana, on the Orinoco.

UNITED PROVINCES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

This government embraces, nominally, the Viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. The spirit of independence broke out in this country in 1810, since which time the authority of the mother country has been openly resisted. Several attempts have been made to establish a regular representative government, but without much success. The government is at present in an unsettled state, and the inhabitants are suffering the calamities of civil war. The country is open to foreign trade, which but for the unsettled state of affairs would be considerable. The rich country of Upper Peru, or the government of *Charcas*, remains in subjection to Spain. Paraguay has declined joining the union, and maintains a separate independence, and Monte Video is in possession of the Portuguese. The government possesses a small naval force, and has commissioned a large number of private armed vessels.

REPUBLIC OF CHILI.

This country first shook off the Spanish yoke in 1810. They were however soon afterward reduced to subjection, but have since recovered their liberty, and entirely expelled the Spanish authorities. They maintain a considerable army and a respectable naval force.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

KINGDOM OF BRAZIL. This extensive country, united under the same government with the kingdom of Portugal in Europe, has been within a few years raised to an equal dignity with the mother country, and become the residence of the king and of the supreme government. It is divided into ten Provinces, viz.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>	<i>Inhabitants.</i>
<i>Para</i>	150,000	<i>Para</i>	10,000
<i>Maranhão</i>	150,000	<i>St. Philip de Maranhão</i>	15,000
<i>Pernambuco</i>	190,000	<i>Olinda or Pernambuco</i>	12,000
<i>Bahia</i>	550,000	<i>Bahia or St. Salvador</i>	70,000
<i>Rio Janeiro</i>	500,000	<i>Rio Janeiro or St. Sebastian</i>	93,000
<i>St. Catherine</i>		<i>St. Antonio</i>	3,000
<i>St. Pauls</i>	100,000	<i>St. Pauls</i>	20,000
<i>Minas Geraes</i>	607,000	<i>Villarica</i>	20,000
<i>Goyaz</i>	200,000	<i>Villa Boa</i>	
<i>Matto Grosso</i>	150,000	<i>Villa Bella</i>	

Population. Brazil contains about two and a half millions of inhabitants, of whom 400,000 are Portuguese, 1,200,000 Negroes and Mulattoes, half of whom are slaves, and the rest subjected Indians. The Indians enjoy all the privileges of free subjects, but have little intercourse with the Portuguese. The established religion is Roman Catholic. An extensive foreign trade is carried on from several ports. The principal exports are sugar, coffee, cotton, Brazil wood, and hides.

Climate. Although this country is situated principally between the equator and the southern tropic, on account of its elevated situation, the temperature of the climate is moderate. The seasons are divided into the dry and the wet. The soil is fertile, producing maize, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, coffee, indigo, tobacco, pepper, cotton, &c. and the mines of gold, silver, and copper are rich and productive.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mountains. In the interior are many important ranges of mountains, forming a part of the Andes. They are not of so great elevation as many of those of Spanish America.

Rivers. The Amazons or Marañon is the largest river in the world. It is 150 miles broad and 3000 miles long. It annually overflows its banks to a great extent, as do many of the other rivers of Brazil. It has a great number of branches, the principal of which are the Rio Negro, Yapura, and Madera. The other principal rivers are the Araguay, St. Francisco, Parana, and Uruguay.

Government. This is an unlimited monarchy. The provinces are under the superintendence of governors appointed by the king.

Army. This consists of 24,000 regular troops, besides 30,000 militia, who are exercised one month in every year, during which time they are paid. The free Negroes and Mulattoes form a corps by themselves, but the natives are incorporated with the Portuguese.

Navy. This consists of five ships of the line and four frigates.

FRENCH SOUTH AMERICA.

FRENCH GUYANA. This country is situated on the North East coast of South America, between the rivers Maroni and Oyapok. It contains 13,500 inhabitants, of whom 12,000 are negro slaves. The climate is hot and extremely unhealthy. The town of Cayenne is the chief settlement, and is situated on the island of the same name. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, cotton and indigo.

DUTCH SOUTH AMERICA.

SURINAM, or Dutch Guyana, contains 400 plantations and 57,000 inhabitants, of whom 52,000 are negro slaves. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, and cocoa. The cap-

ital is Paramaribo on the river Surinam. The soil is rich and productive, but the climate is hot and unhealthy.

ENGLISH SOUTH AMERICA.

The English possess three colonies, being a part of what was formerly called Dutch Guyana, which are united under one government, and contain 255,000 inhabitants, of whom only 5000 are whites. The soil is rich, but the climate is unhealthy.

Berbice contains 550 whites and 25,169 negroes. The principal port is New Amsterdam.

Essequibo contains 1200 whites and 20,000 negro slaves.

Demerary contains 3200 whites and 71,180 negro slaves, besides free blacks. The capital is Stabroek on the river Demerary, and has 9000 inhabitants.

The principal productions of these colonies are sugar, rum, coffee, and cotton.

ABORIGINAL SOUTH AMERICA.

AMAZONIA, situated in the interior of South America, has not been sufficiently explored for accurate description. It abounds with rivers, most of which unite their waters in the great river *Amazons*, the largest in the world, and from which the whole country receives its name. It is mostly inhabited by Indians who are superior in arts and improvement to those of North America. They consist of a great number of tribes, some of whom have embraced the Roman Catholic religion. Several of them have been at times subjected to the Spaniards and Portuguese, who possess the neighbouring countries.

PATAGONIA. This name is given to an extensive tract of country, situated on the southern extremity of the continent, which has never been taken possession of by any European nation, though it is claimed by Spain. It

is inhabited by a variety of tribes of Indians, who however are not very numerous. The climate is cold and unpleasant. The range of the Andes runs the whole length of the country. The principal rivers are the Saladillo, the Colorado, and the Rio Negro.

Besides the above countries not reduced to subjection to the Europeans, a considerable part of Spanish Guyana is inhabited by several independent native tribes, among whom are a nation of Carabees. There is also a tribe of free Indians in Cumana, near the mouth of the Orinoko, a great number of tribes in Peru, and several in Paraguay, Chili, and the Brazils. The whole number of free Indians is estimated at a million. They speak several languages, but the Guaranish is most extensively understood. Some tribes are Roman Catholics, others worship the moon. They are of different degrees of civilization, and generally live under the government of Caciques, who have an unlimited authority.

EUROPE.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. The Dofrafeld, Uralian, Pyrenees, Cæpæthian, Alps, Ap'ennines. Mount Ætna, Vesuvius, and Hecla are volcanoes.

Oceans. The Atlantic, the Arctic or Northern Frozen Ocean, the German Ocean, usually called the North Sea.

Lakes. Lado'ga, On'dga, Con'stance, Gene'va, &c.

Rivers. The Wolga, Don, Dniéper, Nèister, Danube, Vis'tula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Rhone, Saône, Garonne, Loire, Seine, Somme, Ta'guis, Dou'ro, E'bro, Guadiàna, Guadalquivir, Tiber, Po, Dwina, South Dwina or Duna, Thames, Scv'ern, Humber, Mersey, the Forth, Tay, Clyde, Shannon, &c.

Seas. The *Mediterranean*, the *Archipelago*, the *Sea of Mar'mora*, the *Black Sea*, the *Sea of Azoff*, the *White Sea*, the *Baltic*, the *North Sea*, and the *Irish Sea*.

Gulfs. *Gulf of Venice*, *Bothnia*, and *Finland*.

Bay. *Bay of Biscay*.

Straits. *Strait of Gibraltar*, *Messina*, *Bonafacio*, *Dardanelles*, *Constantinople or Bosphorus*, *Coffa or Jenicale*, the *Scag'crack or Cat'tegat*, the *Sound*, the *Strait of Dover*, the *English channel*, *St. George's channel*, &c.

Islands. *Nova Zem'bla*, *Spitzber'gen*, *Iceland*, the *Fer'ro*, *Shetland*, *Orkney*, and *Western Isles*, *England*, *Ireland*, the *Isle of Man*, *Ang'lesca*, *Scilly isles*, *Isle of Wight*, *Jersey*, *Guern'sey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*; in the *Baltic*, are *Funen*, *Zealand*, *Falster*, *Langland*, *Femeren*, *Laland*, *Meen*, *Bornholm*, *Rugen*, *Oeland*, *Gothland* and *Aland*; *Dago* and *Oesel*, belonging to *Russia*; *Ushant*, *Belle isle*, *isles of Rhe* and *Oleron* in the *Bay of Biscay*, belonging to *France*.

In the *Mediterranean* are *Yv'ica*, *Major'ca*, *Minor'ca*, *Cor'sica*, *Sardin'ia*, *Elba*, *Sicily*, *Strom'boli*, *Lip'art*, and *Malta*; in the *Gulf of Venice* are *Corfu*, *Cephalo'nia*, *Zante*, &c. which form what has been called the *Republic of the Seven Islands*; *Candia*, *Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, in the *Levan'*, *Negropont* or *Egrip'ta*, *Samos*, *Chios*, *Lesbos*, *Lemnos*, *Icaria*, *Paros*, *Patmos*, &c. in the *Archipelago*.

Peninsulas. *Jutland* or *Denmark Proper*, *Spain*, *Italy*, *Mor'e'a*, *Crim'ea*.

Isthmuses. *Cor'inth*, and *Precep* or *Per'ceop*.

Capes. *North Cape*, *Naze* or *Lindness*, *Spurn Head*, *Lizard Point*, *Lands End*, *Cape Clear*, *Cape la Hogue*, *Cape Or'tegal*, *Cape Finisterre*, *Cape St. Vincent*, *Cape Passaro*, *Spartiven'to*, *Di Leuca*, *Cape Mal'apan*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Europe comprehends *Lapland*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, *Denmark*, *Prussia*, the *Netherlands*, *Germany*,

Poland, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, and the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

LAPLAND.

Lapland is divided into Danish or North Lapland, Swedish or South Lapland, and Russian or East Lapland. The extent of these divisions is uncertain.

The Laplanders are under no regular government; they live in huts so low, as scarcely to admit of their standing upright. Their fire is built in the centre, around which they sit upon their heels. In this manner, when they eat, both men and women assemble around their food, which is placed on the ground, or upon the carpet. They live in a state of great ignorance, having neither writing nor letters, but only a number of hieroglyphics.

Climate. The winters are intensely cold. In attempting to drink, the lips are frequently frozen to the cup.—The snow sometimes falls to the depth of 4 or 5 feet, which renders the country almost impassable till after a thaw and a succeeding frost; the Laplander is then presented with a smooth level of ice, over which he travels with his rein deer in a sledge 2 or 3 hundred miles a day.

In some parts of Lapland the sun, in winter, is absent several weeks, but the moon and stars are almost constantly visible, and, together with the northern lights, render the night less dreary than might be expected. In summer the sun does not set for the same length of time, which for several weeks renders the heat excessive.

Mountains. Lapland is a vast mass of mountains irregularly crowded together, but in some places separated by rivers and lakes.

Metals. Silver, gold, copper, and lead mines have been found in Lapland, and wrought to some profit.

Animals. Rein deer are numerous in Lapland, and of great importance to the inhabitants. They supply the

places of cattle and horses. Their flesh affords food, their skins clothing, their milk cheese, and their tendons thread and cordage.

NORWAY.

Norway, (or the *Northern Way*,) which now is united with Sweden, is divided into five governments, or diocesses.

Governments.

Ward'huys
Dron'theim
Ber'gen
Ag'gerhuss
Christiansand

Principal towns.

Ward'huys.
Dron'theim.
Ber'gen.
Christia'na, *Fred'rickshali'*.
Christiansand.

Mountains. The *Dofrafeld* or *Daara-field* separate *Norway* from *Sweden*. They form a long chain, and are known by different names; as *Fil'lefield*, *Runfield*, *Dourfield*, &c.

Islands. The *Loffoden isles*.

Capes. *North cape*, the *Naze* or *Lindenness*.

On the northwest coast of *Norway* is the famous vortex, called the *Mael'stroom*. It is heard at a great distance, and forms a whirlpool of vast depth and extent, and is so violent, that when a ship comes near, it is drawn in and shattered to pieces.

The *Climate* of *Norway* is various. The days in winter are short and cold; in summer they are long and hot, for several weeks.

The country is rough, and so barren, that the inhabitants live principally by hunting and fishing.

The chief wealth of *Norway* consists in its immense forests, which furnish foreigners with various kinds of timber; such as masts, boards, &c.

The number of inhabitants is 885,431.

DENMARK.

Denmark Proper is a small kingdom consisting only of the peninsula of Jutland, the dutchy of Holstein in Germany, and several islands in the Baltic sea; but to Denmark belong the *northern part of Lapland, Greenland, Iceland, and the Faro isles.*

*Divisions.**Principal towns.*

Denmark Proper.	{ North Jutland, South Jutland } or Sleswick, }	Wiborg, Alborg, Aarhus.
		Sles'wick, Flensburg, Tonningen.
Dutchy of Holstein,		Altona, Gluckstadt, Kiël.
Principal Islands.	{ Zea'land, Funen, }	COPENHAGEN, Elsineur.
		Odensee.

The other islands are Fal'ster, Langland, Laland, Fem'eren, Al'sen, Mona, Bornholm; Iceland in the northern part of the Atlantic, (the chief town Skalholt,) Spitzber'gen, and the Faro isles.

Copenhagen, the capital of *Denmark*, on the island of *Zea'land*, is a noted sea-port. It signifies *the merchant's haven*. It is one of the best fortified, and the most regularly built cities in the North of Europe. It has 95,000 inhabitants.

Elsineur' is situated on the *Sound*, or passage into the Baltic, where vessels, visiting this sea, are obliged to pay a toll or small tribute to Denmark.

Kiël, in Holstein, has a respectable university. *Altona*, on the *Elbe*, is next to *Copenhagen* in commerce and population.

Iceland, a large and celebrated island, is subject to *Denmark*. For two months the sun never sets in summer, nor rises in winter. This island abounds in sulphur, subterranean fires, and volcanoes. *Mount Hecla* is a volcano one mile high, and is always covered with snow. Several years ago a volcanic island near Iceland rose from the bottom of the sea; but it soon after dis-

appeared. The population of the island is estimated at 50, or 60,000 inhabitants.

Greenland, celebrated for its whale fishery, and the *Faro* islands, belong to Denmark.

The climate of Denmark is temperate for the latitude. The transitions from summer to winter, and the reverse, are so sudden, that spring and autumn are scarcely known.

The ancient Danes were courageous almost to ferocity; the present inhabitants are more mild and polished.

Denmark is a hereditary kingdom, and governed in an absolute manner. The population is 1,728,328.

SWEDEN.

Sweden is divided into the following provinces.

Provinces.

Principal towns.

Sweden proper

Stock'holm, Upsal.

Gothland

Calmar, Lunden, Gott'enburg.

Bothnia

Tor'nea.

Lapland.

Islands. *Gothland, Oland, Aland, Rugen, Bornholm.*

Gulfs. *Finland and Both'nia.*

Straits. The Sound, between Sweden and the Island of Zee'land.

Stock'holm, the capital of Sweden, is built on several rocky islands, which are united by wooden bridges. Inhabitants 99,000.

Upsal is a considerable town, and noted for its university, which has commonly more than 1000 students.

Climate. In Sweden there is neither spring nor autumn. Summer suddenly succeeds winter, and the vallies are green in a few days after being covered with snow.

The Swedes are in general healthy, cheerful, complaisant, and courageous. They patiently endure hunger, cold, and poverty. The women are frequently en-

gaged in the most laborious and painful occupations abroad. The population is 2,640,000.

RUSSIA.

The *Russian Empire* includes most of the North of Europe, and all the North of Asia. It is divided into 54 governments, 41 of which are in Europe and 13 in Asia; the principal of which are St. Pe'tersburg, Revel, Riga, Novo'gorod, Smolensk', Moskwa, Voronez, Bel'gorod, Olonetz, Vologda, Kiow, Archān'gel, Vyborg, Cau'casus, Perme, Tobolsk', &c. It includes also the kingdom of Poland.

Towns. PETERSBURG, Narva, Moscow, Archān'gel, Vyborg, Riga, Polotsk, Wil'nd, Revel, Cronstadt, Tula, Odes'sa, Azof, Precof, Cherson, Oc'zakow. &c. in Europe; and As'trachan, Ouralsk, Arenburg, Tobolsk', Ob'dorskoï, Colhyvane', Ecat'erinburn, Tomsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Okotsk, &c. in Asia.

Mountains. The *Ural* or *Ura'lian*, the *Ol'onetz*, &c.

Lakes. Lado'ga, One'ga, Peypus, Ilmen, &c.

Rivers. The *Volga*, *Don*, *Niē'her*, *Niē'ster*, *Duna*, *Gara*, *Petchora*, *Mezen*, *Dwina*, *One'ga*, *Neva*, &c.

Gulfs. *Finland*, *Livo'nia* or *Riga*.

Islands. *Cronstadt*, *Oe'sel*, *Dago*.

The river *Volga* or *Volga*, the largest in Europe, and *Uralian* mountains, make the boundary between Europe and Asia.

The extent of Russia affords a great variety in both soil and climate. In the northern part the winter is severe, in the southern moderate, and the seasons are pleasant and temperate.

Russia is generally a level country, abounding with marshes, forests, lakes, and rivers.

Government. The government of Russia is an absolute monarchy. The emperor has the lives and fortunes of his subjects at his own disposal. The succession is

hereditary, although the reigning sovereign has the power of appointing his successor.

Commerce. Russia is noted for its timber, hemp, and flax trade; for its iron and copper mines; its pitch, tar, wax, and honey; and its furs and peltry. Inland navigation is extensive, both by caravans and canals. To China the merchants send furs; and in return bring home tea, silk, cotton, gold, &c.

POLAND

Was formerly an extensive kingdom, but a part of its territory is ceded to Prussia, part to the Emperor of Austria, part is included in the 54 governments of Russia, and the remainder, except the Free city of Cracow, formed the kingdom of Poland, under the emperor of Russia, but with a distinct administration.

It was anciently divided into 12 provinces, viz. Great Poland, Little Poland, Prussia Royal, Mosa'via, Pola'chia, Red Prussia, Podo'lia, Volhyn'ia, Lithua'nia, Samogi'tia, and Courland.

Towns. WAR'SAW, Cra'cow, Dant'zic, Thorn, Wilna, Le'opold or Lemburg.

Mountains. Krapack or Carpa'thian mountains.

Rivers. The Vis'tula or Wesel, the Bug, the Memel, Prypec, the Niē'per, the Nē's'ter, and the Bog.

War'saw, situated on the Vis'tula, is surrounded by a mote and a double wall. The city and its suburbs occupy a great extent. It has a melancholy appearance, exhibiting a contrast of wealth and poverty, luxury and distress, which pervade every part of this unhappy country.

The Carpa'thian mountains are high and always covered with snow, which has been known to fall in the middle of summer.

The salt mines in Poland are a great curiosity. They are 6 or 8 hundred feet deep, more than 1000 broad, and extend to 6 or 8 thousand feet in length. The top of the cave is supported by columns of salt, which have been

left for supports to the roof. When these mines are illuminated, they exhibit a brilliant appearance; the smooth and transparent surface of the salt reflecting all the colours of the rainbow.

PRUSSIA.

The kingdom of Prussia is one of the five in Europe that are called powers of the first class. It is divided into two parts, by the intervention of the countries of Hanover, Brunswick, and Hesse. The eastern part is much the largest, and includes the most ancient possessions of the kingdom. More than half the kingdom in extent of territory, and more than three quarters in population, are within the limits of the ancient empire of Germany; and by virtue of these possessions, the king of Prussia is a member of the present Germanic confederation, in which he holds the second rank. The kingdom is at present divided into provinces and districts, as follows, and the districts are subdivided into circles.

OUT OF GERMANY.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Inhab.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
I. <i>Eastern Prussia.</i>	1. <i>KONINGSBERG</i>	65,197	523,104
	2. <i>Gumbtinnen</i>		351,058
II. <i>Western Prussia.</i>	1. <i>DANTZIC</i>	44,511	233,998
	2. <i>Marlenwerder</i>		325,184
III. <i>Posnania.</i>	1. <i>Posen</i>	22,000	570,758
	2. <i>Bromberg</i>		243,190
IV. <i>Neufchatel.</i>	1. <i>Neufchatel</i>		18,229
	2. <i>Valangin</i>		31,493

IN GERMANY—EASTERN PART.

V. <i>Brandenberg.</i>	1. <i>BERLIN</i>	173,592	182,001
	2. <i>POTSDAM</i>	15,807	506,299
	3. <i>Frankfort</i>	12,000	565,876

PRUSSIA.

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VI. <i>Pomerania.</i>	1. <i>Stettin</i>	21,528	310,952
	2. <i>Stralsund</i>		125,988
	3. <i>Coalin</i>		234,421
VII. <i>Silesia.</i>	1. <i>BRESLAW</i>	62,789	481,909
	2. <i>Reichenbach</i>		450,217
	3. <i>Liegnitz</i>	10,021	483,872
	4. <i>Oppeln</i>		498,130
VIII. <i>Saxony.</i>	1. <i>Magdeburgh</i>	62,867	460,405
	2. <i>Merseburgh</i>		485,531
	3. <i>Erfurth</i>	16,573	234,477

WESTERN PART.

IX. <i>Westphalia.</i>	1. <i>Munster</i>	18,000	347,537
	2. <i>Minden</i>		335,609
	3. <i>Arnsberg</i>		374,513
X. <i>Juliers, Cleves } and Berg.</i>	1. <i>Dusseldorf</i>	15,000	377,575
	2. <i>Cleves,</i>	5,100	210,147
	3. <i>COLOGNE</i>	42,706	342,632
XI. <i>Lower Rhine.</i>	1. <i>Coblentz</i>	10,200	337,478
	2. <i>Aix la Chapelle</i>	27,164	307,324
	3. <i>Treves</i>	9,608	288,349

The whole population is 10,222,456 ; and the extent of territory about 120,000 square miles. A majority of the inhabitants are Germans, besides whom there are Poles, Lithuanians, French, and Jews.

Towns. The principal towns, in the several districts, are enumerated above, the districts being named from them.

BERLIN is the capital of the kingdom, it being one of the largest and most splendid cities in Europe. Besides the towns above named, there is *Elbing*, a large commercial city, of 16,710 inhabitants, in West Prussia, and *Halle*, in the province of Saxony, a city of 15,000, and the seat of an university of 500 students.

Universities, at Berlin, Breslau, Koningsberg, Halle, and Greifswalde, all of which are well endowed. A new university has been founded at Bonn.

Revenue. The ordinary revenue is about 36 millions of American dollars. The public debt is about 120 millions. It bears an interest of 5 per cent, and is generally at par in the market.

Army The military force consists of a standing army of 137,000 men, besides 36 battallions in garrisons, and besides the Landwehr and Landsturm, a kind of militia.

Rivers. The *Vistula*, *Oder*, *Elbe*, *Rhine*, *Pregel*, *Spree*, and *Wartha*.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

The British Dominions in Europe include Great Britain, Ireland and the adjacent islands, Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland.

The island of Great Britain is about 300 miles broad, 600 long, and contains about 12 millions of inhabitants. It is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales.

England contains 40 counties or shires.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Northumberland.	<i>Newcastle</i> , <i>Morpeth</i> , <i>Alnwick</i> ,
Cumberland.	<i>Carlisle</i> , <i>Penrith</i> , <i>Whithaven</i> .
Westmoreland.	<i>Appleby</i> , <i>Kendal</i> .
Durham.	<i>Durham</i> , <i>Stockton</i> , <i>Sunderland</i> .
Yorkshire.	{ <i>York</i> , <i>Leeds</i> , <i>Hull</i> , <i>Scarborough</i> ,
	{ <i>Wakefield</i> , <i>Sheffield</i> .
Lancashire.	{ <i>Lancaster</i> , <i>Liverpool</i> , <i>Manchester</i> .

Berwick-upon-Tweed is on the borders of England and Scotland. It properly belongs to neither, but possessing peculiar privileges, is both a town and county of itself.

York is the capital of the north, and, in point of rank, is the second city in England.

Leeds and *Wakefield* are celebrated for woollen cloth, *Sheffield* for cutlery and hardware, and *Manchester* for cotton goods.

Liverpool, upon the river *Mersey*, is a large and flourishing seaport, and, though a century ago but a small village, it is now the second port in the kingdom.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Cheshire.	Chester, Nantwich, Mac'clesfield.
Derbyshire.	Derby, Chesterfield, Ashborn.
Staffordshire.	Stafford, Litchfield, Leek.
Warwickshire.	Warwick, <i>Bir'mingham</i> , Coventry.
Worces'tershire.	<i>Worces'ter</i> , Kid'dermin'ster.
Shropshire.	<i>Shrews'bury</i> , Ludlow, Bridgenorth.
Herefordshire.	Hereford, Ledbury, Leom'inster.
Monmouthshire.	Monmouth, Abergaven'ny.
Glouces'tershire.	Glouces'ter, <i>Bristol</i> , Tewksbury.
Oxfordshire.	Oxford, Hanley, Banbury.
Buckinghamshire.	Ayles'bury, Buckingham.

Derbyshire is celebrated for many natural curiosities, among which are the mountains of the Peak, which are much visited on account of their extraordinary caverns and perforations.

Staffordshire and Worces'tershire are noted for their porcelain and earthen ware.

Birmingham is a large and populous town, noted for its cutlery and hardware.

Stratford upon *Avon* is the birthplace of Shakspeare.

Kid'derminster has a large manufactory of carpets.

Droitwich is noted for its salt-pits, from which are annually obtained 700,000 bushels.

Cheshire and *Gloucestershire* are famous for cheese.

Bristol, in wealth, trade, and population, is the third city in England.

Oxford has one of the best endowed universities in the world. Eton is likewise celebrated for its college.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Bedfordshire.	Bedford, Ampthill, Woburn.
Huntingdonshire.	Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neot's.
Northamptonshire.	Northampton, Peterborough.

Rutlandshire.	Oakham, Uppingham.
Leices'tershire.	Leices'ter, Loughborough.
Nottinghamshire.	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Lincolnshire.	Lincoln, Stamford, Boston.
Norfolk.	Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn.
Suffolk.	Ipswich, Bury, Hadley.
Cambridgeshire.	Cambridge, Newmarket, Royston.
Hertfordshire.	Hertford, St. Alban's, Hitchin.
Essex.	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.

Cambridge is the seat of a celebrated university.

Harwich is a port, whence passengers usually embark for Holland.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Middlesex.	LONDON, West'minster, Uxbridge.
Kent.	Canterbury, Maidstone, Dover.
Sussex.	Chichester, Lewis, Brigh'thelmston.
Surry.	Guildford, Southwark, Kingston.
Hampshire.	{ Winchester, Portsmouth, South-
	{ ampton.
Berkshire.	Read'ing, Windsor, Abington.
Wiltshire.	Salis'bury, Devizes, Marl'borough.
Somersetshire.	Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater.
Devonshire.	Exeter, Plymouth, Barnstable.
Dorsetshire.	Dorchester, Weymouth, Blandford.
Cornwall.	Launceston, Falmouth, Truro.

London, the metropolis of the British empire, is situated on both sides of the Thames, about 60 miles from the sea. It is 18 or 20 miles in circumference, contains about 1,000,000 of inhabitants, and on account of its riches, commerce, and manufactures, may be considered the first city in the world.

Plymouth, Chatham, Portsmouth, Woolwich, are large dockyards.

Devizes is noted for its wool trade; Wilton for its carpets.

Somersetshire supplies lead, copper, &c. Bath is celebrated for its medicinal waters.

Mountains, Hills, &c. Skiddaw, the Peak, the Enderley, the Wolds, the Chiltern, Malvern, Cotswold, Wrekken, Mindip, Cheviot hills, &c. The last are between England and Scotland.

Lakes. Winan'dermere', Derwent, Ulswater, &c.

Rivers. The *Thames*, *Severn*, *Humber*, *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Mercy*, *Dee*, the four *Avons*, *Tyne*, *Tweed*, &c.

Bays. Mount's bay, *Tor-bay*, *St. Ives*, *Milford haven*, *St. Brides bay*, *Car'digan*, *Caernarvon*, *Robinhood bay*, &c.

Islands. The *Isle of Wight*, *Anglesea*, *Isle of Man*, *Scilly isles*, *Lundy isle*, *Coquet*, *Holy*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*. The four last are near the coast of France.

Capes. *Lizard Point*, *Land's End*, *Start Point*, *St. Alban's Head*, *Spurn Head*, *Flamborough Head*, *St. Bees Head*, *Rossal Point*, *Orme's Head*, *Stumble Head*, *St. David's Head*, *St. Gowen's Head*, *Hartland Point*, *Trevose Head*, *Towan Point*, *Cape Cornwall*, &c.

Climate. England, being surrounded by water, is less subject to extreme heat and cold, than most places in the same latitude on the continent. The sea breezes moderate the severity both of summer and winter. The weather is inconstant, and the frequency of fogs and clouds contributes much to the perpetual verdure of the country.

Soil. The soil, though not remarkable for its natural fertility, is, under a most skilful cultivation, abundantly productive; and the scenery of the country is represented as inimitably beautiful.

Metals, &c. The *tin mines* of Cornwall are the most remarkable, and are of immense value to the nation. The number of mines is said to amount to 100,000. *Silver*, *gold*, *copper*, *lead*, &c. have been found. There are salt-pits and quarries of *marble* and *freestone* in many places, and iron ore and pit coal in great abundance.

Character. The English are in general of a moderate stature, regular features, and of a fair and florid com-

plexion. Their valour, both by sea and land, is universally acknowledged, and no nation surpasses them in true and solid learning.

Government. The British government is a limited monarchy. It consists of a king, who is a hereditary and independent sovereign, a hereditary house of lords, and the house of commons, the members of which are elected by the people. These three branches, composing the parliament, possess the legislative power of the kingdom, the king possesses the executive power, and the judiciary power is vested in courts, in a great measure independent both of the king and the two houses of parliament.

Commerce. Commerce and manufactures have rendered the English one of the most powerful nations in the world. The woollen, cotton, hard-ward, and porcelain manufactures are the most important, and are sources of immense wealth to the kingdom. The ocean is covered with her ships, which carry her productions and arms to every part of the globe.

WALES.

Wales is divided into 12 counties.

Counties.

Flint.
Denbighshire.
Isle of Anglesea.
Caernarvonshire.
Merionethshire.
Montgomeryshire.
Cardiganshire.
Radnorshire.
Brecknockshire.
Glamorganshire.
Caermarthenshire.
Pembrokeshire.

Principal towns.

Flint, St. Asaph, Holywell.
Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthen.
Beaumaris and Holyhead.
Caernarvon, Bangor, Conway.
Dolgelly, Bala, Harlech.
Montgomery, Welch Pool.
Cardigan, Aberistwith.
Radnor, Presteign, Knighton.
Brecknock, Builth, Hay.
Cardiff, Landaff, Cowbridge.
Caermarthen, Kidwelly.
Pembroke, St. David's, Milford.

Mountains. Wales is a mountainous country. The principal mountains are Snowden and Plinlim'mon.

Wrexham is the largest town in North Wales, and is famous for its flannels.

Holyhead is a seaport, whence passengers usually embark for Dublin.

Mitford Haven is an excellent harbour, perhaps the best in Great Britain, and as safe and spacious as any in Europe. A thousand ships may lie here in perfect safety.

The Welch are the worthy descendants of the ancient Britons. They are passionate, but honest, brave, and hospitable.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland is divided into 33 counties.

Counties.

Ork'ney.
Caithness.
Sutherland.
Ross.
Cromarty.
Nairne.
Inverness'.
Elgin or Murray.
Banff.
Aberdeen'.
Kinkardine.
Forfar.
Perth.
Fife.
Kinross.
Clackmannan.
Stirling.
Dumbarton.
Argyle.
Bute.

Principal towns.

Kirkwall.
Wick, Thurso.
Stirling, Dornock.
Tain, Dingwall.
Cromarty.
Nairne.
Iverness'.
Elgin, Forres.
Banff.
Aberdeen.
Bervie, Kinkardine.
Montrose, Forfar.
Perth, Dunkeld.
St. Andrews, Cupar.
Kinross.
Clackmannan.
Stirling, Falkirk.
Dumbarton
Inverary.
Rothsay

Ayr.	Ayr, Irvine.
Renfrew.	Renfrew, Greenock.
Lanerk.	Glasgow, Lanerk.
Linlithgow.	Linlithgow.
Edinburgh.	Edinburgh.
Haddington.	Haddington, Dunbar.
Berwick.	Berwick, Dunst.
Roxborough.	Jedburgh.
Selkirk.	Selkirk.
Peebles.	Peebles.
Dumfries.	Dumfries.
Kirkcudbright.	Kirkcudbright.
Wigtown.	Wigtown, Whitehorn.

Mountains. The Grampian hills, Pentland hills, Lammer Muir, and the Cheviot hills.

Lakes. Loch Lomond, Loch Tay, Loch Fine, Loch Awe, Loch Ness, &c.

Rivers. The *Forth*, the *Tay*, the *Tweed*, the *Dee*, the *Don*, the *Spey*, the *Clyde*, the *Nith*, &c.

Islands. The *Heb'rides* or *Western Isles*, of which Harris or Lewis is the largest; the *Ork'neys*, the *Shetland*, Arran, and Bute.

Capes and Headlands. St. Abbe's Head, Kinnaird's and Dun'cansby's Head.

Scotland, anciently called Caledo'nia, is separated from England by the river Tweed, Cheviot hills and the Solway Frith.

It is divided by the river Tay into North Scotland, or the *Highlands*, and South Scotland, or the *Lowlands*.

Ed'inburgh, the capital of Scotland, is situated near the river Forth. It stands on an eminence, and makes a grand appearance. The castle is built on a solid rock of great height, which overlooks the city, and commands an extensive and beautiful prospect.

Glasgow, situated on the Clyde, is for population, riches, and commerce, the second city in Scotland.

Aberdeen' is situated on the river Dee, and, for its trade, extent, and beauty, considered the third city in Scotland. Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, are all celebrated for their universities.

The Scotch are temperate, industrious, hardy, and valiant; they are great lovers of learning, and many of them have been eminent in the sciences.

England and Scotland were formerly two kingdoms; but they have been united more than 100 years.

IRELAND.

Ireland is divided into 4 provinces; Leinster, Ulster, Munster, and Connaught. These are subdivided into 32 counties.

Leinster contains 12.

Counties.

Principal towns.

Dublin.
Louth.
Wicklow.
Wexford.
Longford.
East Meath.
West Meath.
King's County.
Queen's County.
Kilkenny.
Kildare.
Carlow.

DUBLIN.
Drogheda.
Wicklow.
Wexford.
Longford.
Trim
Mullingar.
Philip's Town.
Mary Boro'.
Kilkenny.
Naas, Athy.
Carlow.

Ulster contains 9.

Down.
Ar'magh.
Monaghan.
Cavan.
Antrim.
Londonderry.
Tyrone.
Fermanagh.
Don'egal.

Downpatrick.
Ar'magh.
Monaghan.
Cavan.
Carrickfer'gus, Belfast.
Derry.
Omagh.
Enniskillen.
Lifford.

Munster contains 6.

Clare.
Cork.
Kerry.
Limerick.
Tipperà'ry.
Waterford.

Ennis.
Cork.
Tralee.
Limerick.
Clonmell.
Waterford.

Connaught contains 5.

Leitrim.
Roscommon.
Mayo.
Sligo.
Galway.

Leitrim.
Roscommon.
Newport.
Sligo.
Galway.

Mountains. In Ireland there are several lofty mountains. Mourne and Iveah are among the highest.

Lakes. Ireland abounds in lakes or *loughs*, as they are called in that country. The principal are lough Neagh, Erne, Foyle, Corrib, Ree, and Derg.

Lough Neagh is remarkable for its efficacy in scrofulous diseases, and for its petrifying qualities, or for its changing wood and other substances into stone.

Rivers. The *Shannon*, the *Blackwater*, the *Barrow*, *Noir*, *Suir*, *Liffey*, *Boyne*, *Bandon*, *Derg*, &c.

Bays and Harbours. *Donegal bay*, *Belfast lough*, *Sligo*, *Galway*, *Dingle*, and *Bantry bays*; *Cork*, *Waterford*, and *Wexford harbours*.

Islands. *Raghlin*, *Ennistrahul*, *Tory*, *North and South Arran*, *Clara*, *Blasquets*, *Skelig*, *Valentia*, &c.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, is situated on both sides of the *Liffey*. It is considered the second city in the British dominions, and contains 170,000 inhabitants.

The appearance of the metropolis, the bay of Dublin, and the surrounding country, is grand and beautiful.

NETHERLANDS.

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Trinity College, in Dublin, is the only university in Ireland.

The other most considerable towns are *Cork*, *Limerick*, *Galway*, *Londonderry*, *Belfast*, *Waterford*, *Carrickfergus*, and *Armagh*.

Character. The Irish are generally well made, strong, active, haughty, careless of their lives, and greedy of glory, quick of apprehension, courteous to strangers, and often violent in their passions. Ireland has produced many great men.

NETHERLANDS.

The kingdom of the Netherlands is divided into 18 provinces, as follows.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Principal towns & Pop.</i>
North Brabant	294,111	<i>Breda</i> 8,250
South Brabant	441,222	{ <i>BRUSSELS</i> 72,280
		{ <i>Lowvain</i> 18,600
<i>Limburgh</i>	292,187	<i>Mastricht</i> 17,963
<i>Guelders</i>	249,077	<i>Arnhem</i> 10,080
<i>Liege</i>	316,653	<i>Liege</i> 45,315
East Flanders	600,184	<i>Ghent</i> 57,329
West Flanders	519,400	{ <i>Bruges</i> 32,990
		{ <i>Ostend</i> 10,500
<i>Hainault</i>	350,000	{ <i>Mons</i> 18,291
		{ <i>Tournay</i> 22,000
		{ <i>AMSTERDAM</i> 193,059
		{ <i>Haarlem</i> 21,227
<i>Holland</i>	747,600	{ <i>HAGUE</i> 42,714
		{ <i>ROTTERDAM</i> 53,212
		{ <i>Leyden</i> 30,955
<i>Zealand</i>	125,000	<i>Middleburgh</i> 5,691
<i>Namur</i>	156,375	<i>Namur</i> 15,085
<i>Antwerp</i>	287,347	<i>ANTWERP</i> 59,035
<i>Utrecht</i>	107,642	<i>Utrecht</i> 34,880
<i>Friesland</i>	176,500	<i>Lieward</i> 15,525
<i>Overyssel</i>	148,000	<i>Zwolle</i> 12,220

Groninguen	135,640	<i>Groninguen</i>	26,582
Drenthe	46,479	Assen	
Grand Duchy of } Luxemburg	209,945	<i>Luxemburg</i>	9,000

This kingdom was established, and its limits fixed, by the treaty of Paris, 1814. It embraces the late United Provinces, together with the principal part of the late Austrian, Dutch, and French Netherlands. The present population is 5,300,000. The principal languages spoken are the Dutch, the German, and the French. The government is a constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the king and the states general. The states general consists of two chambers. The first is composed of from forty to sixty members, named for life by the king. The second is composed of 110 members, chosen for three years, by the states of the several provinces. The term of election of one third of the members expires every year. The states general hold at least one session a year.

Cities. Amsterdam is the commercial capital. The seat of government is alternately at Brussels and the Hague. The other principal cities are enumerated above.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Rhine, the Scheldt, the Meuse, Sambre, Dyle, Lys, and Yssel.

Climate and Soil. The climate is in general healthy, and the soil productive. The country has been greatly improved by cultivation, and by its dikes and canals. It supports a more numerous population, in proportion to its extent, than any other country in Europe.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburgh, which belongs to this kingdom, is a part of the ancient German empire, and in consequence the king of the Netherlands is a member of the Germanic confederation.

GERMANY.

The territory of the ancient German empire is at present divided between thirty-nine sovereign states and cities, all of which are united under the Germanic Confederation. Part of the dominions of five of these states lie out of the limits of Germany, and it is only that part of them which is in Germany, that belongs to the confederation. The several states are represented by ministers at a permanent diet, which assembles at Frankfort, and over which the minister from Austria, the largest member of the confederacy, presides. The states are as follows.

	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
1. Austria	9,482,227	Vienna	237,743
2. Prussia	7,923,439	Berlin	173,592
3. Kingdom of Hanover	1,305,351	Hanover	17,572
4. Duchy of Holstein	360,000	Kiel	7,075
5. Grand Duchy of Luxemburg }	255,628	Luxemburg	9,002
6. Kingdom of Bavaria	3,560,000	Munich	60,000
7. Kingdom of Saxony	1,200,000	Dresden	55,717
8. Kingdom of Wurtemberg }	1,395,462	Stuttgart	23,694
9. Grand Duchy of Baden	1,000,000	Carlsruhe	15,789
10. Electorate of Hesse	567,868	Cassel	18,500
11. Grand Duchy of Hesse	619,500	Darmstadt	11,320
12. Duchy of Brunswick	255,628	Brunswick	29,934
13. Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin }	358,000	Schwerin	8,505
14. Duchy of Nassau	302,769	Nassau	1,600
15. Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar }	201,000	Weimar	9,000
16. Duchy of Saxe Gotha	185,682	Gotha	12,400
17. Duchy of Saxe Coburg	80,012	Coburg	7,746
18. Duchy of Saxe Meiningen	54,400	Meiningen	4,120
19. Duchy of Saxe Hildburghausen }	29,706	Hildburghausen	2,503
20. Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz }	71,769	New Strelitz	4,408
21. Duchy of Oldenburg	217,769	Oldenburg	5,222
22. Duchy of Anhalt Dessau	52,947	Dessau	9,220
23. Duchy of Anhalt Bernburg }	37,046	Bernburg	4,840

24. Duchy of Anhalt Koethen	32,454	Koethen	5,074
25. Schwartzburg Sondershausen	45,117	Sondershausen	3,922
26. Schwartzburg Rudolstadt	53,937	Rudolstadt	4,500
27. Hohenzollern Hechingen	14,500	Hechingen	2,600
28. Hohenzollern Sigmaringen	35,560	Sigmaringen	3,000
29. Principality of Liechtenstein	5,546		
30. Principality of Waldeck	51,877	Eisenberg	1,000
31. Principality of Reuss Greitz	22,255	Greitz	6,193
32. Principality of Reuss Schleitz	52,205	Schleitz	4,630
33. Principality of Lippe Schaumburg	24,000	Buckeburg,	2,060
34. Principality of Lippe Detmold	69,062	Detmold	2,369
35. Meuse Homburg	20,000	Homburg	2,700
36. City of Lubeck	40,630		
37. City of Frankfort	47,850		
38. City of Bremen	48,500		
39. City of Hamburg	129,809		
<hr/>			
30,163,488			

That part of Germany which belongs to Austria is more particularly described under the head of the empire of Austria, and that part which belongs to Prussia, under the head of the kingdom of Prussia. Hanover is one of the hereditary possessions of the king of Great Britain, and as king of Hanover he is a member of the Germanic confederation. In the same manner the king of Denmark is a member of the confederation for the Duchy of Holstein, and the king of the Netherlands for the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The object of the confederation is to preserve the general safety, and the independence and inviolability of the confederated states. The states of the confederation are bound to defend each state from attack, and mutually guaranty to each other their German possessions. They engage not to make war upon one another, but to submit their differences to the mediation of the diet, or the decision of a judicial tribunal.

The German empire was dissolved in the year 1806,

and since that time the division into circles has become obsolete.

The *mountains* are the *Alps*, and those on the borders of Bohe'mia.

The *lakes* are those of *Con'stance*, Chiemsee, and the Zirnitzer-see.

The *rivers* of Germany are the *Dan'ube*, the *Rhine*, the *Elbe*, the *Oder*, the *Weser*, and the *Maine*.

The *Dan'ube* rises in Suabia, near the borders of Switzerland, and passing by Ulm, *Rat'sbon*, *Vien'na*, and through Hun'gary and Turkey, falls into the Black Sea by several channels.

The *Rhine* rises in the Alps, and passes through lake Constance. After passing many cities, and dividing France from Germany it almost loses itself in the sands below Ley'den, in the Netherlands.

Inhabitants. The Germans are frank, grave, hospitable, and generally honest in their dealings; excellent both in arts and war. Industry, application, and perseverance are their characteristics; although by some they are thought to want animation. They have distinguished themselves in various branches of learning.

EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA.

The Empire of Austria comprehends the following countries.

I. COUNTRIES IN GERMANY.

	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
1. Archduchy of Austria	1,810,797	VIENNA	237,743
2. Duchy of Styria	765,050	Gratz	31,652
3. Government of Laybach	639,494	Laybach	20,000
4. Part of Government of Trieste	159,855	Trieste	40,000
5. County of Tyrol &c.	715,959	Innsbruck	10,237
6. Kingdom of Bohemia	3,136,142	Prague	74,683
7. Margraviate of Moravia } with Silesia	1,725,896	Brunn	27,101

II. COUNTRIES NOT IN GERMANY.

8. Kingdom of Galicia	3,716,692	Lemberg	41,844
9. Kingdom of Hungary	8,063,680	Presburg	21,940

10. Principality of Transylvania	1,664,809	Hermannstadt	13,313
11. Kingdom of Dalmatia	305,642	Zara	7,409
12. Military Districts &c	944,813		
13. Part of the Government of Trieste	} 371,211	Fiume	7,576
14. Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice		{ Milan	124,798
	3,998,862	{ Venice	150,000
<hr/>			
28,018,893			

Mountains. The Brenner mountains, or Rhetian Alps, the Julian Alps, and the Carpathian mountains.

Rivers. The *Danube*, the *Tiessa*, the *Save*, the *Drave*, and the *Inn*.

Army. The military establishment of Austria in time of peace is 220,000 infantry, 36,000 cavalry, and 16,000 artillery.

Religion. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; more than three quarters of the people are of this denomination. The next most numerous sects are of the Greek church, and Lutherans.

FRANCE.

France was formerly divided into provinces. It is now divided into eighty-six departments, which are subdivided into arrondisements or districts.

<i>Ancient Provinces. Departments.</i>		<i>Principal towns.</i>
Ile of France.	Sêne.	PARIS.
	Sêne and Oise.	Ver-sâilless
	Sêne and Marne	Melun.
	Oise.	Beauvais.
	Aisne.	Laon.
Picardy.	Somme.	Am'iens.
Artois.	Straits of Calais	Arras, Cal'ais.
Flanders.	North.	Douay.
Normandy.	Lower Sêne.	Rôu'en.
	Calvados.	Caen.
	Orne.	Alençon.
	Eure.	Evreux,
	Channel.	Coutances.

FRANCE.

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Brittany.	{	Isle and Vilaine.	Rennes.
		Lower Loire.	Nantes.
		Finisterre	Quimper.
		North Coast.	St. Brieux.
		Morbihan.	Vannes.
Poitou.	{	Vienne.	Poitiers.
		Vendee.	Fontenai-compte.
		Two Sevrés.	Niort.
		Lower Charente.	Saintes.
Guienne.	{	Gironde.	Bourdeaux.
		Upper Vienne.	Limoges.
		Lot and Garonne	Agen.
		Aveiron.	Rodez.
		Dordogne.	Perigueux.
		Lot.	Cahors.
Gascony.	{	Tarn and Garonne	Montaubon.
		Gers.	Auch.
		Upper Pyrénées.	Tarbes.
		Lower Pyrénées.	Pau.
		Landes.	Marsan.
Languedoc.	{	East Pyrénées.	Perpignan.
		Upper Garonne	Toulouse.
		Garde.	Nismes.
		Herault.	Montpellier.
		Arriege.	Foix.
		Tarne.	Castres.
		Aude.	Carcassonne.
		Lozere.	Mende.
Provence.	{	Mouths of Rhone.	Aix.
		Var.	Toulon.
		Lower Alps.	Digne.
Lorraine.	{	Moselle.	Metz.
		Vosges.	Epinal.
		Meurthe.	Nancy.
		Meuse.	Bar le duc.
Alsace.	{	Lower Rhine.	Strasbourg.
		Upper Rhine.	Colmar.

Champagne.	{ Aube. Marne. Upper Marne. Ardennes.	Troyes. Chalons. Chaumont. Mezieres.
Fr. Compté.	{ Doubs. Jura. Upper Saone.	Besançon. Lons le Saulier. Vesoul.
Burgundy.	{ Corte d'Or. Saone and Loir. Yonne.	Dijon. Macon. Auxerre.
Dau'phinè.	{ Isere. Drome. Upper Alps. Ardeche. Rhene. Loire.	Grenoble. Valence. Gap. Privas. Lyons. Monthrisson.
Auvergne.	{ Puy de Dome Cantal.	Clermont. St. Flour.
Velay.	Upper Loire.	Le Puy.
Venaissin.	Vaucluse.	Avignon.
Limosin.	Coreze.	Tulle.
Marche	Creuse.	Gueret.
Angoumois.	Charente.	Angoulême'.
Bourbon.	Allier.	Moulins.
Berry.	{ Cher. Ain. Indre.	Bourges. Bourg. Chateauroux.
Touraine.	Indrè and Loire.	Tours.
Marne.	{ Sarthe. Mayenne.	Le Mans. Laval.
Orleans.	{ Maine and Loire. Loiret. Eure and Loir. Loir and Cher.	Angers. Orleans. Chartres. Blois.

Nivernois. Nievre. , Nevers.
 Corsica Island. Corsica. Adjaccio.

Mountains. The *Alps*, Mount Jura, the Cevennes, the Vauge, Mount Dor, and the *Pyrénées*.

Rivers. The *Rhone*, Saone, *Garonne*', *Loire*, *Seine*, and Somme. The canals of Languedoc, Cal'ais, &c.

Bays, &c. The *Bay of Biscay*, Brest harbour, bays of Quiberon and Toulon, and the *Gulf of Lyons*.

Islands. *Ushant*', *Belle Isle*, islands of *Rhe* and *Oleron*; and the isles' of *Hyerès*.

Capes. Logue, Feret.

Paris, the capital of France, is a most magnificent city, and contains about 600,000 inhabitants. It stands on the *Saine*, and is adorned with magnificent buildings, and works of art.

Ver-sailles is remarkable for its splendid and expensive palaces and gardens.

Cal'ais is the nearest port to England, and stands opposite to Dover.

Bourdeaux' is one of the first cities in France for magnitude, riches, and beauty. The wines, called *Claret* and *Bourdeaux*', come from this place.

Bay-onne' is a rich, populous, and commercial city, near the border of Spain. This city has become celebrated for being the place where Bonaparte, the emperor of France, after inviting Ferdinand VII, king of Spain, to a friendly visit, seized his person and made him prisoner.

Mont'pelier is one of the most beautiful cities in France. It stands five miles from the sea, where the air and climate are so excellent, that sick people of other countries often go there for health.

Toulon' and *Mar-seilles*' are important seaports.

Lyons stands at the confluence of the *Rhone* and the Saone; and is the second city in France for beauty, commerce, and opulence. It has manufactures of silk, gold, and silver stuffs. In the year 1793 it suffered extremely from the effects of the revolution.

Climate, Soil, & Productions. France is generally

thought the finest country in Europe ; the air is temperate, much warmer than in England, and very healthy.

The soil produces grains and excellent wines. Silk and woollen goods are extensively manufactured.

This country abounds in excellent roots ; in all kinds of seasonings and salads ; in fruits of all kinds, as grapes, figs, prunes, chestnuts, capers, &c. Olive oil is made in large quantities.

Inhabitants. France contains about 29 millions. The French in their persons are well proportioned, active and brave. They have a pleasing deportment ; and are not only polite themselves, but have contributed to give a polish to the manners of other nations.

Language. It has long been an object with the French, to render their language universal ; and they have so far succeeded, that it is now more general than any other, and is become almost necessary in a polite or a commercial education.

Great attention has been paid to literature in France. Before the revolution, there were 28 public colleges or universities, among which the Sorbonne, in Paris, was the most celebrated.

Government. The government of France is a constitutional monarchy. The crown is hereditary in the male line. The king is assisted in the executive government by a council of ministers, consisting of the ministers secretaries of state, for the departments of foreign affairs, the finances, the general police, the interior, &c. also by a privy council, and a council of state. The legislative power is vested in an hereditary chamber of peers, and an elective chamber of deputies. The latter are elected by the electors of the departments, for periods of five years.

SPAIN.

Spain is divided into 14 provinces, viz.

Provinces.

Principal towns.

On the North.

Gali'cia.

Compostel'la, Corun'na, and Ferrol.

Astu'ria.

Ovi'edo.

Bis'cay.

Bilbo'a.

Near the Py'renees.

Navarre'.

Pamphelo'na.

Ar'ragon.

Saragos'sa.

Catalo'nia.

Barcelo'na.

On the East.

Valen'tia.

Valen'tia, Al'icant.

Mur'cia.

Mur'cia, Carthage'na.

On the West.

Leon.

Leon, Salaman'ca.

Estremadu'ra.

Badajos, Meri'da.

In the Middle.

Old Castile'.

Burgos, Valladolid.

New Castile'.

MAD'RID, Toled'o, Es'curial.

On the South.

Granà'da.

Granà'da, Mal'aga.

Andalu'sia.

Se-ville', Ca'diz, Gibralt'ar.

Mountains. The Py'renees, the Cantabrian mountains, and Mount Cal'pè.

Rivers. The principal are the E'bro, the Tagus, the Douro, the Guadia'na, the Guadalquivir, the Xucar, and the Minho.

Bays. Bay of Biscay, Ferrol, Groyne, Vigo, Ca'diz, Gibralt'ar, Carthage'na, and Al'icant.

Islands. Major'ca, Minor'ca, and Iv'ica.

Capes. Cape Or'tegal, Cape Finisterre, Cape de Gates, and Cape de Palos.

MADRID, the capital, is not remarkable for its beauty or pleasant situation. Many of its buildings bear the marks of former magnificence and grandeur, but they are mostly in a state of decay.

Se-ville' is one of the most commercial towns in Spain. It is famous for its oranges.—*Ca'diz*, the emporium of the Spanish foreign trade, is situated on an island.—*Gibral'tar* is a very strong fort built on a rock, and has more than a century belonged to the English. It is considered impregnable.

Mountains. The Pyr'enees extend from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterra'nean. There are but five passes over them.

Mount Cal'pe, now the hill of Gib'raltar, was in former times called one of the pillars of Her'cules. The other, Mount Aby'la, was opposite to it in Africa.

Islands. Major'ca is the largest of those islands anciently called *Balea'res*. It is fruitful, and surrounded with watch towers. Its capital is of the same name.

Minor'ca is chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour, Port Ma'hon. Here are vines, olives, cotton, and capers. Citadella is the capital.

Iv'ica is also fruitful in corn, wine, and other fruits, and is noted for the great quantity of salt made in it. Its capital is of the same name.

Air & Soil. The air in Spain is pure. The summers are extremely hot, but the winters are cold. The soil is very fertile, and produces all sorts of delicious fruits, corn, excellent wines, especially sack and sherry, fine wool and silk in abundance, drugs and metals.

Animals. The Spanish horses, especially those of Andalu'sia, are very handsome. Mules are common. The sheep, especially the *Merino*, are the finest in the world.

The *inhabitants* of this country are reckoned at 10 or 11 millions. The persons of the Spaniards are rather tall, especially the Castil'ians. They are grave and po-

lite; of an olive complexion, have fine sparkling eyes, and glossy black hair. They are patient in what they undertake, and temperate in eating and drinking. It is said, that a Spanish gentleman is seldom guilty of a mean action.

The *religion* of Spain is Roman Catholic; no other is tolerated. The inquisition, which is a disgrace to human nature, is an ecclesiastical court, which inflicts the most excruciating tortures, and even death itself, for the support of the Catholic religion, and for the suppression of heresy. It has been lately abolished.

The *government* is at present a limited monarchy. Spain has been the most despotic and powerful kingdom in Europe, but her superstition, and immense wealth in gold and silver imported from her rich and extensive possessions in South America, had, before the breaking out of the war between her and her colonies, greatly reduced her national influence and importance.

For several years past she has been engaged in an expensive and distressing war with several of her American provinces, who have declared themselves independent. Spain has also suffered greatly from the despotic character and arbitrary conduct of her sovereign; but in the year 1820 the nation took the government into their own hands, restored the constitution of 1812, which had been rejected and disregarded by the king, and assembled the Cortez, or legislative body of the kingdom. They have now a prospect of a more just and rational administration of government.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal contains 6 provinces, viz.

Provinces.

Estremadu'ra.

Beira.

Entre Minhoe Douro.

Principal towns.

Lis'bon, Lei'ra.

Coimbra, Guarda.

Opor'to, Braga.

Tra los Montes.
Alentejo.
Algarve.

Miranda, Villa Real.
Evo'ra, Be'ra.
Faro, Lagos.

Rivers. Douro, Tagus Guadiá'na.

Capes. Mondego, Roxo, Espithel, St. Vincent, Lagos.

Bays. Cadoan or St. Ubes, and Lagos bay.

Portugal is 300 miles long, and 100 broad.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is an extensive and populous city, built like old Rome on seven little hills. It contains 200,000 inhabitants. This city in 1755 was destroyed by an earthquake, but is since rebuilt. The wine, called Lisbon, comes from this place.

Oporto or *Porto* is a handsome city and seaport, noted for its strong wines, called Port.

Soil, Air, &c. The soil in Portugal is not, in general, equal to that in Spain. The fruits are the same, but not so highly flavoured. The Portuguese wines, when old and genuine, are esteemed friendly to the constitution.

The air, especially about Lisbon, is soft and beneficial to consumptive patients.

Inhabitants. Portugal contains nearly 4 millions of inhabitants. If the inhabitants have degenerated from that enterprising spirit, which made their forefathers so illustrious, it is owing to the weakness of their government.

The foreign settlements are of immense value. The principal is the kingdom of Brazil, in South America. It is now the residence of the king. In Asia, they have Go'a on the Coroman'del coast, and Maco'a near China. In Africa, they have the Made'ra and Cape Verd islands, &c. and in the Atlantic ocean, the Azo'res.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is divided into 22 Cantons.

<i>Cantons.</i>	<i>Inhab.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>	<i>Inhab.</i>
<i>Zu'rich.</i>	182,080	<i>Zurich.</i>	7,668
<i>Bérne.</i>	239,000	<i>Berne.</i>	12,000
<i>Bâle.</i>	47,000	<i>Bâle.</i>	15,000
<i>Schaffhausen.</i>	30,000	<i>Schaffhausen.</i>	7,000
<i>Lucern.</i>	100,000	<i>Lucern.</i>	4,000
<i>Friburg</i>	67,814	<i>Friburg.</i>	5,100
<i>Soleure.</i>	47,882	<i>Soleure.</i>	3,839
<i>Schweitz.</i>	28,900	<i>Schweitz</i>	5,000
<i>Uri.</i>	13,500	<i>Altorf.</i>	4,000
<i>Underwalden.</i>	21,000	<i>Stantz.</i>	3,800
<i>Zug.</i>	14,300	<i>Zug.</i>	2,000
<i>Glarus.</i>	24,000	<i>Glarus.</i>	2,500
<i>Appen'zel.</i>	55,000	<i>Appen'zel.</i>	3,000
<i>St. Gall.</i>	130,300	<i>St. Gall.</i>	8,118
<i>Grisons.</i>	73,200	<i>Coira.</i>	2,500
<i>Aargau.</i>	143,900	<i>Aarburgh.</i>	1,000
<i>Thurgau.</i>	76,671	<i>Frawenfeld.</i>	4,000
<i>Tezzin</i>	88,723	<i>Bellizona.</i>	1,200
<i>Vaud</i>	150,000	<i>Lausanne.</i>	9,000
<i>Vallais.</i>	63,400	<i>Sion.</i>	5,000
<i>Neufchatel.</i>	49,773	<i>Neufchatel.</i>	5,500
<i>Geneva.</i>	48,000	<i>Geneva.</i>	22,055

The whole population is 1,713,800.

They speak the German language in the northern and western parts, and French in the south western. The Grisons speak the Italian.

Religion. The Roman Catholic faith prevails in nine cantons, the Protestant in Geneva and Vaud, and the other cantons are divided between the two forms of religion.

Government. The cantons have each their own government for local purposes. But each canton sends

a deputy to a diet, which represents the sovereignty of the confederated republic, and sits annually, by turns, at the capital of one of the six principal cantons. These six cantons have each two votes in the diet. The deputy of the canton, in which the diet holds its session, presides, and is the head officer of the state, under the title of Landamman.

Mountains. The *Alps*, *Mont Blanc*, and *St. Gothard*.

Lakes. *Constance*, *Zu'rich*, *Lucern*, *Neuchâtel*, and *Gene'va*; and part of *Lacâ'no*, and *Lugâ'no*.

Rivers. The *Rhine*, the *Rhone*, the *Aar*, the *Reuss*, the *Limmat*, and the *Thur*.

Switzerland is a small, romantic country, lying upon the *Alps*, between Italy, Germany, and France, and is the highest spot of ground in Europe.

Zurich stands on a lake of the same name; it is an ancient, large, well built city, distinguished for its manufactures of *crape*.

BERNE, the capital of Switzerland, stands on the river *Aar*; it is a neat and beautiful city.

Bâle is perhaps the largest, and, except *Geneva*, the most populous town in Switzerland. It stands on the *Rhine*. The art of paper-making is said to have been invented here.

Geneva, the capital of the republic of the same name, is the largest and richest city of the Swiss confederation. It is situated on the lake of *Geneva*, and is surrounded by a picturesque and beautiful scenery. It has long been under a popular form of government, and has a grand council of 260 members. It is celebrated for the excellence of many of its manufactures. It has been at different times, on account of its pleasant situation, and the freedom of its government, the residence of several distinguished foreigners.

Climate & Soil. *Switzerland* being a mountainous country, the frosts in winter are severe; the tops of the mountains are sometimes covered with snow all the year. This renders the climate unequal. The higher parts are cold and piercing, while the valleys are warm and fruitful.

"No country exceeds Switzerland in diversity of appearance. The vast chain of the *Alps*, with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers, that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyards and cultivated fields—the richly wooded brow, and the verdant and tranquil vale, with its happy cottages and crystal streams."

Inhabitants. The Swiss are a brave, hardy, and industrious people; true and faithful to their word. The men are sober, courageous, and excellent soldiers. The Swiss cottages convey the liveliest image of cleanliness, contentment, and simplicity.

ITALY.

It is at present divided between several independent powers, of which three are principally out of Italy, and the others are independent Italian states.

I. Belonging to Powers out of Italy.

1. *To AUSTRIA.* The Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice. This consists, 1st. of the government of Milan, which is divided into nine delegations or provinces, and contains 2,179,825 inhabitants. Milan is the capital, a large and splendid city of 125,000 inhabitants. The other principal cities are Pavia, Cremona, Mantua, and Bergamo. 2. The Government of Venice, which is divided into eight delegations, and contains 1,937,100 inhabitants. Venice is the capital, an ancient and celebrated city of 150,000 inhabitants, situated at the head of the Adriatic sea, on sixty islands, which are united by 450 bridges. The other principal cities are Verona, Padua, Vicenza, and Udine. The kingdom of Lombardy and Venice forms a part of the Austrian empire, and has a separate administration, under a viceroy appointed by the emperor. It is a beautiful, rich, and populous country.

2. *To FRANCE.* The Island of Corsica. This island belongs to France, and forms one of the departments of the kingdom. It contains 174,572 inhabitants. The principal towns are Ajaccio and Bastia.

3. *To GREAT BRITAIN.* 1. *The islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino.* Malta has 90,000 inhabitants. The capital is Valetta, a very strongly fortified city of 23,000 inhabitants. The island of Gozo has 24,000 inhabitants, and Comino, 5000. 2. *The Ionian Islands.* Six of these viz. Corfu, Paxo, St. Maura, Cephalonia, Zante, and Ithica, are in the Adriatic sea, and Cerigo with some smaller islands in the Egean sea. They form an united republic under the protection of Great Britain. The population is 187,000. Corfu, the capital town in the island of Corfu, has 14,000 inhabitants.

II. *Independent Italian States.*

1. *The KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.* This kingdom embraces, 1st. the *Island of Sardinia*, which is one of the largest islands in the Mediterranean, and has a population of 456,000. The capital is Cagliari, a city of 25,000 inhabitants. 2. *The Duchy of Savoy*, which has a population of 385,000. Chamberry, the capital, has 10,800 inhabitants. 3. *The Principality of Piedmont*, which, with its dependencies, including the Principality of Nice, and part of the Duchy of Milan, has a population of 2,260,000 inhabitants. The capital of Piedmont, as well as of the whole kingdom of Sardinia, is *TURIN*. It is one of the most beautiful cities of Italy, and has 64,499 inhabitants. Nice, a very pleasant and healthy city, has 18,479 inhabitants. 4. *The Duchy of Genoa*, formerly an independent and powerful republic. It has a population of 400,000. Genoa, the capital, is a magnificent city of 75,000 inhabitants. The whole population of the kingdom of Sardinia is 3,974,500. The prevailing religion is Roman catholic. The government is monarchical.

2. *The DUCHY OF PARMA*, with Placentia and Guastalla. The population of these three Duchies, which are united under one government, is 376,600. Parma, the capital, has a population of 30,000. Placentia has 15,000.

3. *The DUCHY OF MODENA*, with its dependencies, has a population of 370,000. Modena, the capital, has 30,000 inhabitants.

4. The *Duchy of Lucca* has a population of 124,000, Lucca is the capital, and has 17,000 inhabitants.

5. The *GRAND DUCHY OF TUSCANY*. This is a very fertile country and has a population of 1,195,000. Florence, the capital, has 75,000 inhabitants, and is, next to Rome, the most beautiful city in Italy. It is surrounded by hills, which are covered with vines, olive groves, and charming country seats. It is the city where the Italian language is spoken with the greatest purity and elegance, and is the native place of Americus Vesputius, who gave his name to the Western continent. The other principal cities are Leghorn, a city of extensive commerce, with 50,000 inhabitants; Pisa, formerly a populous city, but now reduced to 20,000 inhabitants, and Sienna, to 23,000. The government is monarchical, the sovereign being called Grand Duke.

6. The *Papal States*, or States of the Church, which occupy the centre of Italy, and contain a population of 2,425,000 souls. Rome, its capital, is still one of the most beautiful cities of the world, and although it has been often burnt and pillaged, it retains many relics of its ancient splendour. Its population is every year diminishing. It was in 1814, 128,000. The other principal cities are Bologna, which has 64,000 inhabitants, Ferrara, 23,000, and Ancona 17,000. The established religion of the papal states is Roman Catholic, but Protestants, Jews, and Greeks are tolerated. The Pope, the head of the Catholic church, elected for life by the cardinals, is the unlimited sovereign of the papal states.

7 *St. Marino*. This is a little independent republic of 7,000 inhabitants, most of whom reside in a single town.

8. The *KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES*, or Naples and Sicily. This kingdom contains a population of 6,628,000 souls, and has a revenue of 24,000,000 florins. It is divided into two parts; 1. *Naples*, which has a population of 4,590,000. The capital is *NAPLES*, one of the largest and most beautiful cities of Europe. It is built on the side of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, and abounds in splendid churches and other buildings, and in broad and magnificent streets. It contains 330,000

inhabitants. 2. *Sicily*. This is the largest island in the Mediterranean sea; is of a triangular form; and contains 1,654,536 inhabitants. The climate is warm, but the air is remarkable for its purity, and the soil is extremely rich. The capital city is Palermo, which has 140,000 inhabitants. The other principal cities are Messina of 80,000 inhabitants, Catania 60,000, and Trapani, 17,000.

Italy is perhaps the most delightful country in the world, on account of its temperate and salubrious climate, the richness of its soil, and the extent and perfection to which the arts have been carried there. But it is at present, for the most part, in a state of decay, for the want of activity and spirit on the part of the inhabitants.

Lakes. Maggiöre, Como, Garda, Lugà'no, &c.

Rivers. The *Po*, the *Tiber*, the *Arno*, the *Rubicon*, the *Adige*, the *Brenta*, and *Pià'vi*.

Gulfs. The *Adriatic Sea*, or *Gulf of Venice*, *Gen'oa*, *Gae'ta*, *Naples*, *Saler'no*, *Taren'to*, *Eufe'mia*, *Squillace*, and *Manfre'donia*. The gulfs of *Cagl'iari*, *Palma*, and *Oristà'no* belong to *Sardin'ia*.

Straits. *Mes'sina*, *Bonifa'cio*.

Islands. *Sicily*, *Sardin'ia*, *Cor'sica*, *Málta*, and *Lip'ari*, *Stromboli*, *El'ba*.

Capes. *Pas'saro*, *Spartiven'to*, *Di Leu'ca*.

Mountains. The *Ap'ennines* extend from the north-ern towards the southern part of Italy, and give rise to the numerous brooks and rivers, which water this delightful and fertile country.

Mount Vesuvius, near *Naples*, is a celebrated volcano; but compared with *Mount Etna* in *Sicily*, it is but a hill. The circuit of *Vesu'vius* is only 30 miles; that of *Etna* is 180. The lava of *Vesu'vius* is sometimes thrown 7 miles; that of *Etna* is frequently thrown 30.

Air & Soil. There is a great variety in the air. Near the *Alps*, it is keen and piercing; and the *Ap'ennines* have also a great effect on its climate. The air in *Campagna di Roma*, once the purest in Italy, is now almost pestilential. In general the air of Italy is dry and pure.

The rich soil of Italy produces the necessaries, conveniences, and luxuries of life in great abundance. The Italian cheese, particularly Parmesan', and silks, form a great part of the commerce of the inhabitants.

They excel in the fine arts; such as poetry, music, painting, sculpture, &c. but not in the sciences. In their manners they affect a medium between the volatility of the French, and the solemnity of the Spaniards.

Curiosities. This country so abounds with remains of ancient monuments, that their very names would fill a volume—such as amphitheatres, triumphal arches, ruins of temples, villas, bridges, catacombs, &c. Modern curiosities are equally numerous. Rome itself has 300 churches filled with all that is rare in painting, sculpture, and architecture. St. Peter's church is perhaps the most astonishing, bold, and regular fabric, that was ever erected.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Turkey in Europe contains the following provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Inhab.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>	<i>Inhab.</i>
Molda'via	280,000	Jassy.	15,000
Wala'chia.	950,000	Bucharest	42,000
Ser'via.	960,000	Bel'grade	80,000
Bos'nia.	850,000	Serà'io.	65,000
Bulga'ria.	1,800,000	Sophi'a.	46,000
Roma'nia.	2,200,000	} <i>CONSTANTINOPLE</i>	500,000
			100,000
Macedo'nia.	700,000	Adriano'ple.	
Alba'nia.	207,000	Saloni'chi.	70,000
Thes'saly.	300,000	Joanina.	30,000
Livadia.	249,000	Laris'sa.	20,000
More'a.	364,000	Athens.	12,000
The Islands.	521,000	Tripolitza.	4,000

Mountains. A'thos, Olym'pus, Pin'dus, Parnas'sus and Hæ'mus are celebrated in ancient history.

Rivers. The *Dan'ube*, or the ancient *Is'ter*, the *Mar'itz*, and the *Varda'ri*.

Seas & Gulfs. The *Eux'ine* or *Black sea*, sea of *Mar'mora*, *Archipelago*, or *Ege'an sea*, *Gulfs of Saloni'chi*, *Cor'inth*, and *Lepan'to*.

Straits. The *Bos'phorus*, and the *Dardanelles'* or *Hel'lespont*.

Islands. *Can'dia*, *Ne'gropont* or *Egri'ho*, *Ceri'go*, *Ægi'na*, *Lem'nos*, *Tha'sos*, *Cyprus*, *Rhodes*, *Scio*, *Sa'mos*, *Paros*, the *Cyc'lades*, *Lesbos*, &c.

Turkey in Europe includes ancient Greece, and other countries, formerly the finest in the world. This country, *Turkey in Asia*, and the north of *Africa*, form the *Turkish empire*.

Roma'nia is the largest of the *Turkish provinces*. It was formerly called *Thrace*. It is fruitful, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. *Constantino'ple*, the ancient *Byzan'tium*, is the capital of all the grand Seignior's dominions. It is frequently called the *Porte*. The view of this city from the harbour is one of the finest in the world. But on entering the city, expectation is disappointed. The streets are narrow, the houses low, and the palaces concealed by high walls. *Adriano'ple*, the second city, was formerly the capital.

Thessaly contains mount *Olym'pus*, and the mountains of *Pe'lion* and *Os'sa*, mentioned by the poets. Between the two last were the celebrated vales of *Tem'pé*. *Laris'sa*, now *Jenisahar*, is famous for having been the residence of *Achilles*.

Livadia includes, besides *Athens*, the ancient *The'bes*, now *Stives*, and *Lepan'to*; also the famous city of *Del'phos*, now reduced to a mean village, called *Cas'tri*. *Ath'ens*, or *Setines*, in its present state, is a city standing on the brink of a precipice. Some portions of the ancient wall are still to be seen.

More'a, formerly *Peloponne'sus*, contains *Corinth*, and *Lacedæmon*, the ancient *Sparta*.

The *Dardanelles'*, or *Hellespont*, over which *Xerxes* laid his bridge, when he invaded Greece, is near the situation of old *Troy*.

Islands. In *Can'dia* is the famous Mount Ida, and the river Le'the. Ne'gropont is the ancient Eubœ'a. *Cerigò*, *Cythere'a*, south of *Moré'a*, was the favourite residence of Venus. In *Ægi'na* money is said to have been first coined. Lemnos is still famous for its mineral earth. Thasos is famous for its gold mines, delicate wines, and fruits. *Cyprus*, in which is the city of Paphos, is famous for its temple of Venus. In *Rhodes* stood the celebrated colossus of brass. *Scio*, or Chios was one of the seven places that contended for the birth-place of Homer. *Samos* was the birth-place of Pythagoras; to the southwest of which was situated Patmos, where St. John was in banishment, when he wrote the Revelations. Paros was famous for its marble. The *Cic'lades* (islands) lie in a circle round Delos. Lesbos or Mytele'ne, is noted for the number of philosophers it produced.

Air, Soil, &c. The soil, though unimproved, is luxuriant, producing corn, wine, coffee, rhubarb, myrrh, and other odoriferous plants and drugs. But though the air and climate are delightful and salubrious, yet Turkey, both in Europe and Asia, is often visited by the plague.

The religion of Turkey is that of Ma'homet, whom they believe to be a greater prophet than Jesus Christ. The book containing their laws and religion is called the *Koran*. There are many Christians of the Greek Church, and many Jews.

Curiosities. Almost every spot of ground, every river, and every fountain in Greece, present the traveller with the ruins of some celebrated antiquity. On the isthmus of Cor'inth the ruins of Neptune's temple, and the theatre where the Isthmian games were celebrated, are still visible. In Athens are the remains of the temple of Miner'va, and of the emperor Adrian's palace; of the temple of The'seus; the lantern of Demosthenes (a small round edifice of white marble;) the temple of the winds; the remains of the theatre of Bac'chus; of the magnificent aqueduct of Adrian, and of the temple of Jupiter Olympus, and Augus'tus. At Bastri, on the south side of mount Parnas'sus, the remains of the tem-

ple of the oracle of Apollo, and the marble steps that descend to what is supposed to be the renowned Castilian springs, are still to be seen.

Mount Athos has a number of churches, monasteries, hermitages, &c. on its towering ascent; and is inhabited by thousands of monks and hermits, who cultivate the olive, and vineyards, lead an austere life, and live to a great age.

Commerce. Nature presents to the inhabitants all the conveniences and advantages of commerce, but the government is such as destroys every exertion, and depresses every hope. Hence commerce is but little attended to. The manufactures are managed by the Christian subjects, who annually export the finest carpets, cotton, leather, raw silk, &c.

The population of the Turkish empire is 24,000,000; of Turkey in Europe 9,481,000.

The *government* of Turkey is despotic. The grand Seignior or emperor is master of the lives and property of his subjects. Some of the emperors have exhibited all that is shocking and unnatural in arbitrary power. This country was formerly one of the finest in Europe, but owing to the despotism and wretched policy of the Turks, it is now one of the most miserable.

"Although Europe is less considerable in extent, than either Asia, Africa, or America, it claims, on a variety of accounts, a more particular attention. Its ancient inhabitants are generally supposed to have been the descendants of Japheth, the eldest son of Noah. Greece and Rome were early distinguished for their progress in arts and in civilization.

"Europe in modern times has been the seat of literature and science. Here every kind of cultivation and improvement has made the most rapid progress, and it has been distinguished, not only by the temperature of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and the abundance of its productions for the supply of necessity, and the gratification of luxury, but more especially for the wisdom, strength, and courage of its inhabitants, and for the excellency of its governments, laws, and religion."

The present population of Europe is estimated at about *one hundred and eighty millions*.

ASIA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. Cau'casus, between the *Black* and *Cas'pian* seas; Ar'arat, a part of mount Cau'casus; Tau'rus or Kuron, a chain of mountains that runs from Natolia to India; and the East and West Gauts in Hindos'tan.

Rivers. The *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, the Oxus or Jihon, the Indus, Ganges, and *Burrampooter* or *Sanpod*, the Meinam, Kiang Ku, Hoang Ho, the *Amour* or *Sagalien*, the *Lena*, *Enis'sey*, and the *Ob*.

Seas, Gulfs, Straits, &c. The *Red Sea* or Arabian Gulf; the straits of *Babelman'del*; the *Gulfs of Persia* and *Ormus*; the *Caspian Sea*, and *Lake Aral*. The *Arabian Sea*; the Bay of Bengal; the straits of *Malac'ca*, and *Sunda*; Sea of *Ce'lebes*; the *Gulfs of Siam* and *Tonquin*; the *Chinese Sea*; Bay of Nankin; Gulf of *Core'a*; Sea of *Kamtschat'ka*.

Peninsulas. Hindos'tan or Indos'tan, Malac'ca, Cambo'dia, Core'a, and Kamtschat'ka.

Islands. In the Archipel'ago and Mediterranean are Mytile'ne, Scio, Samos, Cos, Rhodes, Candia, and Cyprus; in the Indian ocean, the Lac'cadive and Ma'dive isles, Ceylon'; An'daman and Nic'obar isles, in the bay of Bengal'; Suma'tra, Ja'va, and Bor'neo; the Moluc'cas or Spice islands, Cel'ebes and Gilo'lo; the Manil'las or Phil'ippine isles; Hai'nan, Formo'sa, Le'oo Ke'oo, Japan, and Ku'rile isles; and between Asia and America are the Aleu'tian or Foxes isles.

Capes. Cape Tamour, Zelan'dia, North Cape, and Cape Com'orin.

Isthmus. The *Isthmus of Suez*, which connects Asia and Africa.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Asia comprehends Great Tartary, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, Hindos'tan or India within the Ganges, British India, India beyond the Ganges, the Birman empire, China, and the Japan islands.

GREAT TARTARY.

Great Tartary includes the following countries, &c.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
Russian Tartary.	<i>Tobolsk'</i> and <i>As'tracan.</i>
Chinese Tartary.	<i>Chiniang'.</i>
Independent Tartary.	<i>Samar'cand, Balk.</i>
Thibet.	<i>Lassa.</i>

Mountains. Cau'casus, Taurus, Ar'arat, Stolp.

Rivers. Ob or Oby, Tabor, Ir'tysh, Burrampoo'ter or Sanpoo', Enissey or Jenska, Lena, Argun.

Capes. Taymour or Taymura, North Cape, East Cape, Lopat'ka.

Great Tartary includes all the northern part of Asia. It was anciently called *Scyth'ia*, and was more powerful than Greece or Rome.

Russian Tartary, formerly *Siberia*, extends along the north of Asia, and is divided into two governments; *Tobolsk'*, and *Irkutsk'*.

As'tracan is a large and populous city, on the *Volga*, about 50 miles from the *Caspian* sea.

Independent Tartary includes all the country between Chinese Tartary and the Caspian. It is celebrated for being the seat of the most ancient Persian kingdom, and afterwards the empire of Jen'ghiz and Timur. It gave birth to many ancient men of letters, among whom were Zoroas'ter and Abulga'zi. The present inhabitants are remarkable for their hospitality.

Samar'cand, the capital, is a large and populous city,

to which the Mahometans, from all the neighbouring countries, resort to study the arts and sciences.

Thibet is considered a part of Tartary

Character. Great part of the north of Asia, formerly called Sibe'ria, and now a part of the Russian empire, is savage and unpolished. In the northern parts the people live in huts, half sunk under the ground, which is covered with snow nine months in a year. The Tartars are a fierce people, and in general live a wandering, unsettled life. They are inured to horsemanship from their youth, and are remarkable for their dexterity with the bow and arrow.

Religion. "The religion of Thibet is of great antiquity, and one of the most extraordinary in the world. It is the most extensive and splendid form of paganism. The *high priest*, or *sovereign pontiff*, is called the *Grand Lama*. He resides in a vast palace or temple, called *Pago'da*, situated on mount Putoli, near the bank of the Burrampooter, a few miles from Lassa. The foot of this mountain is inhabited by many thousand Lamas or priests, who, according to their respective rank, are placed nearer or at a greater distance from the sovereign pontiff. He is worshipped not only by the inhabitants of Thibet, but by various tribes of heathen Tartars who roam through the vast country that spreads from the Wolga to the sea of Japan. His worshippers believe him to be immortal, endowed with all knowledge and virtue, and call him God, the everlasting Father of heaven. The Grand Lama is never to be seen, but in a secret place of his palace, amidst a number of lamps, sitting cross-legged upon a cushion, and adorned with gold and precious stones; where at a distance the people prostrate themselves before him, it being unlawful for any so much as to kiss his feet. He returns not the least sign of respect, not even speaks to the greatest princes, but only puts his hand upon the heads of some of his most favourite worshippers, in token of his approbation."

"It is the opinion of these ignorant heathen, that when the Grand Lama *seems* to die, either of old age or

infirmity, his soul only quits its crazy habitation for another younger and better; and that it is again discovered in the body of some child, by certain tokens or signs, known only to priests, in whose ~~under~~ ^{power} he always appears.

"The inauguration of the infant Lama is attended with great splendour and parade. Multitudes assemble from every quarter to see and join the solemn procession. Priests and princes, amidst an amazing display of colours, the acclamations of the crowd, and the music of cymbals and trumpets, accompany the Grand Lama, who is seated on a bier covered with a rich canopy, and borne upon the shoulders of men to the throne, where he receives the insignia or badges of his office, the richest presents, and divine honours."

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Turkey in Asia contains the following provinces.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Principal towns.</i>
<i>Nato'lia</i> , { <i>Nato'lia</i> Proper.	<i>Bursa, Smyrna, Eph'esus.</i>
or <i>Asia</i> { <i>Karama'nia.</i>	<i>Satalia, Teras'so, Konia.</i>
Minor. { <i>Ama'sia.</i>	<i>Amasia, Treb'izond, Sino'pe.</i>
<i>Turcoma'nia</i> }	
or <i>Arme'nia.</i> }	<i>Erzerum, Van.</i>
<i>Turkish Geor'gia.</i>	<i>Akabrike, Kou.</i>
<i>Curdis'tan</i> or <i>Assyr'ia.</i>	<i>Curdis'tan, Bet'lis.</i>
<i>Mesopota'mia.</i>	<i>Diar'bekir, Mousel.</i>
<i>Iraç-Arabia</i> or <i>Chalde'a.</i>	<i>Basso'ra, Bagdad.</i>
<i>Syr'ia, Jude'a, Pal'estine</i>	{ <i>Alep'ho, Scandaroon', Tript'oli, Damas'cus, Tyre, Sidon,</i>
or the Holy Land.	
	<i>Antioch, Jerusalem.</i>

Mountains. Taurus, Anti-Taurus, Cau'casus, Ararat, Leb'anon, and Hermon.

Rivers. *Tigris, Euphra'tes, Oron'tes, Mean'der, Kara, and Jordan.*

Natolia, Lesser Asia, or Asia Minor, lies between the Black and Mediterranean seas, and comprehends the

ancient provinces of Lyd'ia, Pamphyl'ia, Pisid'ia, Lycó'nia, Cilic'ia, Pontus, Cappadó'cia, and the *Seven Churches of Asia*, mentioned in the Revelations of St. John; viz. Eph'esus, Smyr'na, Per'gamos, Thyat'ra, Sardis, Philadel'phia, and Laodice'a; all of them celebrated in Grecian, Roman, and sacred History; but they are now in ruins. Bur'sa and Smyr'na, now Is'mir, are still very considerable cities. Eph'esus has some remains of its ancient splendour; but the inhabitants are only a few, who have reared their huts among the ruins.

Georgia lies east of the *Black sea*, and comprehends the ancient Ibe'ria and Colchis. It has been principally reduced under the dominion of Russia.

The Georgians are said to be the handsomest people in the world. The country, though subject to the Turks, is chiefly peopled by Christians, a brave, warlike race of men, often at war with the Mahometans.

Curdis'tan lies south of *Georgia*, and comprehends part of ancient Assy'ia.

Southeast of Curdis'tan is Mesopota'mia, lying between the rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. The town Diarbekir is large, and is situated on the bank of the *Tigris*.

Antioch, now Anthakia, was anciently a celebrated, but now a ruined city. Here the disciples of our Saviour first received the name of Christians. Its ruins are yet magnificent.

Jerusalem is now an inconsiderable place, and famous only for what it was formerly. It was here, that Jesus Christ preached the Christian religion, and was crucified by the Jews upon Mount Calvary. It was the capital of Judea, but was razed to the ground by Titus, the Roman general, in the year 70.

Mountains. Taurus or Kuron, a great chain of mountains, that begins near the western part of Natolia, and extends to India. In different places they have different names. Cau'casus extends in a chain from the *Black* to the *Caspian sea*, and is inhabited by several distinct nations, who speak different languages. Ararat is the name given to that part of Mount Cau'casus, upon

which Noah's ark is supposed to have rested after the flood.

Jordan is a river of Palestine, which rises in the mountain of Anti Lib'anus, and running south, passes through the Sea of Gal'ilee, or Lake of Tiberias, and falls into the Dead Sea.

Both the mountains and rivers of Turkey in Asia are famous in sacred and profane writings.

Curiosities. These countries contain all that is rich and magnificent in architecture; and neither the barbarities of the Turks, nor the depredations of Europeans seem to diminish their number. Many of the finest temples are converted into Turkish mosques, or Greek churches. The magnificent ruins of *Bâl'beck*, 37 miles north of Damascus, are still to be seen. According to the best judges, they display the boldest plan of architecture, that was ever attempted. But the Turks, insensible to the beauties of art and antiquity, do not hesitate to destroy the columns and other remains of those splendid ruins, for the sake of the iron.

Palmy'ra is situated in Syria, at the northern extremity of the sandy wastes of Arabia, about 33° N. latitude, and 39° E. longitude. It is approached through a narrow plain, covered, as it were, with the remains of antiquity. Suddenly the scene opens to the traveller, and the eye is presented with the most striking objects, that are to be found in the world. The temple of the sun lies in ruins, but the access to it is through a vast number of beautiful Corin'thian columns of white marble. *Palmy'ra* was called by the ancients *Tadmor* in the Desert. The Asiatics think that *Palmy'ra*, as well as *Bâl'beck*, owes its origin to Solomon.

ARABIA.

Arabia is divided into 3 parts.

Divisions.

Arabia Petræ'a.
Arabia Deser'ta.
Arabia Felix.

Principal towns.

Suez.
Mec'ca, Medi'na.
Mo'cha, Mus'cat.

Mountains. Horeb and Si'nal.

Arabia Petraea, or the *Rocky*, has its name from the many mountainous rocks, scattered about in it. It lies in the north, adjoining the isthmus and town of *Suez* in Egypt, anciently called *Berénice* or *Arsin'o-ë*, on the isthmus of the same name. This town is without water, and situated in a sandy country, where plants and trees are entirely unknown. It is destitute of all the necessities of life, except fish.

Arabia Deserta or the *Desert*, is so called from its soil, which is generally a barren sand. It lies in the middle of Arabia.

Mecca is seated on a barren spot in a valley. It is chiefly supported by the annual resort of many thousand pilgrims. It was the birth-place of Ma'homet.

Medina is a small, poor place, celebrated as the burial place of Ma'homet. Here is a stately mosque, supported by 400 pillars, and furnished with 300 silver lamps, which are continually burning. His coffin is covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of silver tissue.

Arabia Felix or the *Happy*, is a rich and populous country, abounding in fragrant spices, myrrh, frankincense, and cassia. Hence comes the saying, "all the sweets of Arabia."

Mocha, a place of great trade, is a port on the Red sea. It is well built, and contains several handsome mosques. *Aden* is a port near the straits of *Babelmandel*.

The *mountains* of *Horeb* and *Sinai*, mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, lie near the north end of the Red sea. In *Horeb*, *Moses* saw the burning bush. On mount *Si'nal*, the Lord delivered to him the Ten Commandments. On these mountains are many chapels and cells, inhabited by Greek and Latin monks, who pretend to show the very spot, where every miracle or transaction, recorded in Scripture, happened.

Climate & Soil. The air in Arabia is excessively hot and dry, and the country subject to hot and poisonous winds. The soil in some parts is nothing but a loose

sand, which, when agitated by the wind, rolls like the troubled ocean, and buries whole caravans in its fury. In the southern part the soil is extremely fertile.

Animals. The most useful animals are camels and dromedaries. They are wonderfully fitted by Providence for traversing the dry and parched deserts of this country. They travel 6 or 8 days without water, and usually carry 800 pounds upon their backs, which is not taken off during their journey. When weary, they kneel down to rest, and at length rise again with their load. The Arabian horses are much admired for their beauty and swiftness; they have contributed to improve the breed of those in England.

Inhabitants. The Arabians are of a middle stature, thin, and of a swarthy complexion, with black hair, and black eyes. They are excellent horsemen, expert at the bow and the lance, and good marksmen. The inhabitants of the inland country live in tents, and remove from place to place, with their flocks and herds.

They are such thieves, that travellers and pilgrims are struck with terror on approaching the desert. These robbers, headed by a captain, traverse the country in troops on horseback, and assault and plunder the caravans. On the sea coast they are mere pirates, and make prize of every vessel they can master, of whatever nation.

The dress of the roving Arabs is a kind of blue shirt, tied about them with a white sash or girdle; but some of them have a vest of furs over it. The women are so wrapped up, that nothing can be discerned but their eyes.

Religion. Their religion is Mahom'edanism, introduced by the celebrated impostor Ma'homet in the sixth century.

Learning. In former ages, the Arabians were famous for their learning and skill in the liberal arts. At present there is scarcely a nation where the people are so universally ignorant.

The Arabs are the descendants of Ishmael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they should be invincible,

"have their hands against every man, and every man's hand against them." They are at present, and have been from the remotest ages, a proof of this prediction.

The wandering tribes in the southern and inland parts are subjected to no foreign power.

Their conquests make as wonderful a part of their history, as their independence. Both their conquests and their religion began with one man, the famous Ma'homet; who from a deceitful hypocrite, became the most powerful monarch of his time. He died A. D. 629.

PERSIA.

Persia is divided into many provinces, among which are the following.

Modern.

Georg'ia.
Erivan.
Aderbijan.
Ghilan.
Irac-Agemi.
Chosistan.
Kerman.
Subleustan.

Ancient.

Alba'nia.
Arme'nia.
Atropate'na, Media.
Gela, Hyrcania.
Ecba'tana or Parthia.
Susia'na.
Carma'nia.
Bactria'na.

Chief towns. IS'PAHAN, Gombroon', Or'mus, Shiras, Susa, Candahar, Tauris, Derbent, Hamadan or Ecba'tana.

Rivers. Kur, anciently Cyrus; and Aras, anciently Araxes.

Gulfs. The Persian gulf, and the gulf of Ormus.

Isfahan, the capital of Persia, is thought by some to be the finest city in the East; it is seated on a plain, surrounded at some distance by mountains. It is said to consist of a great number of magnificent palaces, mosques, caravansaries, baths, and fine streets.

Air & Soil. The air near Cau'casus and the Caspian Sea is cold; the mountains being generally covered with

snow. In the middle parts it is serene and pure ; in the southern parts, hot. There are sometimes noxious blasts, which are fatal.

The fruits, vegetables, and flowers are delicious. Here are the finest drugs, among which are the *asafoetida*, which flows from a plant and becomes a gum.

Rich pearls are found in the gulf of *Bassora*. The principal manufactures are silk, woollen, mohair, carpets, and leather.

Curiosities. Among these are the remains of the famous temple of Persep'olis, the tombs of the kings of Persia, cut out of a rock, and a curious modern pillar at Ispahan, built of the skulls of beasts. On the western coast of the Caspian sea, near Baku, are springs of naphtha, or pure rock-oil. It is clear as water, and suddenly takes fire on the approach of flame. The earth in the neighbourhood, when dry 2 or 3 inches deep, will likewise easily take fire.

Persia is remarkable for its mountains, and desert plains ; and still more for its want of rivers.

The Persian empire succeeded the ancient Assyrian or Babylonian, and was the second which has been called universal. It was founded by *Cyrus*, who, about 536 years before the Christian era, restored the Israelites to liberty and their country, after having been 70 years in captivity at Babylon. This empire was of short duration. It ended with *Darius*, who was conquered by *Alexander the Great*, 331 years before Christ.

The Persians were formerly distinguished for their wisdom and learning ; but for a century past they have been as much degraded by moral debasement, and civil discord.

INDIA.

India comprises 2 great divisions, India *within*, and India *without* the Ganges.

INDIA WITHIN THE GANGES.

This includes all the countries in the Western Peninsula, from the mountains of Tartary, and Thibet, on the north. It has usually 3 divisions.

1. *Hindustan Proper*, or the Northern Provinces, as Agimere, Agra, Cashmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Malwa, Moultan, Oude, Rochilcund, Sindy, the Soubahs of Bahar and Bengal', &c.

2. The Deccan, or the Provinces of Candeish, Dowlatabad, Visiapour', Golcon'da, and the western part of Berar.

3. The Provinces of the Peninsula, south of the River Kistna, as the Carnatick, on the Coromandel coast, including Jaghire, Tanjore, and Madura. On the Malabar coast, Travancore, Cochin, &c. The Mysore country occupies the interior.

Towns. DELHI, the capital, Agra, Cashmere, Lahore, Oude, Benares, Hydrabad, Arungabad, Nagpour, Arcot, Serin'gapatam'.

Mountains. The East and West Gaults.

Rivers. The Ganges, Indus, Hoogly, Kistna, and Burramp'ooter.

Bays, &c. Bay of Bengal', Gulfs of Cutch, and Cambay.

Cape. Com'orin at the southern extremity.

The whole of India within the Ganges is frequently called *Hindostan*; and under the term *East Indies* the moderns have included most of the islands in the Indian and Eastern Oceans.

Cities. Delhi was once a large, rich, and populous city, and the capital of the Mogul empire; but since its decline and downfall by repeated invasions, the population is much diminished.

Agra was once a most extensive and opulent city, where the Great Mogul' sometimes resided, but of late it has rapidly declined.

Mountains. The Gaults extend from Surat river to Cape Com'orin, running within 60 and sometimes within

20 miles of the coast. They are termed the Indian Apennines.

Rivers. The *Ganges* is a large and celebrated river, which rises in Thibet, and after running southeast many hundred miles, and receiving a number of large rivers, falls, by several mouths, into the Bay of Bengal. The Hindoos hold its waters in high veneration.

The *Indus* or *Sinde* is a fine, deep, and navigable river; the entrance from the sea, however, is much choked with sand.

The *Hoogly* is an arm of the *Ganges*, and the only branch of it commonly navigated by ships.

The *Burramphootter* rises near the source of the *Ganges*, and after flowing separately 1000 miles, unites with it, 40 miles above the Bay of Bengal'.

Climate. Hindostan towards the north is temperate, but hot towards the south. It rains here almost constantly for three months in the year.

Its productions are rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa trees, &c. There are mines of gold, silver, and diamonds. The diamond mines in the province of Golconda are reckoned the most considerable in the world. Between Cape Comorin and the Isle of Ceylon' is a pearl fishery.

Animals. Here are elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, monkeys, camels and dromedaries.

The inhabitants, exclusive of Europe'ans, are computed at 10 millions of Mahom'etans, and 100 millions of Hindoos. The Mahom'etans or Mussulmen, improperly called Moors, bear but an indifferent character. The Hindoos or Gentoos are of a black complexion, their hair long, their persons straight, their limbs neat, their fingers long and tapering, and their countenances open and pleasant.

They are divided into different tribes or casts. The 4 principal tribes are the *bramins*, *soldiers*, *labourers*, and *mechanics*. The *bramins* have the care of their religion and their laws. The priests are held sacred by the Hindoos. The *soldiers* are generally called *rajah poets*;

that is, descendants of the rajahs. The *labourers* include farmers and all who cultivate the land. The *mechanics* include merchants, and all who follow any trade; but these are subdivided again into separate branches. Besides these, there are the Hallachores, who are the outcasts of the other tribes, and perform the most disagreeable offices of life. All the different tribes are forbidden to intermarry or dwell, to eat or drink with each other.

The diet of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, milk, vegetables, spices, and ghee, a kind of imperfect butter. The warrior cast may eat flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh or fish of any kind.

Their *manners* are gentle; their happiness consists in the solace of domestic life. Their religion permits them to have several wives, but they seldom have more than one; and their wives, it is said, are distinguished by a decorum and fidelity that do honour to human nature. The shocking custom of women burning themselves on the funeral pile with their husbands, is still practised in this country.

The *religion* of Hindos'tan is a system, upheld by every thing that can excite reverence, and secure the attachment of the superstitious multitude. The temples, consecrated to their deities, are magnificent, their religious ceremonies splendid, and the dominion of the bramins is supported by immense revenues. The influence of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which in other countries are governed by civil laws, taste, custom, or fashion. Their dress, their food, their professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. They pretend that Brumma, who was their legislator both in politics and religion, was inferior only to God. His doctrine consisted in the belief of a supreme Being, of the immortality of the soul, of a future state of rewards and punishments, and of a transmigration of the soul into different bodies; but the Hindos worship animals, images, and hideous figures, delineated or carved.

Government. They are governed by no written laws, nor is there a lawyer in the whole empire. Their courts of justice are directed by precedents. The Mahom'etan institutes prevail only in the great towns, and their neighbourhood.

Trade. In all ages the trade with India has been the same. Gold and silver have been uniformly carried thither to purchase the same commodities, with which it now supplies all nations. What India now is, it always was, and is still likely to continue. To the early division of the people into casts, we must ascribe the permanency of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of its inhabitants.

Chronology. It is pretended that Brumma, their legislator, existed many years before our account of the creation. The Mahom'etans began in the reigns of the caliphs of Bagdad to invade Hindostan. They penetrated as far as Delhi, and settled colonies in various places, whose descendants are called Titans. Their empire was overthrown by Tamerlane, who founded the Mogul government, which still continues.

Instead of the preceding Divisions of Provinces, the Western Peninsula, or India within the Ganges, is now rather considered as subject to

SIX PRINCIPAL POWERS OR STATES.

1. The *Seiks*, a numerous and powerful nation in Hindostan Proper, spreading from the Indus to the Ganges. *Lahore* is their capital.

2. The Behrar or Eastern Mahrat'tas. Their capital is Nagpour.

3. The Poonah or Western Mahrat'tas; capital Poonah. These two states extend nearly from sea to sea across the widest part of the peninsula.

4. The Soubah of the Deccan, north of the river Kistna. Its capital is Hydrabad.

5. The Mysore, the country of Hyder Ally and Tip-poo Sultan. Its capital is *Seringapatam*.

6. The British Possessions in India, which are the following.

BRITISH INDIA.

The British Possessions in India are Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, part of Allahabad, part of Orissa, the Northern Cicars, Jaghire of the Carnatic, countries north and south of Calicut, on the coast of Malabar; with Bombay and the island of Salsette, &c. Besides these, the allies of the British are the Nabob of Oude, Nabob of Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura; Rajah of Travancore, and the territory of Cochin.

Calcutta is the emporium of Bengal, and seat of the governour general of India. It is seated on the river Hoogly, which is navigable for large ships up to the town, 100 miles from its mouth. It contains 500 thousand inhabitants. The houses, variously built, some of brick, others of mud, and a great number of bamboo canes and mats, make a motley appearance. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners here is wonderful. Coaches, palanquins, carriages drawn by bullocks, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the Faquirs, form a diversified and curious scene.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, on the Coroman'del coast, is a British fort and town, next in importance to Calcutta.

Bombay and the island of Salsette are fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar canes.

Surat, Tellicher'ry, Cananore, *Go'a*, *Calicut*, *Cochin*, &c. on the Malabar coast, are places of note and importance.

These and other smaller territories form the *British Possessions in India*. They contain 20 millions of inhabitants, and yield an annual revenue of 8 millions sterling.

THE BIRMAN EMPIRE.

The Birman Empire contains the following countries ; *Pegu, Ava, Cambo'dia, Laos* ; the principal town in each is of the same name.

The *Birmans* are separated from the Hindoos by only a narrow range of mountains ; but the dispositions of the two people are extremely different. The Birmans are a lively, inquisitive race, irascible and impatient.

Pegu, south of *Ava*, is supposed to be the Golden Chersonesus of the ancients.

The Birmans, like the Chinese, have no coin ; but silver in bullion and lead are current among them.

The forests in this empire are numerous and large. The teek tree is superior to the European oak.

MALAC'CA, SIAM, AND COCHIN CHINA.

Malaya or *Malac'ca* contains several kingdoms and provinces. The inhabitants are called Malays. This country is noted for its numerous wild elephants.

The kingdom of *Siam* is situated in a large vale, between two ridges of mountains.

The river *Meinam*, which signifies the *mother of waters*, is celebrated among oriental rivers.

The elephants of *Siam* are distinguished for sagacity and beauty. The trees on the banks of the *Meinam* are finely illuminated with swarms of fire flies, which emit and conceal their light as uniformly, as if it proceeded from a machine of the most exact contrivance.

Cambo'dia is celebrated for the Gamboge' gum.

The chief river in Ton'quin China is *Holo-Kian*, which passes by *Kesho*, the capital.

CHINA.

This empire contains 15 provinces, *viz.*

Pechelee.	Houquang.	Kansore.
Kiangnan.	Honan.	Sechueen.
Kiangsee.	Shangtung.	Canton.
The Kiang.	Shansee.	Quangsee.
Fochen.	Shensee.	Yunan.

The *chief towns* are *Pekin, Nankin, and Canton.*

Rivers. Hoang Ho or Yellow River, Kiang Ku, Amour or Sakalin, Argun, Kiam, or the Blue River, and the Tay.

Bays. Nankin and Canton.

Pekin is situated in a fertile plain. The capital forms an exact square, and is divided into two cities; the first is inhabited by the Chinese, the second by Tartars. This city is 18 miles in circumference. It has nine gates, which are lofty and well arched. The streets are quite straight, most of them three miles in length, and 120 feet wide, with shops on each side. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day, with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to preserve peace and good order. The emperor's palace stands in the middle of the Tartar city. It presents a prodigious assemblage of vast buildings and magnificent gardens. The inhabitants of Pekin are estimated at two millions.

Nankin was formerly the imperial city. It is now greatly fallen from its ancient splendour. It had a magnificent palace, of which not a vestige is now to be seen. Here is a famous tower of porcelain, 200 feet high, and divided into nine stories.

Canton is a large, populous, and wealthy city. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls. The temples, magnificent palaces, and courts are numerous. The houses are neat, but consist of only one story, and have no windows toward the street. Many families reside in barks, which form a kind of floating city; they touch one another, and are so arranged as to form streets.

Air & Soil. Towards the north the air is sharp, in the middle mild, and in the south hot. The soil is either by nature or art fruitful of every thing that can minister to the necessities, conveniences, or luxuries of life. The culture of cotton and rice fields, from which the inhabitants are generally clothed and fed, is ingenious almost beyond description. The tallow tree produces a fruit having all the qualities of our tallow, and when manufactured with oil, serves the natives as candles.

The *tea plant* is planted in rows on hilly land. The leaves undergo much preparation. Every leaf is rolled up in form by the hands of a female. The colour of the green tea is thought to arise from the early period, at which the leaves are plucked, and which, like unripe fruit, are generally green and acrid.

Religion. There is no stated religion in China. The Chinese have no Sunday, nor even such a division of time as a week; the temples are however open every day for the visits of devotees. The temples of *Fo* abound with images.

Language. The Chinese language contains only 330 words, all of one syllable; but each word is pronounced with such various modulations, and each having so different a meaning, that it becomes more copious than could be easily imagined.

Antiquities. The most remarkable is the great wall extending 12 or 15 hundred miles along the north of China, and separating it from Tartary. It passes over high mountains, wide rivers, supported by arches, and across deep vallies. In some places it is 25 feet high, and 15 feet broad at the top. It is constructed of stone, and a bluish kind of brick, cemented with mortar. It is supposed by some to have been built 600, and by others more than 2000 years ago, to prevent the incursions of the Mogul Tartars.

Persons, Manners, &c. The Chinese are of a moderate size, their faces broad, their eyes black and small, their noses blunt; they have high cheek bones and large lips. The women have little eyes, black hair, regular

features, and a delicate, though florid complexion. The Chinese suffer their nails to grow ; they wear a lock of hair on the crown of their heads, and reduce their eyebrows to an arched line.

JAPAN.

Japan contains three large Islands, viz.

Nippon or *Nipon*, Ximo, Sikoko, and several smaller ones.

The whole empire is divided into 70-provinces.

Air & Soil. The air and water are very good. The soil produces rice, millet, wheat, and barley. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships, and columns for temples. It is the richest country in the world for gold.

Animals. The horses, though extremely small, are very beautiful and highly valued.

Inhabitants. The people are very ingenious, and their manners are in many respects quite opposite to the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, theirs are hot ; the Europeans uncover the head out of respect, they the feet ; we are fond of white teeth, they of black ; we mount our horses on the left side, they on the right.

Religion. The religion of the whole country is Paganism. There are two principal sects, one of which is subjected to the most painful severities, the other abandons itself to the most voluptuous enjoyments.

Language. They have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools for rhetoric, arithmetic, poetry, history, astronomy. &c. At Mea'co there are some schools, which have each 3 or 4 thousand scholars.

Manufactures & Commerce. The Japanese formerly traded with many countries, but now only with the Chinese, the Core'ans, the country of Jeddo, and with the Dutch. They have the art of tempering steel beyond any other nation in the world. They have better

teas of all sorts, much finer, and better cured than those of China.

The Japanese have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but they sit and lie on carpets and mats, in the manner of the Turks.

ASIATIC ISLES.

The Asiatic islands are those, which are situated near the shores of Asia in the Indian Ocean and the Chinese sea, and the numerous clusters, which are dispersed through the Great Pacific ocean. They are divided into different groups, according to their situation and proximity; as the *Indian Islands*, the *Eastern Archipelago*, *Australasia*, and the *Polynesia*.

INDIAN ISLANDS.

The Indian Islands are *Laccadives*, *Maldives*, *Ceylon*, *An'daman*, *Nicobar*, and many smaller islands in the Bay of Bengal.

Ceylon is a large island south of Hindostan, rich in every department of natural history, and presents many minerals of uncommon beauty. The ruby, the sapphire, the topaz, and the emerald, are among the precious stones found here. This island is likewise remarkable for the pearl fishery on its coasts. The pearls are obtained by divers, who descend from five to ten fathoms, and remain under water about two minutes. Each one brings up in his net the oysters, in which the pearls are found.

The British have a settlement on one of the *An'daman* isles, where they send their convicts from Bengal.

On a small island near the *An'daman* is a volcano, which frequently emits showers of red hot stones.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

The Eastern Archipelago, sometimes also called *Indian Islands*, consists of several clusters.

1. The islands of *Sunda*, or the *Suma'tran* chain, which comprise *Suma'tra*, *Java*, *Balli*, *Lombock*, *Florez*, *Timor*, and several others of less importance.

2. *Borne'an* isles comprise *Bor'neo*, *Sooloos*, *Pulo-Laut*, *Anum'ba*, *Natu'na*.

3. The *Manillas*, or *Philippine* islands, include *Luzon'*, *Mindana'o*, *Palawa*, *Mindo'ro*, *Pany*, *Negros*, *Zebu*, *Leyta*, *Samar*, and many smaller ones.

4. The *Celebe'zian* isles, which are *Cel'ebes*, *Boutan*, *Shulla*, *Salayar*, &c.

5. The *Moluc'cas* or *Spice* islands include *Gilo'lo*, *Ceram*, *Bouro*, *Oby*, *Amboy'na*, *Banda*, *Tidore*, *Ternate*, and many others.

Suma'tra affords a variety of metals, such as gold, copper, iron, tin, &c. and produces pepper, camphor, cinnamon, &c. The animals are the elephant, rhino'ceros, hippopot'amus, tiger, bear, and many varieties of the monkey. The capital of *Suma'tra* is *Bencoolen*.

Java is remarkable for the city of *Bata'via*, the capital of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies. It is a large city, well built, and strongly fortified with walls. *Java* abounds with forests and beautiful scenery. Crocodiles are numerous, as they are in most of the eastern islands. The water is bad, the air unwholesome, and foreigners seldom enjoy health long in this climate.

Bor'neo is the largest island in the world. The inland parts are marshy and unhealthy. It produces tropical fruits, gold and diamonds. The *Ou'rang Ou'tang*, the animal which most resembles the human species, is a native of this island. The principal harbour is *Bender Massin*.

The soil of the *Philippine* Isles is extremely fertile. The chief town is *Manti'la*.

The *Moluc'cas* or *Spice* islands produce vast quantities of cloves, mace, nutmegs, and delicious fruits. The *Boa* serpent is sometimes found here 30 feet long, and so large, it is said, that it will sometimes swallow a small deer.

Hainan, *Formosa*, *Leoo Keoo*, &c. belong to China.

The Kuril'ian, or Kourilee' islands, Bher'inga, Andac-an, Fox islands, &c. which are principally valued for their furs, belong to Russia.

. AUSTRALA'SIA.

The Australa'sia contains the following islands :

1. *New Holland* or *Nota'sia*, and all the islands between 20 degrees west and 20 or 30 degrees east of it.
2. *Papua* or *New Guin'ea*, and the Papuan isles.
3. *New Britain*, *New Ireland*, and the Solomon isles.
4. *New Caledonia*, and the *New Heb'rides*.
5. *New Zealand*.
6. *Van Dieman's Land*, which is separated from *New Holland* by *Basse's* strait or channel, about 80 leagues wide.

New Holland is situated between the Indian and Pacific oceans, and extends 2730 miles in length from east to west, and 1960 in breadth from north to south. It is sufficiently large to be denominated a *continent*, though it has generally been called an island.

An English colony is established on the eastern coast at *Port Jackson*. *Botany Bay*, about 12, miles distant, is remarkable for being made by the English a place for the annual transportation of criminals from Great Britain.

The original inhabitants of this country appear to be in the lowest state of human society. They are of a low stature, ill shaped, and from wearing a white bone or reed thrust through their nose, make a disgusting and frightful appearance. It is said they have no religion, though they entertain some faint idea of a future state.

New Holland has not yet been sufficiently explored to admit of much accurate information.

POLYNESIA.

The Polyne'sia includes,

1. The *Pelew* isles.
2. The *Ladrone* or *Marian* islands; the principal of which are *Guan* and *Tinian*.
3. The *Carolines*, the largest of which are *Hogolen* and *Yap*.
4. The *Sandwich* islands, discovered by Captain Cook, at one of which, *Owhy'hee*, he lost his life.
5. The *Mar'quessa*, which are very numerous.
6. The *Society* isles, about 60 or 70 in number; *Ota-hei'te* is the largest.
7. The *Friendly* islands and the *Feejee'* islands.
8. The *Navigator's* islands, the principal of which is *Maouna*.

The largest island in Polyne'sia is *Owhy'hee*, about 100 miles in length.

The islands in the Pacific ocean are numerous and important. Their productions are various, and in many respects peculiar to themselves. The inhabitants are savages, though in some instances they seem to have risen a degree above a state of nature.

The islands open a wide field for benevolent exertion in civilizing the natives, and introducing order, industry, and the Christian religion among them.

Asia, next to *America*, is the largest division of the earth, and on several accounts it is the most remarkable.

In *Asia* our first parents were created, and placed in the *Garden of Eden*, which, by some, is supposed to have been on the river *Euphrates*, near where *Basso'ra* now stands. It was in *Asia*, that *Noah* and his family were preserved in the ark during the flood. Here the *Jews* or *Hebrews*, the ancient and favoured people of God, once lived.

Asia was the scene where Jesus Christ exerted himself to reform and save the human race, and where he completed the work of redemption, as recorded in the *New Testament*.

This was the seat of the famous Babylo'nian, Assyrian, and Persian empires, and the field in which Alexander the Great displayed his power in the conquests of nations.

Asia is the birth-place of the impostor *Ma'homet*, and the theatre, on which he first exhibited his power, and established that religion, which bears his name, and which is extensively professed in Asia and Africa, and in Turkey in Europe.

The tower of *Babel*, the cities of Bab'ylon and Jerusalem, and many other works of art are recorded, as monuments of astonishment, in the history of Asia.

This division of the earth is remarkable for its fertility, the deliciousness of its fruits, the fragrance of its plants, spices, and gums, its precious stones, silks, cotton, &c. It abounds in corn and wine, and furnishes every thing necessary for life and health. It supplies almost every other part of the world with coffee, tea, the finest muslins, and other commodities of art and ingenuity.

The southern Asiatics are generally effeminate, luxurious, indolent, and servile; though they evince considerable genius in the manufacture of fine silks, cotton; and porcelain, and in some of the fine arts.

AFRICA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Atlas*, between Bar'bary and Biledul'gerid; *Sier'ra Leō'na* mountains, northeast of Guinea; the Mountains of Abyssin'ia, southwest of the Red Sea, and the *Mountains of the Moon*, in Lower Ethio'pia.

Rivers. The *Nile* in Egypt, the *Niger* in Negro-land; *Senegal* and *Gambia*, which fall into the Atlantic; and *Cua'ma* into the *Mozambique Channet*.

Gulfs, Bays, Straits, &c. The Gulfs of *Sidra*, and *Cabs*, on the north; *Gulf of Guinea*; *Saldana* and *Ta-*

the Bays, near the Cape of Good Hope; *Lake Mara'vi*, in *Nim'eamay'*, and *Dan'bea* in *Abyssin'ia*. The *Straits of Gibralt'ar*, *Channel of Mozambique*, and *Straits of Babelman'del*.

Islands. In the Atlantic are the *Azöres'*, or Western Isles; the *Madetr'as*; the *Cand'ry Isles*, of which the principal are *Teneriffé'*, *Fer'ro*, and *Palma*; *Cape Verd* Isles, the largest of which are *St. Anthony*, *St. Nick'olas*, *St. Yago*, and *Bonavis'ta*; and *Goree'*. In the Gulf of Guinea are *Fernan'do Po*, *Princes' Isle*, *St. Thomas*, and *Annabon*. More distant are *St. Matthew*, *Ascen'sion*, and *St. Helena*. On the eastern coast are *Madagas'car*, *Bour'bon*, *Isle of France* or *Mauri'tius*, *Comoro Isles*, *Almirante Isles*, *B'abelman'del*, and *Socotra*.

Capes. On the north are *Capes Serrat*, *Rassem*, and *Bon*; on the west, *Bajador'*, *Blanco*, *Verd*, *St. Mary* and *Roxo*. On the coast of Guinea are *Capes Palmas*, *Three Points*, and *Formo'sa*; lower down, *Capes Negro* and *Good Hope*. On the east coast are *Aquil'las*, *Corien'tes*, and *Gardefan*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

BARBARY.

The *Barbary* or *Mahom'etan States* include *Moroc'co*, *Fez*, *Taf'ilet*, *Sigilmes'sa*, *Algière*, *Tunis*, *Trippoli*, *Barca*.

The principal town in each takes the name of the state or kingdom to which it belongs, except *Barca*, whose capital is *Toleme'ta*.

Barbary extends from the straits of *Gibraltar* to *Egypt*. It was known to the ancients by the name of *Maurita'nia*, *Numid'ia*, *Africa Proper*, and *Lyb'ia*.

The territories of *Moroc'co* are formed by the union of several small states, as *Fez*, *Sigilmes'sa*, *Taf'ilet*, &c. formerly distinct, but now subdued and united under one sovereign. The city of *Moroc'co* has nothing to recom-

mend it, but its great extent, and the royal palace, which takes up so much ground, that it resembles a small city. *Fcz* is one of the largest cities of Africa. The palaces are magnificent, and there are 700 Mosques, 50 of which are very considerable and highly adorned.

Algiers is a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Seignior, governed by a sovereign or Dey, who in some respects is absolute, though elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed. *Algiers*, the capital, stands on the declivity of a hill, in the form of an amphitheatre, next the harbour. The houses, rising one above another, have a fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are flat, and the people walk on them in the evening to take the air. They are covered with earth and are used for gardens.

Tunis is formed like an oblong square, and has five gates. The city has no water, but what is obtained at a distance.

Trith'oli is a large town, and has a harbour the most commodious of any along this whole coast, except Alexandria. The houses are low and mean, the streets dirty and irregular.

These states are fruitful in corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, olives, almonds, dates, and melons. Their principal trade consists in fruits, horses, morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral.

The inhabitants of these countries are remarkable for their piracies, and for their inhuman conduct towards Christian prisoners, whom they make slaves, and treat with the utmost cruelty.

EGYPT.

Egypt is a narrow vale on each side of the river Nile, bounded by parallel ridges of mountains or hills. It is divided into Upper, Lower, and Middle.

Lower Egypt, on the mouth of the Nile, comprehends the Delta, which is famed for its fertility.

Egypt is far the most important part of Africa, and was once the seat, if not the parent, of science.

The principal towns or cities are *Grand Caïro*, the capital; *Alexandria*, *Rosetta*, *Damietta*, *Suez*, anciently *Berenice*; *Thebes*, formerly celebrated for its hundred gates; *Syout*, and *Sye'ne*, anciently *Sien'na*.

Grand Caïro has been one of the largest cities in the world. Near it stood the ancient *Memphis*. The streets are narrow, and the best houses are generally built so as to enclose a piece of ground called a court, having their windows within, and presenting a dead wall to the street.

Alexandria, once a magnificent and celebrated city, was built by *Alexander the Great*, and long considered the finest city in the world, next to *Rome*. It is now almost in ruins. Some remains however of its ancient splendour are to be seen, particularly *Pompey's pillar*; and two celebrated obelisks. The ancient *Pharos*, a watch tower, so famous in antiquity, that it was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, is now a castle, and is used to direct vessels into the harbour.

In *Rosetta* the houses, built with terraces and standing asunder, have an air of neatness and elegance. The country to the north has pleasing gardens, full of orange, lemon, citron trees, &c. with beautiful groves of palm-trees.

Damietta, a seaport, situated on the eastern branch of the Nile, is a place of great trade.

Soil, Climate, &c. The vast fertility of Egypt is owing to the inundations of the Nile, which rises in the mountains of *Abyssinia*, where it constantly rains for months in succession. In Egypt, however, rain is very uncommon. Egypt was noted for its abundance of corn, even in the days of *Jacob*, for when there was a dearth in all the lands, yet in the land of Egypt there was bread. The rush papyrus, which grows on the banks of the Nile, served the ancients to write on.

Animals. The hippopotamus, or river horse, an amphibious animal, and the rat called *ichneu'mon*, are natives of this country, as is also the bird ibis.

Inhabitants. The descendants of the original Egyptians are an indolent, ill looking, and slovenly people.

They are distinguished by the name of *Coptis*. In their complexion they are rather sun burnt, than swarthy or black.

The Turks who reside in Egypt retain all their Ottoman pride and insolence.

Religion. The *Coptis* profess themselves to be Christians of the Greek church; but Mahometanism is the prevailing religion among the natives.

Language. The Coptic is the ancient language of Egypt. This was succeeded by the Greek, about the time of Alexander the Great; and that by the Arabic, when the Arabs gained possession. The Arabic, or Arabesque, as it is called, is the current language. The Coptic may be considered as extinct.

Curiosities. The pyramids are the principal; they are supposed to have been built by the children of Israel, for sepulchres for the Egyptian kings. The labyrinth is another wonderful curiosity, being cut from a marble rock, and consisting of several palaces.

Egypt is one of the most interesting countries in the world. It is celebrated both in sacred and profane history. It was there the Jews were in bondage 440 years; but at length, after a series of miracles, were liberated, and conducted back to Ca'naan, the land of promise, under the direction of Moses and Aaron. It was there Jesus in his infancy was carried by Joseph and his mother Mary, to avoid the cruelty of Herod, who sought the young child's life.

In the early ages of Greece, Egypt was distinguished for learning and science, and was the resort of sages, and legislators of other nations. The Egyptians are said to have been the first, who found out the rules of government, and the art of making life easy, and a people happy.

The ancient Egyptians were as remarkable for their *superstition*, as for their wisdom. Their religion was *Idolatry*. They worshipped almost an infinite number of deities of different ranks and orders. The two, which they most honoured, were *Osi'ris* and *Isis*, by which it is supposed they meant the sun and moon. They paid

divine honours to vegetables and various animals, as the cat, dog, wolf, crocodile, and several others, which they either feared for their ferocity, or respected for their use. But Egypt is now debased, a land of slaves, without a prince of their own, and almost without government. A Turkish *Bash'aw* or governor resides among them at Cairo, and a number of *Beys*, or *Begs*, who are inferior officers, are appointed over the different provinces under his authority.

ETHIOPIA.

Ethiopia contains the following countries.

Countries.

Nu'bia.
Abyssinia.
Abex.

Principal towns.

Sen'naar, Dongo'la.
Gondar.
Suaquem.

The following countries, which are little known, are sometimes included in Ethiopia; Biledul'gerid, Zan'haga, Fezzan, Za'hara or the Desert, *Ne'groland* or *Nigritia*, and other places in the central part of Africa.

Nu'bia contains several kingdoms, little known except *Sen'naar* and *Dongola*. In some parts, the houses are low, built with mud walls, and covered with reeds. The children are quite destitute of clothing.

Sen'naar is a large town, and very populous. The king's palace is surrounded by high walls, formed of bricks and dried in the sun.

Abyssinia is a very ancient kingdom. The season is rainy from April to September, and then succeed, without interval, a cloudless sky and a vertical sun. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame. Here are found the lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros, dromedary, camel, stag, horse, goat, and monkey; a variety of birds, as the ostrich, eagle, vulture, stork, &c. Hyenas are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages.

Gondar, the capital of *Abyssinia*, is populous, and situated on a hill of considerable height.

Abex has more wild beasts than human inhabitants.

Suaquem stands on a small island of the same name in the Red Sea, near the coast of Nu'bia. It has a well sheltered bay in six or seven fathom water.

Lower Ethio'pia extends through much of the interior of Africa; but there is great difference of opinion respecting the names, and even the existence of the nations.

River. One branch of the Nile is said to rise in Abyssin'ia, the other in the Mountains of the Moon, in Lower Ethio'pia.

The *religion* of these countries is a mixture of Christianity and Ju'daism.

Biledul'gerid, the ancient Numid'ia, is an inland country. The inhabitants are composed of the ancient Africans, who lead a settled life, and the Arabs, who roam at large. This country in some parts abounds with palm trees, from which the inhabitants gather vast quantities of dates, with which they carry on considerable trade.

Za'haga is a district of Za'hara, bordering on the Atlantic.

Fezzan is said to be a circular domain in a vast wilderness, like an island in an ocean. It lies south of *Trif'oli*. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion, resembling the Negro more than the Arab cast. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors in Bar'bary. In *religion* they are Mahome'tans. *Mourzouk*, the capital, has the appellation of a Christian town. It exhibits a contrast of vast ruins of ancient buildings, and humble cottages.

Za'hara, or the *Desert*, comprehends a vast extent, stretching from the Atlantic to *Nu'bia*, and from *Biledul'gerid* to *Nigri'tia*: it is, excepting a few spots, a mere desert, and so parched, that the caravans from *Moroc'co* and *Ne'groland* are obliged to carry both water and provisions.

Ne'groland, *Sudan'* or *Nigri'tia*, is that part of Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run. It lies south of Za'hara, and stretches far to the east, but the inland parts are little known.

Mataman, or *Cimbibé'a*, lies on the western coast of Africa, between Lower Guinea and the Cape of Good Hope. It is little visited by Europeans.

GUINEA.

This part of Africa is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Guinea*.

Upper Guinea.

Lower Guinea.

Countries. Towns.

Countries. Towns.

Sierra Leó'na. —————

Loan'go. *Loango*.

Guinea. Cape Coast.

Con'go. St. Salvador.

Dahomy. *Abomey*.

Ango'la. Loan'da.-

Benin. *Bentn*.

Bengue'la. *Bengue'la*.

Guinea is but little known, except the coast, which is divided into the *Grain*, the *Ivory*, the *Gold*, and the *Slave* coast.

This country is unhealthy to Europe'ans, though the natives live to a great age. The productions are rich fruits, gums, hard wood, grain, gold, ivory, wax, &c.

Benin exhibits many beautiful landscapes, but the air in some places is noxious and pestilential, on account of the gross vapours exhaled from the marshes. *Benin*, the capital, seated on the river Benin or Formo'sa, is a spacious city; the houses are large and handsome, though they have clay walls, and are covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The shops are filled with Europe'an merchandise, and the streets are kept neat and clean by the women.

Congo is a name usually given to a large tract of country, which includes Loan'go, Ango'la, &c.

Salvador contains several churches, and a palace, where the king resides; it has also a Portuguese bishop.

Ango'la is a fertile kingdom. The Portuguese have settlements on the coast. The English and Dutch formerly trafficked with the natives, and purchased a great number of slaves.

These comprehend the countries on the western coast of Africa, where Europeans trade for ivory and gold, and where they traded for slaves, till that inhuman traffic was abolished. European settlements are now formed here, chiefly under the British government, for the purpose of carrying on an honest and advantageous trade with the natives, and for promoting their civilization and teaching them the Christian religion.

MATAMAN.

Countries.

Adel.

Ajan.

Zanguebar'.

Monæmugi or Nim'camay'.

Mozambique.

Monomot'apa.

Sofa'la.

Terra de Natal.

Caffra'ria, or C. of Good Hope. *Cape Town.**Towns.*

Ancegurel.

Brava.

*Melinda.**Mozambique.*

Benemat'apa.

Sofa'la.

Adel is a fruitful province near the Red Sea.

Zanguebar' includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have had settlements. *Melin'da*, the capital, is a large, populous place, in which the Portuguese erected seventeen churches and nine convents; carrying on an advantageous traffic with the natives in all the African fruits and productions.

Mozambique is a kingdom, lying on the coast of *Zanguebar'*. Its capital is situated on an island. The town of *Mozambique* is a large, well fortified place, having a strong citadel for the defence of the harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese.

Monomot'apa is fertile, the climate temperate, and the air clear and healthy. Here are many ostriches, and vast herds of elephants. The rivers abound with gold. There are mines of silver, the products of which are exchanged with the Portuguese for European goods. In

Benemat'apa or **Med'rogan**, the capital, the houses are adorned with beautiful cloths of cotton, finely worked and dyed. The palace is a spacious fabric of wood, flanked with towers, and having stately gates.

Sofala or **Quiter've** is subject to the Portuguese. Some suppose it to be the **Ophir** of the ancients, the gold here being generally the purest and finest of all Africa. It is situated on a small island on the coast. Here is honey in great abundance.

Terra de Natal is inhabited by the Boshmen **Hottentots**.

Caffraria is an extensive country, including **Caffraria Proper**, and the country of the **Hottentots**.

Cape of Good Hope stands on the most southerly point of the continent of Africa. **Cape Town** is situated about 30 miles to the north of the Cape. It is neat and well built.

Rivers. The **Nile** rises in the mountains of **Abysinia**, passes through lake **Dem'hea**, crosses the country of **Nubia**, and enters Egypt at **Sy'ne**; below **Cai'ro** it divides itself into two great branches, which with the Mediterranean form the island of **Delta**, which has always been remarkable for the fertility of its soil.

Niger. This river takes its rise in the western part of Africa, and runs east; but where it discharges its waters is unknown.

The **Gambia** and **Senegal** rise in the interior of Africa, overflow their banks like the Nile, and fall into the Atlantic north and south of **Cape Verd**.

Mountains. **Mount Atlas** is a chain, which extends from **Barca** to **Morocco**, and from which the Atlantic ocean takes its name. The **Lybian** mountains are between **Za'hara** and Egypt; the **Mountains of the Moon** are in **Lower Ethio'pia**.

Islands. The **Azöres** or **Western Isles** are a small cluster in the Atlantic ocean opposite to Portugal. **St. Michael** is the largest, but **Tercera** is the residence of the Portuguese governour.

The **Madeira Isles** belong to the Portuguese. The largest, named **Madeira**, is remarkable for the rich wines called **Mader'a**, **Malmsey**, and **Tent**.

The *Canary Isles* belong to Spain; the principal of them are *Grand Cana'ry*, *Teneriffe*, and *Fer'ro*. They are famous for the rich Canary wine, and for the birds called Cana'ry birds. The Peak of *Teneriffe* is one of the highest mountains in the world. It rises very abruptly from the ocean, and to about 3 miles above it.

Cape Verd Isles are about 10 in number. The principal are *St. Jago*, the largest and the residence of the Portuguese viceroy; *St. Antonio*, *St. Nicholas*, and *Bona Vista*.

St. He'lena is a mass of rock in the Atlantic Ocean about 28 miles in circumference, situated 1200 miles from Africa, and 1800 from South America. The climate is pleasant and healthy. English ships on their India voyages all stop here for fresh provisions and water. Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte was, after the battle of Waterloo, imprisoned in this Island, where he has been since strictly watched and guarded by British soldiers.

Africa, though now reduced to a state of general barbarism, once contained several kingdoms and states, eminent for their liberal arts, for wealth and power, and for the most extensive commerce. Almost all the southern parts, from the Red sea to the Atlantic, were full of people. The kingdoms of *Egypt* and *Ethio'pia* were much celebrated, and the rich and powerful state of *Carthage*, the formidable rival to Rome, extended her commerce to every part of the then known world. But the celebrated republic of *Carthage*, after a contest of more than 100 years, was entirely subdued by the Romans, who took possession of their country and destroyed their city.

Egypt at length sunk under their iron sceptre, and became a Roman province; and after a succession of revolutions, and being overrun by the barbarous Vandals from Europe, and the merciless Saracens from Arabia, the rich and powerful states of Africa sunk into debasement, and became a land of pirates and robbers.

Africa has justly been called the country of monsters. Every species of noxious and predatory animals reigns undisturbed in the vast sandy deserts of this country,

nurtured by the heat of the climate. Even man, in this quarter of the globe, exists in a state of the lowest barbarism.

The unfortunate condition of our own species, however, has in this country been greatly aggravated by Europeans and Americans, who, to obtain *slaves*, have frequented the coast, and encouraged the natives to kidnap and sell each other. This iniquitous traffic, the *slave trade*, has been the cause of perpetual wars, in which the barbarous chiefs of the country attack each other's subjects for the purpose of making prisoners, and selling them for slaves. But it is to be hoped, that a practice, so shocking to reason and humanity, will soon be abolished, and that the christian world will atone for their crimes to a weak and ignorant people, by teaching them the benefits of civil society, industry, domestic arts, and true religion.

[As the study of Chronology and History should follow that of Geography, a concise account of these sciences, from *Joice* and *Blair*, may with propriety be subjoined to the modern part of this Geography.]

CHRONOLOGY is the science which relates to time, and to the division of it into certain portions, as days, months, years, &c. and the application of these portions to the elucidation of history.

The principal divisions of time are those marked out by the heavenly bodies, as days, nights, and seasons.

A *day*, in common speech, is the time the sun remains above the horizon; but in a philosophical sense, it denotes a complete revolution of the earth about its axis.

The beginning of the day is variously reckoned by different nations; some reckon it from *sunrise*, others from *sunset*. Most European nations compute from *midnight*; but modern astronomers from *noon*.

The Jews and Romans divided the day and night each into four watches; the 1st commenced at 6 in the morn-

ing; the 2d at 9; the 3d at 12; and the 4th at 3 in the afternoon. The night was divided in a similar manner.

The Greeks divided time into portions of 10 days each; the Chinese into those of 15 days; and the Mexicans into those of 13 days; but the Jews, oriental nations, and other civilized people, have made use of *weeks* of 7 days each.

Savage nations used the division of moons, which are about $28\frac{1}{2}$ days. Civilized nations have agreed to reckon by the period of the revolution of the earth round the sun, and call it a year; and they again divide these into 12 *moons*, (*moonths* or *months*.)

But 12 equal moons make but 354 days, and the earth is $365\frac{1}{4}$ days in going round the sun; Julius Cæsar, therefore, varied the months as we now have them, so as to make $365\frac{1}{4}$ days.

This, however, was not perfectly correct, for the actual revolution of the earth is not quite a quarter of a day more than 365, but only 5 hours 48 minutes and 57 seconds; consequently, 11 minutes 3 seconds is gained every year, or a whole day in 131 years.

In 1752, the gain of 11 minutes 3 seconds per annum had carried the reckoning 11 days before its proper time; the *style* of reckoning, therefore, was altered, and 11 days dropt-by act of the British parliament, the day after the 2d of September being called the 14th.

It was settled also, that in every 400 years, three leap years in three centuries should be dropt, so that in future the annual recurring year will keep pace with time within two or three seconds per annum.

The year is also divided into 52 *weeks*, and a day over; the weeks into 7 *days* or *rotations* of the earth on its own axis; these rotations into 24 *hours*; each hour into 60 *minutes*; and each minute into 60 *seconds* or periods, in which a pendulum, $39\frac{1}{16}$ inches long, vibrates. The vibration of such a pendulum is, therefore, the first measure of time.

The names of the days of the week are derived from the names of certain Saxon objects of worship.

Sunday, or first day, is from the *Sun* ; Monday, from the *Moon*, Tuesday, from *Tuis'co*, a German hero ; Wednesday, from *Woden*, their god of battle ; Thursday, from *Thor*, the god of winds and weather ; Friday, from *Friga*, the goddess of peace and plenty ; Saturday, from *Seator*, the god of freedom.

The Romans called the days after the planets ; as Solis, Sun ; Lunæ, Moon ; Martis, Mars ; Mercu'rii, Mercury ; Jovis, Jupiter ; Ven'eriis, Venus ; and Saturn'i, Saturn.

The names of the 12 moons, or months, are derived from the Latin. January is from *Janus*, the god of newborn infants ; February, from *Feb'rua*, the mother of Mars ; March from *Mars*, the god of war, the first month of the Roman year ; April, from *Aper'io*, signifying to open the year, or the blossoms ; May, from *Mai'a*, the mother of Mercury ; June from *Juno*, the wife of Jupiter ; July, from *Julius Cæsar*, the Roman Emperor ; August, from *Augustus Cæsar*, the Roman Emperor ; September, from *Septem*, the seventh month of the Roman year ; October, from *Octo*, the eighth month of the Roman year ; November, from *Novem*, the ninth month of the Roman year ; December, from *Decem*, the tenth month of the Roman year.

The Romans reckon by *lustra*, periods of five years, so called from a tax required to be paid every fifth year.

The Greeks reckoned by *Olymp'iads*, periods of four years, which derived their name from the public games, celebrated every fourth year at Olym'pia.

Cy'cles are fixed intervals of time, composed of the successive revolutions of a certain number of years.

The lunar cy'cle or "golden number," is a period of 19 years, at the end of which the sun and moon return to very nearly the same part of the heavens.

The solar cy'cle consists of 28 years, when the sun returns to the sign and degree of the ecliptic, which he had occupied at the conclusion of the preceding period, and the days of the week correspond to the same days of the month as at that time.

The cycle of the Roman indiction consists of 15 years.

The Julian Period is formed by the combination of the cycles, that is, by multiplying the three numbers into one another; $19 \times 28 \times 15 = 7980$; this is the number of years of which the Julian Period consists, at the expiration of which, the first years of each of those cycles will come together.

The first year of the Christian era corresponds, or is supposed to correspond, with the 4714th of the Julian period, which begins 706 years before the common date assigned to the creation of the world.

Epochs and eras may be thus explained. An *epoch* is a certain *point*, determined by some remarkable event, from which time is reckoned, and the years computed from that period are denominated an *era*. For example, the birth of Christ is reckoned an epoch; the years reckoned from that event are called the Christian era.

The most remarkable epoch is that of the creation of the world, which is supposed to have happened 4004 years before Christ. The present year, 1821, is therefore $4004 + 1821 = 5825$ th year from the creation.

It will readily be supposed, that owing to the various lengths of years, and the different modes of calculation, practised by different nations, great differences of opinion have existed in regard to the date of past events.

The great difficulty was, to fix the period of certain important events as a sort of land marks, from which to ascertain and correct others. These are

	<i>Before Christ.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
The Creation		4004
The Deluge		2348
The Call of Abraham		1921
The Departure from Egypt		1491
The Taking of Troy by the Greeks		1183
The Building of Solomon's Temple		1012
The Building of Rome		753
The Death of Cyrus		526
The Battle of Marathon		490
The Death of Soc'rates		396
The Death of Alexander		323

The Destruction of Carthage	146
The Death of Julius Cæsar	44
<i>After Christ.</i>	
The Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus	70
The Eastern Empire began at Constantino'ple	339
The Death of King Arthur	514
The Flight of Mahomet from Mec'ca	622
The Death of Charlemagne	820
The Death of Alfred	890
The Landing of William I.	1066
The Death of Edward III.	1377
The Death of Tamerlane	1410
The Discovery of Printing	1450
The Taking of Constantino'ple by the Turks	1458
The Death of Richard III.	1485
The Discovery of America	1492
The Reformation began	1520
The Spanish Armada Defeated	1588
The Beheading of Charles I.	1649
The English Revolution	1688
The Battle of Blenheim	1704
The American Declaration of Independence	1776
The French Revolution	1789
The Bank of England stopped payment	1797
The Battle of Marengo	1800
The Crowning of Bonaparte Emperor	1804
The Battle of Trafalgar	1805
The Battle of Austerlitz	1805
The Battle of Jena	1806
The Peace of Tilsit	1807
The Taking and Burning of Moscow	1812
The Abdication or Dethronement, and Banishment of Bonaparte	1814

HISTORY is a connected recital of past and present events; its office is to trace the progress of man from the savage state through the several grades of civilization to the nearest approach to perfection, of which social institutions are capable. It is a register of the experience of man in all ages, and a source of practical wisdom to legislators and governors, and of amusement and useful information to all classes of men.

History, with regard to the *nature of its subjects*, may be divided into *general* and *particular*; and, with respect to *time*, into *ancient* and *modern*.

Ancient history commences with the creation of the world, as given by Moses, and extends to the reign of Charlemagne', A. D. 800. *Modern history* is dated from that period, and extends to our own times.

General history is divided into *civil* and *ecclesiastical*; the *first* contains the history of mankind in their various relations to one another; the *second* considers them as acting, or pretending to act, in obedience to what they believe to be the will of God.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

FIGURE OF THE EARTH.

THE opinions of the ancients concerning the figure of the earth were wild and extravagant.

Some supposed it one extensive plain; that the heavens, in which the sun, moon, and stars appeared to move daily from east to west, were at no great distance above it, and that hell was spread out at an equal distance under the surface of it.

Other opinions, equally erroneous, prevailed, but by degrees they were at length corrected by the assistance of mathematical learning, and the experience of travellers, navigators, and astronomers; by which the spherical figure of the earth has satisfactorily been demonstrated.

Original state of the earth.

The earth was once in a confused and desolate state; but by divine Providence, in the space of six days, it was reduced into a habitable world; clothed with trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers, and stocked with various kinds of animals.

Sixteen hundred and fifty six years after the earth was made and inhabited, it was overflowed and destroyed by a deluge; so that a general destruction and devastation were brought upon the earth, and all things in it, both man and beast, excepting Noah and his family, who, by the special care of God, were preserved in a certain ark or vessel, with such kinds of living creatures, as he took in with him.

After the waters had raged for some time upon the earth, they began to lessen and subside; they retired by degrees into their proper channels, and caverns within the earth; at length the mountains and fields began to appear, and the whole earth assumed its present form and shape.

Thus perished the old world, and the present arose from the ruins and remains of it.

Division and settlement of the earth by Noah.

Noah, when he came forth from the ark, settled in Mesopota'mia, and before his death divided the world among his three sons; giving to Shem, Asia; to Ham, Africa, and to Japheth, Europe.

Shem, and his descendants.

The descendants of Shem settled from Me'dia westward, to the sea coast of A'ram or Syr'ia. His sons were E'lam, Ash'ur, Arphax'ad, Lud, and A'ram.

E'lam possessed the country now called Per'sia. From him it had the name of El'ymæ and Elyma'is.

Ash'ur settled on the west or northwest of E'lam in Assyria, called likewise after him Ash'ur, at present Curdis'tan.

Arphax'ad peopled Chalde'a.

Lud is supposed to have wandered as far as Lyd'ia.

A'ram and his descendants inhabited Arme'nia, Mesopota'mia, and Syr'ia. From his son Uz, a tract about Damascus, the stony and desert Ara'bia, was called the land of Uz.

Ham, and his descendants.

Ham, the second son of Noah, removed into Egypt, which in scripture, is often called the land of Ham. The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Ca'naan, and Phut.

Cush, his eldest son, possessed Ara'bia.

Mizra'im and his descendants inhabited Ethio'pia, Lib'ya, Egypt, and the neighbouring countries.

Canaan and his posterity settled in Phœni'cia, and the land of Canaan, lying on the east and southeast of the Medi'terra'nean sea. This was the land afterwards promised to A'braham, which he and his posterity accordingly enjoyed, and was then the land of Is'rael and Judah.

Phut, the youngest son of Ham, planted himself in the western parts of Africa, on the Medi'terra'nean, in the country of Maurita'nia, whence this country was called the region of Phut, in St. Jerome's time.

Japheth, and his descendants.

The scripture leaves us very much in the dark, as to the country where Japheth, the eldest son of Noah, settled. All we can collect respecting it is, that he retired with his descendants to the north of the countries planted by the children of Shem. His sons were Go'mer, Ma'gog, Ma'dai, Ja'van, Tu'bal, Me'shech, and Ti'ras.

Go'mer the eldest son of Ja'pheth, was the father of the Go'merites, called by the Greeks. Gala'tians; who were the Gauls of Asia Minor, inhabiting part of Phry'gia.

The families of Go'mer soon grew very numerous, and sent colonies into several parts of Europe. They first settled at the Lake Mœo'tis, and so gave the name of Bos'phorus Cimme'rius to the strait between it and the Eux'ine sea. These, in time, spreading by new colonies along the Dan'ube, settled in Germany, whose ancient inhabitants were the Cim'bri. From Germany they afterwards spread themselves into Gaul, where they were originally called Go'merites, then, by the Greeks, Gala'tæ, and at last Gauls.

From the colonies of Gaul or Germany originated the first inhabitants of Great Britain.

Ma'gog, the second son of Japheth, was the father of the Scyth'ians; from whose descendants migrating over Cau'casus. it is supposed, the Rû'sians and Mus'covites sprung.

Ma'dai, it is generally agreed. planted Me'dia, and the Medes are called by his name in scripture.

Javan settled in the southwest part of *Asia Minor*, about *Ionia* and *Lydia*. He had four children; *Eli'sha*, *Tar'shish*, *Kit'tim*, *Dod'anin*.

Eli'sha peopled the most considerable isles between *Europe* and *Asia*; for they are called in scripture the isles of *Eli'sha*; and the sea itself might be called *Hel'spont*, as if it were *El'shpont*, or sea of *Eli'sha*.

The descendants of *Eli'sha*, passing over into *Europe*, were called *Hel'lenes*, and their country *Hel'las*, and afterwards *Greece*.

Tar'shish gave name to *Tar'sus*, and all *Cil'cia*, of which it was the capital. It seems also to have been the *Tar'shish*, to which *Jonas* thought to flee from the presence of the Lord.

Kit'tim peopled *Macedo'nia*, called in scripture the land of *Chit'tim*. His posterity migrated into *Cy'prus* and *Italy*.

Dod'anin sent colonies into *Rhodes*.

Tu'bal and *Me'shech* planted the country lying contiguous to *Ma'gog*.

Tiras led his colony into *Thrace*.

These are the plantations of the sons of *Noah*; and after this manner were the nations spread over the earth after the flood and the dispersion of mankind.

By this account it does not appear that they migrated eastward beyond *Me'dia*, northward beyond the mountains of *Cau'cacus*, southward beyond *Ethio'pia* or *Habashia*, or westward beyond a part of *Lyb'ia* and *Greece*, including *Macedo'nia*. It is probable, the more distant parts were not planted immediately by these first colonies, but by their posterity afterwards.

The earth in general, as known to the ancients.

The knowledge the ancients had of the earth was very imperfect. All they knew of it lay within a line supposed to be drawn from the island of *Thule*, the *Shetland* and *Ork'ney* islands, eastward through the middle of *Norway* and *Swe'den*, round *Scyth'ia*, including *India*; and from thence passing round the island *Ar'gyre*,

now denominated Suma'tra, to the island of the Hann'oni or Menu'thias, the modern Madagas'car; then passing up within the eastern coast of Africa, excluding Ethio'pia, with all the middle and lower parts of Africa, which are south of mount Atlas, taking in only Egypt, the coast of Barbary, Maurita'nia, and Guin'ea; crossing the Equinoctial, and passing upwards again, round the Fortunate or Cana'ry Islands, through the Atlantic, to Thule again.

The earth, thus circumscribed, received many divisions; but the one most common and most generally received, was into three parts, Europe, Asia, and Africa.

These parts, taken together, heathen writers called the world.

ANCIENT EUROPE.

Europe derived its name, according to the old geographers and historians, from Euro'pa, the daughter of Egenor, king of the Phœnicians, who, according to ancient fable, was stolen by Jupiter, and carried into the land of *Cré'ta* or Crête.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Alps, Ju'ra, Pyr'ences, Ap'ennines, Etna, Parnas'eus, Olym'pus, Pin'dus, Os'sa, Pe'lion.* The ancient and modern names of Europe'an mountains are so similar, that knowing one, the other cannot easily be mistaken. It may be observed, that on ancient maps, the following words or letters denote—

<i>Mons,</i>	a Mountain.	<i>Ma'rc,</i> or <i>Pon'tus,</i>	a Sea.
<i>Lac.</i> or <i>La'tus,</i>	a Lake.	<i>Ins.</i> or <i>In'sula,</i>	an Island.
<i>Fl.</i> or <i>Flu'men,</i>	a River.	<i>Pr.</i> or <i>Prom,</i>	a Cape.
<i>Fr.</i> or <i>Fre'tum,</i>	a Strait.	<i>Sin.</i> or <i>S'tnus,</i>	a Bay.

Rivers. The following are the principal Rivers, with the modern names annexed.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Rha.</i>	Wol'ga.
<i>Tan'ais.</i>	Don.
<i>Borys'thenes.</i>	Ntē'per.
<i>Ty'ras.</i>	Nies'ter.
<i>Is'ter or Danu'bius.</i>	Dan'ube.
<i>Pa'dus.</i>	Po.
<i>Rhoda'nus.</i>	Rhône.
<i>Ibérus.</i>	E'bro.
<i>Ba'tis.</i>	Guadalquiv'er.
<i>A'nas.</i>	Guadia'na.
<i>Ta'gus.</i>	Ta'jo.
<i>Tib'cria.</i>	Ti'ber.
<i>Du'rius.</i>	Dou'ro.
<i>Garum'na.</i>	Garōnne'.
<i>Liger or Lit'goris.</i>	Loire.
<i>Seq'uana.</i>	Sēine.
<i>Sama'ra.</i>	Somme'r.
<i>Scal'dis.</i>	Scheldt.
<i>Mo'sa.</i>	Maese.
<i>Rhe'nus.</i>	Rhine.
<i>Visur'gis.</i>	We'sex.
<i>Al'bis.</i>	Elbe.
• <i>Via'dras or Via'der.</i>	O'der.

OCEANS.

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Oce'ānus Atlan'ticus.</i>	The Atlantic ocean.
<i>Oce'ānus German'icus.</i>	The German ocean or N. Sea.
<i>Oce'ānus Britan'icus.</i>	British Channel.
<i>Oce'ānus Aquitan'icus.</i>	Bay of Biscay.

SEAS, &c.

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Ma're Mediterra'neum.</i>	Mediterra'nean Sea.
<i>Æga'um Ma're.</i>	Archipel'ago.
<i>Pon'tus Eux'inus.</i>	Black Sea.

<i>Meo'tis Pa'lus.</i>	Sea of A'soph.
<i>Propon'tis.</i>	Sea of Mar'mora.
<i>Ma're Io'nium.</i>	Southern part of the G. of Ven'ice.
<i>Synus Adriat'icus.</i>	Northern part of the G. of Ven'ice.
<i>Coda'nus Sinus.</i>	BAL'tic Sea.
<i>Cylip'e'nus Synus.</i>	Gulf of Finland.
<i>Vergin'ium or</i>	I'rish Sea.
<i>Vergin'ium Ma're.</i>	
<i>Fre'tum Gal'licum.</i>	Strait of De'ver.
<i>Fre'tum Hercu'leum or</i>	Strait of GibrAl'tar.
<i>Fre'tum Gadita'num.</i>	
<i>Si'nus Gadita'nus.</i>	Bay of Ca'diz.
<i>Si'nus Ligu'sticus.</i>	Gulf of Gen'oa.

ISLANDS.

British Islands and their subdivisions.

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>BRITAN'NIA or Albion.</i>	Eng'land, Scot'land, and Wales.
<i>Augus'ta Trinoban'tum.</i>	Lon'don.
<i>Pecturio'nes.</i>	Ed'inburgh.
<i>Pic'ti.</i>	Lan'erk, Dumbar'ton.
<i>Scot'i.</i>	Ross, Suth'erland.
<i>Dumno'nii.</i>	Corn'wall and Dev'onshire.
<i>Reg'ni.</i>	Sur'ry, Sus'sex.
<i>Sime'ni or Icen'i.</i>	Nor'folk and Suff'olk.
<i>Corita'ni.</i>	Lin'colnshire, Not'tingham-shire, Der'byshire, &c.
<i>Ottade'ni.</i>	Northum'berland and Dur'ham.
<i>Brigan'tes.</i>	West'moreland, Cum'berland.
<i>Mo'na In'sula.</i>	An'glesey.
<i>Ordov'ices.</i>	Flint'shire, Montgome ry, &c.
<i>Silures.</i>	Rad'norshire, Breck'nockshire, and Glamor'ganshire.
<i>HIBER'NIA or Ier'ne.</i>	Ire'land.
<i>Bla'nii.</i>	Dub'lin and Kil'dare.
<i>Corion'di.</i>	King and Queen's County.
<i>Thu'le.</i>	Sher'lan and Ork'neys.
<i>Ebu'da In'sula.</i>	Western Isles of Scotland.
<i>Mona'da or Mo'na.</i>	Isle of Man.

*Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.**Ancient Names.**Modern Names.*

<i>Baleà'res</i> or <i>Balear'ides Insulae.</i>	<i>Iv'ica, Major'ca, & Mi- nor'ca.</i>
<i>Cre'ta</i> or <i>Cre'te.</i>	<i>Can'dia.</i>
<i>Mel'ita.</i>	<i>Mal'ta.</i>
<i>Zacyn'thus.</i>	<i>Zante.</i>
<i>Cephalle'nia.</i>	<i>Gefalo'nia.</i>
<i>Corcy'ra.</i>	<i>Cor'fu.</i>
<i>Sicil'ia, Sica'nia, or Trina'cria.</i>	<i>Sic'ily.</i>
<i>Sar'do, Sardin'ia, or Ichnu'sa.</i>	<i>Sardin'ia.</i>
<i>Cyr'nus</i> or <i>Cor'sica.</i>	<i>Cor'sica.</i>
<i>Il'va.</i>	<i>El'ba.</i>
<i>Eube'a.</i>	<i>Ne'gropont.</i>

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

<i>Scandina'via, Scan'dia,</i> or <i>Bal'tia.</i>	} Norway and Sweden.
<i>Scrietfin'ni.</i>	
<i>Suo'nes.</i>	Lap'land and West Both'nia.
<i>Gu'te & Hillesto'nes.</i>	Swe'den Proper.
<i>Finnin'gia.</i>	Goth'land.
<i>Cherson'eus Cim'brica.</i>	Fin'land.
<i>Sarma'tia Euro'pæ.</i>	Jut'land, or Denmark Proper.
<i>Hir'ri & Æstii</i> or <i>Ostio'nes.</i>	Rus'sia in Europe.
<i>GAL'LIA.</i>	Livo'nia and Estho'nia.
<i>Cel'tæ.</i>	France.
<i>Aquitan'i.</i>	Nor'mandy, Brit'tany.
<i>Allobroges, Centro'nes.</i>	Gas'coigné, Gui'enne', &c.
<i>Lin'gonese, Ædui, Sequa'ni.</i>	Dau'phine and Savoy'.
<i>Lute'tia Parisio'rum.</i>	Bur'gundy and Franche'.
<i>Fris'ii.</i>	Par'is. [compté
<i>Bata'via.</i>	Hol'land and Friez'land.
<i>Bel'gæ, &c.</i>	U'trecht & the isles of the Rhine.
<i>Mana'pii, Tun'grü.</i>	Neth'erlands.
<i>Toxan'dri.</i>	Dutch and Aus'trian Brabant'.
<i>GERMANIA</i> or <i>NATIO'NES GERMAN'ICÆ.</i>	Ant'werp.
<i>Saxo'nes.</i>	} Germany.
	Upper, Lower Sax'ony, &c.

<i>Rhaetia.</i>	Bava'ria.
<i>Findeligtia.</i>	Sua'bia.
<i>Boiohaemum.</i>	Bohe'mia.
<i>Germano-Sarmatia.</i>	Po'land.
<i>HISPANIA or IBERIA.</i>	Spain. [cay.
<i>Gallaetia.</i>	Galliç'ia, Astu'ria, and Bis-
<i>Tarraconensis.</i>	Navarre' and Catalo'nia.
<i>Lusitania.</i>	Por'tugal.
<i>Helvetia.</i>	Swit'zerland.
<i>Ambro'nes.</i>	Bern, Fri'burg, Basle.
<i>Tigurini.</i>	Schaffhau'sen, Zu'rich, &c.
<i>ITALIA.</i>	It'aly.
<i>Gallia Cisalpina.</i>	Pièd'mont, Mil'an, Ven'icè.
<i>Samnium, Apulia, Campania, Mar'si, &c</i>	} Kingdom of Na'ples.
<i>Latium, Um'bria, Picenum, &c.</i>	
<i>Da'cia.</i>	} The Pope'dom.
<i>Pannonia.</i>	
<i>Illyricum.</i>	Transylva'nia.
<i>Epi'rus.</i>	Sclavo'nia.
<i>Thracia.</i>	Croa'tia.
<i>Peloponnesus.</i>	Alba'nia.
	Roma'nia.
	More'a.

GRÆCIA.

Græcia, or Greece, was anciently divided into *five parts*, Peloponne'sus, Græ'cia Pro'pria, Epi'rus Thessa'lia, and Macedo'nia; but the Romans, having subdued these countries, included them all in *two provinces*; viz. *Acha'ia*, containing Peloponne'sus and Græcia Pro'pria; and *Macedo'nia*, containing Macedo'nia, Thessa'lia, and Epi'rus.

PELOPONNE'SUS.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. Peloponne'sus was mountainous, although the mountains were not lofty. The principal were *Cyle'nè*, where, it is supposed, Mer'cury was born; *Menalus*, which was frequented by the nymphs; the

woody *Erymanthus*, famous for the wild boar slain by Her'cules; *Stymphalus*; the cold and woody *Parrhasius*, and *Pholoë*.

Arca'dia has been much celebrated by the poets for its groves and mountains, among which *Pan*, the fabled god of shepherds, principally resided.

In *Laco'nia*, near the city *Lacedæmon*, was *Taygetus*, now the mountains of the *Manots* or *Mainotes*, on which the *Lacedæmonian* women celebrated the orgies of *Bacchus*.

Lakes. The lakes of *Peloponnesus* were neither large nor numerous. *Stymphalus* is memorable for the voracious birds *Stymphalides*, which infested it till destroyed by Her'cules. *Lerna* is famous for the many headed *Hydra*, which Her'cules killed.

Rivers. *Peneus* now *Belvideri*; *Alpheus*, celebrated in fabulous history for its passage under the sea from *Peloponnesus* to *Ortygia*, a small island in the bay of *Syracuse*, where it rises in the fountain of *Arethusa*; and the river *Eurotas*, called also *Basiliptamos*, the king of rivers.

Bays. *Sinus Corinthiacus*, the *Corinthian gulf*; *Crissæus Sinus*, gulf of *Salona*; *Saronicus Sinus*, gulf of *En'gia*; *Argolicus Sinus*, gulf of *Napo'li*; *Sinus Laconicus*, gulf of *Colokythia*; *Messeniacus Sinus*, gulf of *Co'ron*; *Cypharissus Sinus*, gulf of *Arca'dia*; and the *Chelonites Sinus*.

Islands. *Ægna*, now *En'gia*, memorable in fabulous history for being repeopled by ants, transformed into men by *Jupiter* at the prayer of king *Æacus*, after it had been depopulated by a dreadful pestilence; *Cythera*, now *Ceri'go*, consecrated to the worship of *Ve'nus*; *Strophades*, now *Striva'li*, the island of the *Harpies*, those voracious and filthy birds, which plundered *Æneas*, in his voyage to *Italy*; *Zacynthus*, now *Zante*, about 60 miles in circumference; and *Cephallenia*, now *Cefalonia*, which is nearly 100 miles in circumference, and abounds with excellent oil and wines.

Cre'ta, *Cre'te*, now *Candia*, was the largest island of *Greece*. It was mountainous and woody, with fertile

vallies interspersed. In its centre rose Mount I'da, where it is said Jupiter was nursed in his infancy. Crete was celebrated for the laws of Mi'nos, its first king, and for its *hundred cities*, of which *Gnos'sus* or *Gnos'us*, *Gorty'na*, and *Cyd'onia* were the principal. The inhabitants were detested for their unnatural passions, their falsehood, their piracies, and robberies.

The *Cyclades* were a cluster of islands, so called from being situated in the form of a circle round *De'los*; the principal of which were *Ce'os*, now *Zi'a*; *Nax'os*, *Nax'ia*; *An'dros*, *An'dro*; *Me'los*, *Mi'lo*; *Ser'i-phos*, *Ser'pho*; and *Pa'ros*, famous for its white marble.

The other principal islands in the *Æge'an* or Archipel'ago sea are *Ten'edos*, *Les'bos*, *Lem'nos*, *Chi'os*, and *Sa'mos*, and the isle of *Pa'tmos*, to which St. John was banished by the Romans, and where he is said to have written his Revelations in a cave, which is still shown by the Greek monks, who reside in this island.

Capes or *Promontories*. *Scylla'um*, now *Skille'o*; *Male'a*, now *Mali'o*. the navigation round which was extremely dangerous; *Ten'arus*, now *Mat'apan*, the most southern point of Europe, where was a temple of Neptune, and a deep cavern, whence issued a black and unwholesome vapour, and which the poets imagined was the entrance to the infernal regions; *Acri'tas*, now *Capo Gal'lo*; *Cheloni'tes*, now *Ca'bo Torne'zo*; and *Arax'um*, now *Papa*.

Isthmus. The isthmus of Cor'inth. now called *Hexa-Mi'li*, on which the *Isth'mian* games were celebrated. It was about 5 miles broad, and connected Peloponne'sus with the northern part of Greece.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Peloponnesus was subdivided into the following kingdoms and states.

Subdivisions. Principal towns, Ancient and Modern.

Acha'ia. { *Corin'thus*, *Cori'to*; *Sig'yon*, *Basy'l'ica*;
 { *Phl'us*, *Staph'l'ica*; *Æ'gium*, *Vosti't'za*.

E'lis or Ele'a.	{ <i>E'lis</i> , Belvide're ; <i>Olym'pia</i> , Rose'o ; <i>Cyl- le'ne</i> , Chiaren'za.		
Messe'nia.	{ <i>Messe'nè</i> , Mau'ra-Ma'tra; <i>Py'los</i> , Nar'varin; <i>Cy'paris'sa</i> , Arca'dia ; <i>Metho'nè</i> , Mo'don.		
Laco'nia.	{ <i>Spar'ta</i> or <i>Lac-dæ'mon</i> , <i>Epidau'rus</i> ,	{ Misi't'ra or Pa'leò-Cho'ri ; Malva'sia-Vec'chia.	{ <i>Gyth'ium</i> , Colo Kyth'ria.
Ara'dia.	{ <i>Tegæ'a</i> , Mok'lia; <i>Man'tine'a</i> , Trapoliz'za; <i>Megalop'olis</i> , Leonar'di; <i>Phæ'ne</i> s, Phon'ia.		
Ar'gol'is.	{ <i>Ar'gos</i> , Ar'go ; <i>Myce'ne</i> , — ; <i>Træ'zen</i> , <i>Dama'la</i> ; <i>Epidau'rus</i> , Pidav'ra.		

Sig'yon, the capital of Sicyo'nia, was celebrated for its antiquity, being the first city established in Greece. It was founded B. C. 2089, and continued about 1000 years.

Cor'inth, situated on the i'sthmus of the same name, was one of the principal cities of Acha'ia. Its situation between the Crissæ'an and Saron'ic gulfs gave it great commercial advantages. Its merchants became rich, and its artificers were famous for their skill, especially for the manufacture of a brilliant metal, called *Corinthian brass*. The celebration of the *Isth'mian* games also contributed to the importance of Cor'inth. It became rich and powerful ; and was the resort and patron of learned men. Its riches introduced luxury and its attendant vices, so that it became as remarkable for profligacy and corruption, as it was for wealth and magnificence. Here St. Paul preached the Christian religion and established a flourishing church.

Olym'pia, on the river Alphe'us, is memorable for the *Olym'pic* games, which were celebrated in its neighbourhood.

There were among the Greeks *four* solemn games, consecrated by religion ; the *Olym'pic*, in honour of Jupiter Olym'pius ; the *Pyth'ian*, in honour of Apol'lo for his victory over the serpent Py'thon ; the *Isth'mian*, in honour first of Melicer'ta, but afterwards of Neptune ; and the *Nemæ'an* games, which were first instituted in

honour of Archemo'rus, but afterwards consecrated to Hercules for killing the Nemæ'an lion.

Of these *games*, the principal were the *Olympic*, which were celebrated every fourth year. The period of *four* complete years was called an *olympiad*.

The contests at all the Grecian games were very similar. They consisted in running, leaping, wrestling, boxing, chariot racing, and other exercises, which tended to make the combatants strong, vigorous, and active, and to fit them for the duties and the fatigues of war. The victors were rewarded with garlands of olive, pine, laurel, or other leaves.

At these games, which continued five days, were exhibited works of genius and art, as well as feats of skill and strength; and immense crowds of people, not only from Greece, but from other countries, assembled to attend them.

Mantine'a is famous for the victory of the Thebans over the Lacedæmo'nians, in which Epaminon'das, the Theban general, lost his life.

Messe'ne or Messe'na was the capital of Messa'nia. Its inhabitants rendered themselves famous for their valour in the Spartan war, which however terminated in their ruin.

Lacedæmon or *Spar'ta*, the capital of Laco'nia, was 6 miles in circumference. It was situated on the river Euro'tas about 30 miles from its mouth, and was the most powerful city of ancient Greece. The inhabitants rendered themselves illustrious by their courage, their love of honour and liberty, and by their aversion to sloth and luxury. They were inured to hardships from their youth, and were educated for the profession of war. They obtained the superiority in the affairs of Greece, and continued it 500 years.

GRÆCIA PRO'PRIA OR GREECE PROPER.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. In *At'tica* the principal mountains were *Hymet'tus*, famous for producing honey and marble; *Pentel'icus*, for its marble quarries; *Lau'rius*, for its silver mines; *Ica'rius*, *Par'nes*, or *Parne'thus*, &c.

In *Bœ'tia* the mountains were *Hel'icon* and *Pim'pha*, sacred to the Muses, and mount *Cithæ'ron*, on which were performed the *orgies* or sacred rites of *Bac'chus*.

In *Pho'cis* was the celebrated *Mount Parnas'sus*, one of the highest in Europe. It was sacred to the Muses, to *Apol'lo*, and *Bac'chus*.

In *Loc'ris* was mount *Œ'ta*, between the foot of which and the Ma'lian gulf was the celebrated pass or *strait* of *Thermop'ylæ*, not more than 25 feet wide, where *Leon'idæ*, at the head of 300 Spartans, successfully resisted, for three days, the whole Persian army, consisting of several millions, under *Xerxes*; but at length being betrayed, the brave Spartan and his associates fell a sacrifice to the cause of Greece, after having slain an incredible number of the enemy.

Lakes. *Cœ'pæis La'cus*, now *Lim'ne*, was a spacious lake in *Bœo'tia*, and the only one of note in *Græ'cia Pro'pria*. Its waters are said to pass under a mountain, and by numerous rivulets to communicate with the sea.

Rivers. The *Ilis'sus* and *Cephis'sus* in *At'tica*, which united in the *Phale'rean* marshes below *Athens*, and passed into the sea. There were other rivers in Greece, called *Cephis'sus*, the largest of which was in *Bœo'tia*, and flowed into the lake *Cœ'pæis*. The other principal rivers were *Asop'us*, *Achelous* and *Eve'nus*, now called *Fida'ri*.

Bays. *Opon'tius Sînus*, *Saron'icus*, *Sînus*, and *Corinthia'cus Sînus*.

Straits. The *Eur'ippus*, between *Bœo'tia* and the island *Eubœ'a*, into which it is said *Aristot'le* threw himself, because he was unable to ascertain the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the tide. The *strait* of *Thermop'ylæ*, between mount *Œ'ta* and the Ma'lian gulf, has been noticed above.

Islands. *Eubœa*, now Ne'gropont, was the largest island, excepting Crete, in the Æge'an sea. It was 150 miles long and about 40 wide. The principal towns were *Chalcis*, now Egri'po or Egri'vo; *Ere'tria*, Gravalnais; *Orc'us*, Ori'o; and *Artemis'ium*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Græ'cia Pro'pria was divided into 7 parts; viz.

Subdivisions. *Principal towns, Ancient and Modern.*

Attica. { *Athē'na*, Set'ines; *Eleu'sis*, Lessi'na; *Mara'thon*, Acar'næ; *Rham'nus*, Oro'pus.

Meg'aris. *Mag'ara*, —————

Boe'otia. { *The'ba*, Thi'va; *Plate'a*, Coc'la; *Cherone'a*; *Au'lis*, Meg'alo-Va'thi; *Leuc'tra*, Livados'tro; *Tan'agra*, Scami'no.

Pho'cis. { *Del'phi*, Cas'tri; *Elate'a*, Tur'co-chori'o; *Antic'yra*, As'pro-Spi'tia.

Loc'ris. *Nary'cia*, —————; *Amphis'sa*, Salo'na.

Do'ris. *Eri'con*, Boi'on, *Pindus*, *Cytin'ium*.

Eto'lia. *Naupac'tus*, Lepad'o; *Thermus*, Co'lydon.

Every part of *Græ'cia Pro'pria* was highly important and interesting.

Athens was the capital of *Attica*. It was founded 1556 years before Christ, by Ce'rops, an Egyptian, and became the most famous city in the world, as the school of polite learning, arts, and sciences. It was adorned with magnificent temples and other edifices, with gardens, groves, and pleasure grounds, for the resort of philosophers, and men of leisure and curiosity. It was enriched with marble statues, and various monuments of art and refinement.

Athens is the place, which St. Paul visited in his journey through Greece, and where, in the midst of *Mars-Hill*, a celebrated court of justice, called also *Are-op'agus*, he reasoned with the philosophers concerning their superstition, and taught them, that the true God,

who alone was to be worshipped, had appointed a day, in which he would raise the dead, and judge the world in righteousness.

Mar'athon is celebrated for the defeat of the Per'sians by Milti'ades, about 490 years before Christ. In this battle, 10 or 11 thousand Greeks defeated the Persian army, which consisted of more than 100 thousand.

Thebes, the capital of *Bæotia*, was built by Cad'mus, a Phœni'cian, who first introduced letters into Greece. This city gave birth to the poet Pindar, and to the celebrated generals, Pelop'idas and Epaminon'das, under whom it became for a short time the most powerful city in Greece.

Platæa is celebrated for the defeat of 300 thousand Per'sians under Mardo'nius, by a much smaller number of Lacedæmo'nians and Athe'nians under Pausa'nias and Aristi'des. The Persians after this defeat, which was about 480 years before Christ, never attempted to invade Greece.

Leuc'tra is famous for the defeat of the Lacedæmo'nians by Epaminon'das. By this defeat they lost their pre-eminence among the Grecian states, which they never after recovered.

Cherone'a was the birth-place of Plutarch, the celebrated biographer. It is memorable for the defeat of the Athe'nians, The'bans, and other Greeks, by Philip, king of Macedo'nia, which put an end to the liberties of Greece.

Delfhi is famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo, which stood on an eminence above the town at the foot of mount *Parnas'sus*, and near the *Casta'lian* fountain. In the middle of this temple was a small chasm in the ground, whence issued a vapour, which threw those who breathed it into violent convulsions. The oracle was frequently consulted in difficult emergencies, not only by the Greeks, but also by neighbouring nations, and the temple was enriched with an incredible number of the most valuable presents of those, who repaired to it for information.

EPIRUS.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Acrocerau'nii*, the Cerau'nian mountains; and Mount Pindus, which consists of several ridges, running between *Epi'rus*, *Thessa'lia*, and *Macedo'nia*.

Rivers. The rivers in *Epi'rus* were *A'phas* or *A'vas*, *Ar'ethon* or *Arach'thus*, and the celebrated *Ach'eron* and *Cocy'tus*, which the poets have placed among the rivers of the *infernal regions*.

Islands. *Echi'næ* or *Echin'ades*, now *Curzola'ri*, at the mouth of the river *Achelô'us*, which is now called *As'pro-Pot'amo*, or the *White river*.

Ith'aca, now *Thea'ki*, is a rocky and mountainous island, celebrated for being part of the kingdom of *Ulys'ses*. *Leu'cas* or *Leuca'dia*, now *St. Mau'ra*, is remarkable for the promontory *Leuca'ta* or *Leu'cas*, which projected far into the sea, and terminated in a perpendicular white rock, from the top of which was the famous *Lover's Leap*, whence, it is said, *Sap'pho*, the celebrated poetess of *Les'bos*, and others in a state of violent passion, threw themselves headlong, and put an end to their lives. *Corcy'ra*, now *Cor'fu*, was celebrated for the shipwreck of *Ulys'ses*, and for the gardens of *Alcin'o'üs*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Epi'rus was divided into 4 parts, viz.

Subdivisions. Principal towns, Ancient and Modern.

Acarna'nia. { *Leu'cas*, *St. Mau'ra*; *Ac'tium*, *Az'io*;
Anactô'rium, *Voni'za*; *Strat'us*, ———

Thespro'tia. *Ambra'cia*, *Ar'ta*; *Burthro'tum*, *Butrin'to*.

Molos'sis. *Dedo'na*, ———; *Pas'saro*, ———.

Chao'nia. *Or'ticum*, *Panor'mus*, *Antigone'a*.

Ac'tium is famous for the naval victory, which *Augustus* obtained over *An'thony* and *Cleopa'tra*, 31 years before *Christ*, in honour of which he built the town of *Neop'olis*, and instituted games.

THESSALIA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Olym'pus*, now La'cha, supposed by the ancients to touch the heavens with its top, on which they place the residence of the gods, and the court of Jupiter; *Mount Pin'dus*, sacred to the Muses and Apollo; *O'thrys*, the residence of the Cen'taurs, an imaginary race of beings, half man and half horse; *Æ'ta*, now Ba-ni'na, upon which Hercules burnt himself, and between the foot of which and the gulf of Ma'lia was the celebrated strait of *Thermop'yla*; and mount *Os'sa*, which, as the poets say, the giants, in their wars with the gods, placed upon mount *Pe'lion*, that with more facility they might scale the battlements of heaven.

Rivers. *Sperchi'us* in the southern part, and in the northern *Apid'anus*, now Salampria; *Onoch'onus*, *Eni'p'eus*, and *Pami'sus*, all which unite in one stream, called the *Pé'neus*, along the banks of which between *Olym'pus* and *Os'sa*, was the beautiful vale of *Tem'pe*, so much admired by the poets for its cool shades, verdant walks, and romantic scenery.

Bays. *Pelas'gicus Sinus*, now the Gulf of Vo'lo; and *Mal'acus Sinus*, the Gulf of Zi'ton.

Islands. *Scia'thus*, now called Skia'tho; *Halonne'sus*, now Dro'mo, *Pepare'thus*, *Scandi'la*, and *Scy'ros*, now Sky'ro or Sy'ra, the ancient seat of Lycome'des, with whom Achil'les lived in disguise, when he was discovered by Ulys'ses.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Subdivisions. Principal towns, Ancient and Modern.

Phthio'tis.	{ <i>Heracle'a</i> , <i>Trachin'ia</i> or <i>Trachys</i> , <i>Zeit'on</i> ; <i>La'mia</i> , <i>Laris'sa</i> , <i>Crema'stè</i> , <i>Thè'be</i> .
Magne'sia.	<i>Magne'sia</i> , <i>Meliba'a</i> , <i>Phe'ra</i> , <i>Phe'res</i> .
Pelasgio'tis.	<i>Laris'sa</i> , <i>Gon'nus</i> , <i>Atrax</i> , <i>Azò'rus</i> .

Thessalió'tis or } *Phar'salus*, *Far'sa* ; *Melitæ'a*.
 Thessa'lia Prop. }

The plains of Pharsa'lia in the vicinity of *Phar'salus*, are celebrated for the memorable defeat of Pompey by Julius Cæsar.

The women of Thessaly were famous for their skill in magic, and the men for skill in horsemanship.

Thessaly is every where surrounded by mountains. The plain country is said to have been anciently covered by water, there being no passage for the rivers into the sea ; but it is supposed a channel, between *Olympus* and *Os'sa*, was opened by an earthquake, which gave vent to the waters, and drained the country.

MACEDONIA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Cambunii*, *Stymphê*, *Tomarus*, now *Tomerir* ; and Mount *A'thos*, now called *Mon'te San'to* or *A'gios O'ros*, on which are several cities and towns. This mountain is 150 miles in circumference, and projects 70 or 80 miles into the sea. It is remarkable for the salubrity of the air, and for the longevity of its inhabitants.

Rivers. *Haliac'mon*, now the *Platem'onè* ; *Astræ'us*, the *Vistri'za* ; *Ax'ius*, the *Vuda'ri* ; and the river *Stry'mon*, now called *Jemboli*, which separated *Macedo'nia* from *Tharce*.

Bays. *Therma'icus Sinus*, gulf of *Saloni'ca* or *Thes'saloni'ca* ; *Torna'icus Sinus*, gulf of *Cassan'dra* ; *Stry-mon'icus Sinus*, gulf of *Cortes'sa* ; and *Mc'lanis Sinus*, the gulf of *Sa'ros*.

Islands. *Pepare'thdus* was a small island on the coast of *Macedo'nia*, which abounded with excellent olives and wines.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Subdivisions. *Principal towns, Ancient and Modern.*

Pei'ria. { *Di'um*, *Stan'dia* ; *Herac'leum*, *Heracle'o* ;
 { *Pyd'na*, *Kit'ro* ; *Metho'ne*, *Moitu'ne*.

Bottia's or { *Pel'la*, *Pelati'sa*; *Edes'sa*, *Mogle'na*; *Be-*
Emathia. { *re'a*, *Ca'ra Veri'a*; *Gortyn'ia*, *Gortyn*.

Mygdonia { *Ther'ma*, afterward *Thessalonica*, *Saloni'-*
 and Am- { *chi*; *Antigo'nia*, *Idom'cnè*, and *An'themus*.
 phax'itis.

Chalcidicè. { *Potida'a*, afterwards *Cassan'dria*, *Cass-*
 an'der; *Appolo'nia*, *Poli'na*; *Stag'ra*, *Stau-*
 ros; *Olyn'thus*, near *Agiona'ma*; *Chal'cis*.

Edon'ica and { *Amphip'oli*, *Jamboli*; *Neap'olis*, *Cava'lè*;
 Sin'tica. { *Philip'pi*, and *Herac'lea-Sin'tica*.

The limits of Macedonia were different at different periods, and in the estimation of different authors; the extent and boundaries of the subdivisions are also uncertain, and it is not precisely ascertained to which some of the particular towns belonged.

The western or inland part of Macedo'nia, called Macedo'nia Superior, was cold, rough, and mountainous, and inhabited by various tribes, as the *Lynces'tæ*, *Helmio'tæ* and *Eor'di*, *Eordæ'i*.

Illyris Græ'ca, formerly a part of *Illyricum*, was afterwards included in Macedonia.

Among the principal towns in *Illyris Græ'ca*, *Apollo'nia* was distinguished for Greek literature. Hither Julius Cæsar sent his nephew Augustus to complete his education. Near this place was a rock, called *Nymphæum*, which emitted flames; and below it were springs, from which issued hot bit'umen.

Dyrrhach'ium, formerly called *Epidaurus*, but now *Duraz'zo*, is celebrated for the warlike preparations of Cæsar and Pompey, a short time before the memorable battle of *Pharsalia*, which proved fatal to Pompey and his party.

Pel'la was the capital of Macedo'nia, and the birth-place of Philip. and his son Alexander.

At *Pyd'nu*, Per'seus, the last king of Macedo'nia, was defeated by Paulus Æmil'ius, the Roman general.

Thessalonica was the residence of Cicero, while in banishment. To the Christians of this city, St. Paul wrote his two epistles to the Thessalo'nians.

Stag'ira was the native place of the celebrated philosopher Aristot'le; hence he is called the *Stag'irite*.

Metho'ne was the town, at the siege of which Philip lost his right eye. During the siege, a man by the name of *As'ter*, who had been provoked by Philip, seeing him one day from the walls, shot an arrow at him, with this inscription on it; "*to the right eye of Philip.*" The arrow was returned with this inscription; "*Philip will hang Aster when he takes the city,*" which he really did.

Philippi, so called from Philip, who fortified it against the incursions of the barbarians of Thrace, is memorable for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius, by Anthony and Augustus, 42 years before Christ. This battle forever put an end to the Roman Republic.

Macedo'nia was the last of the Grecian states that rose to power. It was founded by Cara'nus, about 800 years before Christ. This country, till the reign of Philip, father of Alexander the Great, remained in comparative obscurity, though the inhabitants were hardy and brave. This king, at an early age, ascended the throne, reduced his subjects to discipline, taught them the arts of war, subdued the neighbouring barbarians, who despised and ridiculed his youth, and extended his power, till the other states of Greece trembled before him. His success continued, till finally, at the battle of Chæron'ea, the independence of Greece was extinct. Philip was great among great men, though unfortunately not good. He was a sagacious, artful, prudent, and intriguing monarch; he was brave in the field of battle, eloquent and dissembling at home, and possessed the wonderful art of changing his conduct according to the disposition and caprice of mankind, without ever altering his purpose, or losing sight of his ambitious aims.

After the subjection of the other states of Greece, he formed the design of invading Asia, and caused himself to be appointed general of the Grecian armies; but in the midst of his preparations, he was stopped in his career, and met the fate that often attends the ambitious

and unprincipled, in being assassinated, as he was entering the theatre.

His son Alexander immediately ascended the throne, and punished the murderers of his father. By his prudence and moderation he gained the affection of his subjects, conquered Thrace and Illyricum, and destroyed Thêbes. He was then chosen commander in chief of the Grecian forces, and executed the designs of Philip, by declaring war against the Persians. He marched into Asia with about 40,000 men, and in three great battles subdued the Persians under Dari'us their king; took Tyre and made himself master of Egypt, Me'dia, Syria, and all Per'sia. He extended his conquests east to the river Indus, vanquished Porus, king of the country, invaded Scyth'ia, visited the Indian Ocean, and returned to Bab'ylon, where by riot and excess he put an end to his life, in the 32d year of his age, after a reign of 12 years and 8 months of brilliant and continued success, 323 years before Christ. Here ended the glory and power of Greece; and at the same time an empire still greater was rising in the west.

ITALIA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS,

Mountains. *Al'pes*, Alps; *Ap'enninus*, Ap'ennines; *Pausil'ypus*, Pausilip'po; *Vesu'vius*.

The *Alps*, which separated Italy from Germany, Switzerland, and France, have always been celebrated for their height, perpetual snows, and romantic scenery. In different parts they were called *Mariti'ma*, *Rheti'ca*, *Ju'lia*, &c.

The *Ap'ennines* is a ridge of high mountains, which runs through the whole extent of Italy, and gives rise to the numerous brooks and rivers, which water this fertile country.

Vesu'vius, now called by the Italians *So'ma*, is a volcanic mountain in Campa'nia, celebrated for its fiery eruptions. In A. D. 79, this mountain first broke out

into a volcano. The eruption was attended by an earthquake, which ruined several cities, particularly *Pompeii* and *Herculæum*. Pliny, the naturalist, lost his life in venturing too near the mountain, to ascertain the cause of the phenomenon. Since that time the eruptions have been frequent, and sometimes fatal to the neighbouring inhabitants. The mountain continually emits smoke, and sometimes ashes, stones, and flames.

Pausilyphus, Pausilip'po, is a mountain near Naples, on which is shown the tomb of Virgil; but it is not certain he was buried here. Through this mountain is a subterraneous passage, near half a mile in length, and sufficiently wide to accommodate carriages, and foot passengers.

Lakes. There were many fine lakes in Italy, although not remarkable in extent. The principal were

<i>Anc.</i>	<i>Mod.</i>	<i>Anc.</i>	<i>Mod.</i>
<i>Verba'nus.</i>	Maggiöre'.	<i>Bena'cus.</i>	Garda.
<i>Cere'sius.</i>	Luga'no.	<i>Thräsjme'nus.</i>	Perugi'a.
La'rius.	Co'mo.	<i>Fuci'nus.</i>	Cela'no.

It was near the lake *Verba'nus*, that Han'nibal first defeated the Romans, and near *Thräsjme'nus*, that he defeated them the third time.

Cela'no was remarkable for the transparency of its waters, which Ju'lius Cæsar attempted to drain, and after him Clau'dius, who for 11 years employed 30 thousand men to dig a passage through a mountain to carry the water into the river *Lä'ris*, now Gariglia'no, but without success.

Albu'nea was a small lake or fountain near Ti'bur in Lä'tium, the waters of which had a sulphurous smell, and the singular quality of covering every thing it touched with a hard, white, stony substance.

Rivers. The rivers in Italy were numerous and much celebrated in ancient times, although most of them were small. The most noted were,

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Tib'cris.</i>	Tive're.	<i>Ru'bicon.</i>	{ <i>Rugo'ne, or</i> <i>Fiumis'i'no.</i>
<i>Ti'bris, or</i>			
<i>Ty'ber.</i>			
<i>Cla'nis.</i>	Chia'na.	<i>Athe'sis.</i>	Adige'.
<i>Nar</i>	Ne'ra.	<i>Ar'nus.</i>	Ar'no.
<i>An'io,</i>	Tevero'ne.	<i>Metau'rus.</i>	Me'tro.
<i>Padus, or</i>	Po.	<i>Truen'tus.</i>	Tron'to.
<i>Erid'anus.</i>		<i>Auf'idus.</i>	Ofan'to.
<i>Tic'inus.</i>		<i>Ma'cra</i>	Ma'gra.
<i>Ad'dua.</i>	Ad'da.	<i>Gale'sus.</i>	Gale'so.
<i>Min'cius.</i>	Min'cio.	<i>Vultur'nus.</i>	Vultur'no.
<i>Rhe'nus.</i>	Rhe'no.	<i>Tan'ager, or</i>	{ Ne'gro.
<i>Veli'nus.</i>	Veli'no.	<i>Tan'agrus.</i>	

The *Tré'bia* was a branch of the Po, and celebrated for the second defeat of the Romans by Han'nibal, which took place near it. The *Rhe'nus* is remarkable for the meeting of An'thony, Lep'idus, and Augustus on one of its islands after the battle of *Mu'tina*, to divide the provinces of the Roman empire among themselves. On the *Veli'no* is one of the most remarkable cat'aracts in the world; the river rushes down a prec'ipice of 300 feet. The river *Gale'sus* was famous for the delicate race of sheep, which fed on its banks, and which were covered with skins to preserve their fleeces. The *Tan'ager*, now Ne'gro, after a course of about 20 miles, loses itself in the earth by several horizontal ap'ertures, and after running two miles under a hill, breaks forth with a great noise in a spacious cave, called *la Perto'sa*.

SEAS, BAYS, AND GULFS.

<i>Tus'cum,</i>	{	Mediterra'nean Sea.
<i>Tyrrhe'num, or</i>		
<i>In'ferum Ma're.</i>		
<i>Hadriat'icus, or</i>	{	The Gulf of Ven'ice.
<i>Su'perum Ma're, or</i>		
<i>Sí'nus Adriat'icus.</i>		
<i>Ligus'ticus Sí'nus.</i>		Gulf of Gen'oa.

<i>Cræter.</i>	Gulf or bay of Na'ples.
<i>Pestæ'nus Sînus.</i>	Gulf of Saler'no.
<i>La'us Sî'nus.</i>	Gulf of Policas'tro.
<i>Terinæ'us Sînus.</i>	Gulf of Euphe'mia.
<i>Scyla'cius Sînus.</i>	Gulf of Squil'lace.
<i>Tarentinus Sî'nus.</i>	Gulf of Taren'to.
<i>U'rias Sînus.</i>	Gulf of Manfredo'nia.
<i>Tergesti'nus Sînus.</i>	Gulf of Tri-este'.

ISLANDS NEAR ITALY.

<i>Sicil'ia,</i>	} Sic'ily.	<i>Sardin'ia,</i>	} Sardin'ia.
<i>Sica'nia, or</i>		<i>Sandalio'tis, or</i>	
<i>Trina'cria.</i>		<i>Ichnu'sa.</i>	
<i>Mel'ita.</i>	Mal'ta.	<i>Cor'sica or</i>	} Cor'sica.
<i>Æo'lia or</i>	} Lip'ari.	<i>Cyr'nos.</i>	
<i>Vulca'nia.</i>		<i>Diomé'diæ.</i>	
<i>Il'va or</i>	} El'ba.		Trem'iti.
<i>Ætha'lla.</i>			

Sic'ily is the largest and most important island in the Mediterranean sea. On account of its fertility it was called one of the granaries of the Roman empire. Among its inhabitants were the *Cyclo'pes* or Cyclops, a savage race of men of gigantic stature, famed by the ancient poets for having but one eye, and that in the middle of their forehead. From their vicinity to *Æt'na*, a vast volcanic mountain, they were supposed to be the workmen of *Vulcan*, the fabled god of blacksmiths, and to fabricate the thunderbolts of Jupiter.

Æt'na, now mount Gibel, is remarkable for its volcano, and for its height, which is two miles perpendicular. The top of this mountain is covered with perpetual snow, while its sides enjoy a delightful climate, and from its fertile soil, exhibits a rich scene of cultivated fields and vineyards. The poets pretend, that *Æt'na* was the prison of the giants, who rebelled against Jupi-

ter, and that the noise and shaking of the mountain was occasioned by their groans and struggles.

Sicily was of a triangular form, hence called *Trinacria*. The *captes* at the angles are,

<i>Pelo'ris</i> or	}	<i>Pelo'ro</i> or	}	<i>Pachy'nus</i> , Passa'ro.
<i>Pelo'rus</i> .		<i>Ter'ra del Fa'ro</i> .		<i>Lilyba'um</i> , Marsa'la.

Towns. The principal towns in Sicily were,

<i>Messa'na</i> , Mess'na.	<i>Syracu'sa</i> , Syr'acuse.
<i>Panor mus</i> , Paler'mo.	<i>Drepha'num</i> , Trapa'ni.
<i>Ge'la</i> , Terrano'va.	<i>Cata'na</i> , Cata'nia.

<i>Leonti'ni</i> or	}	<i>Lonti'n</i> .	<i>Agrigen'tum</i> ,	{	<i>Grigen'ti</i>
<i>Leon'tium</i> .					<i>Vec'chie</i> .

Near *Messa'na* were *Scylla* and *Charyb'dis*, so much celebrated by the ancient poets. *Scylla* was a rocky point on the Italian, and *Charyb'dis* a vast whirlpool on the Sicilian side of the *Fretum Siculum*, or strait of *Messa'na*, so situated as to render the navigation of the strait very dangerous. The poets pretend, that *Scylla* was a female monster, confined in a cavern under the promontory, and that she drew ships upon the rocks, that she might devour those on board. Nothing more, however, is to be understood by this, than the fancies of the poets to describe the noise of the whirlpool and the danger of passing the strait.

Me'ita, now *Mal'ta*, was the island, to which St. Paul escaped from the shipwreck in his voyage to Rome.

The *Lip'ari* or *Æolian* islands were so called from *Æolus*, the fabled god of the winds, who, it was said, resided there.

Sardinia was remarkable for its fertility, although the air was unhealthy. Neither wolves nor serpents, it is said, were ever found there, nor but one poisonous herb, and that of so singular a quality, that when eaten, it produced a fever, which was attended with fits of laughter, and which terminated in death.

Cor'sica was mountainous; its inhabitants were savage, and addicted to robbery. They fed on honey, and lived to a great age.

Il'va, now *El'ba*, was for a time made remarkable by the residence of the celebrated Napoleon Bonaparte.

The *Sirenn'isæ* were three small rocky islands, near the gulf of *Pæsta'nus*, the abode of the *Sirens*, or sea-nymphs, who were fabulous women, that by their music were supposed to decoy thither unwary mariners to shipwreck and destroy them.

Capes or Prom'ontories. The principal capes of Italy were *Plainu'rum* *pr.* *Palinu'ro*, which takes its name from *Palinu'rus*, the celebrated pilot of *Æne'as*, who in his sleep fell into the sea near it, and was drowned. *Leucop'tetra* *pr.* Cape *Pia'taro*; *Her'culis* *pr.* C. *Spar'tiven'to*; *Japyg'ium* *pr.* Cape de *Leu'co*; and *Garga'num* *pr.* *Garga'no*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Ita'lia, now Italy, was at different periods called *Sat-ur'nia*, *Aus'onia*, *Æno'tria*, *Hesp'eria*, and *Tyrrhe'nia*. At first it consisted of many petty states and kingdoms; but in after ages, when the Gauls had settled in the western, and the Greeks in the eastern provinces, it was divided into three parts; *Gal'lia Cisal'pina*, *Ita'lia Pro'pria*, and *Mag'na Græ'cia*. These were subdivided into the following states.

CISALPINE GAUL.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Principal towns, Ancient and Modern.</i>
<i>Ligu'ria.</i>	<i>Gen'ua</i> , <i>Gen'oa</i> ; <i>Nice'a</i> , <i>Nice</i> .
<i>Tauri'ni.</i>	<i>Augus'ta Taurino'rum</i> , <i>Turin'</i> or <i>Turin'o</i> .
<i>In'subres.</i>	<i>Mediola'num</i> , <i>Milan</i> ; <i>Tici'num</i> , <i>Pa'via</i> .
<i>Cenoman'ni.</i>	<i>Brix'ia</i> , <i>Brescia</i> ; <i>Crem'o'na</i> , <i>Man'tua</i> , <i>An'</i>
<i>Euga'nei.</i>	<i>Triden'tum</i> , <i>Trent</i> ; <i>Ver'o'na</i> , ——— [des.
<i>Ver'eti.</i>	{ <i>Pa'd'ua</i> , <i>Pad'ua</i> ; <i>Forum Ju'lii</i> , <i>Friu'li</i> ; <i>Aquile'ia</i> .

His'tria.	<i>Terges'te, Tri-est'.</i>
Lin'gonca.	<i>Raven'na, ———.</i>
Bo'li.	{ <i>Bono'nia, Bolōg'na; Mu'ttina, Mode'na;</i> <i>Par'ma, Placen'tia</i>

ITALY PROPER.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Principal towns, Ancient and Modern.</i>
Etru'ria.	{ <i>Pisæ, Pisa; Florentia, Flor'ence; Portus</i> <i>Her'culis, or Libur'ni, Leghorn'.</i>
Um'bria.	{ <i>Arim'num, Rim'i'ni; Pisau'rum, Pesaro;</i> <i>Urb'i'num, Urb'i'no; Spole'tium, Spole'to;</i> <i>Interam'na, Ter'ni; Ner'nia, Nar'ni.</i>
Pice'num.	{ <i>As'culum, Asco'li; An'con, or Anco'na,</i> <i>Corfin'ium, San Feri'no; Marru'vium,</i> <i>San Benedet'to.</i>
La'tium.	{ <i>Ro'ma, Rome; Tibur, Tivo'li; Prænes-</i> <i>te, Palestri'na; Tus'culum, Fresca'ti; Al-</i> <i>ba Lon'ga, Palaz'zo; Ga'bii, Os'tia, Ar-</i> <i>dea Cori'oli, As'pui Fo'rum, Tres Taber-</i> <i>næ, Three Taverna.</i>
Campa'nia.	{ <i>Cap'tua, Cailli'num, Cu'ma, Hercula'ne-</i> <i>um, Pompe'ii, Neap'olis, Na'ples; Pute-</i> <i>oli, Puzzo'li.</i>
Sam'nium.	<i>Beneven'tum, Beneven'to; Cau'dium.</i>
Apu'lia.	{ <i>As'culum, As'coli; Canu'sium, Cano'sa;</i> <i>Venu'sta, Veno'sa; Ba'rium, Ba'ri; Ar-</i> <i>pi, Teda'num, Sala'fia, Can'ne.</i>
Cala'bria.	{ <i>Brundu'sium, Brundi'si; Cas'trum, Cas-</i> <i>tro; Hydrun'tum, Otran'to; Taren'tum,</i> <i>Taren'to.</i>
Luca'nia.	{ <i>Pes'tum, Pes'ti; Buxen'tum, Policastro;</i> <i>Metaphon'tum, Sib'aris, Herac'lea.</i>
Bru'tii.	{ <i>Consen'tia, Cosenza; Rhegium, Reg'io;</i> <i>Cro'ton, Crotona; Petil'ia, Strongo'li.</i>

The southern part of Italy was anciently called *Mag'na Græ'cia*, but this name was not long retained.

Italy was on all sides surrounded by water except the north, which was bounded by the *Alps*. In its shape it somewhat resembles a man's leg, to which it has often been compared. It seems by nature to have been supplied with whatever might contribute to the support, the pleasure, and the luxuries of life; and it has descriptively been called the garden of Europe, and the mother of arts and arms. Its monuments of eloquence, poetry, and taste, are universally known.

The ancient inhabitants of Italy called themselves *aborig'ines*, offspring of the soil; but the country early became settled by colonies from Greece.

Cities. *Rome* was the capital of Italy, and of the whole Roman empire. It was situated on the banks of the *Tyber*, 12 or 16 miles from the sea, and was one of the most magnificent cities in the world. In its greatest prosperity, it is supposed to have contained about 4 millions of inhabitants.

Tybur, now *Tivoli*, was situated on an eminence near the river *Anio*, and overlooked the villas of *A'drian*, *Cæsar*, *Crassus*, *Augustus*, *Mecæ'nas*, and other illustrious Romans.

Tusculum, now, from the coolness of its air, called *Frescati*, was formerly a celebrated city, but it is now still more so for the magnificent villas in its vicinity.

Arpi'num was the native city of *Marius* and *Cicero*.

Alba Longa was situated at the foot of mount *Albanus*, on which were celebrated the Latin holydays, and sometimes extraordinary triumphs.

Ostia, so called from its situation at the mouth of the *Tiber*, was the ancient port of Rome.

Ardea, *Ardia*, the capital of the *Rutuli*, was famous for the exile of *Camillus*, whence he brought an army for the relief of his ungrateful country.

Capua, the capital of *Campania*, is said to have rivalled even Rome in opulence. The pleasures and luxuries of this city, and the softness of its climate, first enervated the soldiers of *Hannibal*, and rendered them unfit for war and conquest.

Castellum is remarkable for the extreme famine,

which it endured while besieged by Han'nibal, and which was so great, that a mouse was sold for 200 denarii, which is equal to about 35 dollars, and three quarts of grain for the same price. The seller perished with hunger, but the buyer lived. On the surrender of the city, Han'nibal spared the lives of its defenders.

Nap'olis, Na'ples, is remarkable for its delightful situation. It is built on a gentle declivity, in the form of an amphitheatre, at the head of a beautiful bay of the same name, anciently called *Putcola'nus*.

Hercula'neum and *Pomphe'ii* were once considerable cities, and are remarkable for having been overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius A. D. 79. These cities were buried, one to the depth of 24, the other, of 12 feet, and remained undiscovered till the last century, 1713.

Canne is famous for the fourth and greatest victory of Han'nibal over the Romans. The plain, on which this battle was fought, is called "*the field of blood*."

Nola is memorable for the death of Augustus, and for the defeat of Han'nibal by Marcel'lus, which first gave the Romans hope, that Han'nibal was not invincible.

Brundisium, Brundi'si, was remarkable for the excellence of its harbour, till in the 15th century the prince of Taren'to sunk ships in the channel to prevent his enemies from entering the port. The sand and sea-weed collecting round the vessels, soon closed the passage and entirely ruined the harbour. From this place and also from *Hydrus* or *Hydruntum*, the Romans usually crossed the *Adriatic* for Greece.

Taren'tum, situated on a bay of the same name, was long independent, and maintained a superiority over a number of the neighbouring cities. The people were indolent and voluptuous, and having insulted the Romans, they were at length reduced to their subjection. The people still retain their former character of idleness and effeminacy. *Taren'tum* was celebrated for oil and honey, and for a purple-dye, obtained from the shell-fish *Murex* and *Purpura*.

Rhegium, Reg'io, the town in Italy at which St. Paul

first landed in his memorable voyage thither. It was surrounded by a delightful country, covered with orange, citron, olive, mulberry, and palm trees, and all kinds of vegetables.

Cro'ton or *Cro'to*, *Croto'ne*, is memorable for being the residence of Pythag'oras, for his school of philosophy, and for the birth of the celebrated Milo, of whose strength so many wonderful instances are recorded.

Man'tua, or rather *An'des*, a neighbouring village, was the birth-place of Virgil; *Sul'mo*, *Sulmo'na*, of Ov'id; *Venu'sia*, *Veno'sa*, of Horace; and *Ver'o'na*, that of Ca'ius Nepos, Catul'lus, and Plin'y the elder.

The history of ancient Italy is mostly involved in that of Rome, the capital of the Roman empire. This city was founded 753 years before the christian era, by Rom'ulus, from whom it derives its name. Rome was at first but a small castle on mount Palatine, and in order to give it the appearance of a nation, Rom'ulus made it an asylum for every criminal, debtor, and murderer, who fled from his native country to avoid the justice due to his crimes. A numerous and desperate body was soon collected, which successfully attacked the neighbouring states, and after conquering, admitted them to all the privileges of the city. The number increased so fast, that in a few years the city was spread over seven hills, the *Pal'atine*, *Av'entine*, *Es'quiline*, *Janic'ulum*, *Vim'i'nal*, *Qui'rinal*, and mount *Cæ'lius*. Besides these, there were the *Cap'itoline* or *Tarpe'ian* mount, on the side of which was the *Tarpe'ian rock*. from whence condemned criminals were thrown; *Col'lis Hortulo'rum*, and the *Vatic'ian* mount, now the most remarkable place in Rome; where are *St. Peter's church*, the *Pope's Palace*, called the *Vatican*, and the castle of *St. An'gelo*. The city was from 15 to 20 miles in circumference, surrounded by a high wall, on which were 644 watch-towers. It had 37 gates, and was watered by 7 aqueducts, which brought the water from the distance of many miles. These aqueducts were carried over vallies supported on brick arches reared at great expense. Some of them contin-

ue to this day, and supply Rome with water. The monuments, which still remain, show with what magnificence the temples, theatres, amphitheatres, baths, and other public places were built.

The first government of Rome was monarchical, which continued 244 years, under a succession of 7 kings. After the expulsion of Tarquin the Proud, the last of these kings, the government became republican, which, under various forms, continued about 480 years, when *Octavius Augustus Cæsar* made himself master of the Roman world, which then included all the important parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The reign of Augustus was moderate, wise, and successful, and so great was his patronage of learning and learned men, that this period has ever been called the *Augustan age*.

He was succeeded by a set of monsters, called *Emperors*, the most cruel, a few of them excepted, that ever disgraced the annals of history.

Under these men commenced the decline of the *Roman empire*. The morals of the Romans became corrupt, which prepared the way for the fate which awaited them. At length this proud and magnanimous people, who had conquered and given law to the world, sunk into the most abject slavery, that ever degraded a nation. The barbarous nations from the north whom they had long despised, poured in, and overwhelmed them, and the *Roman Catholic* religion completed their degeneracy and ruin.

The period which succeeds this deplorable state is justly called the *dark ages* of the world.

HISPANIA OR SPAIN.

Hispania, called by the poets *Iberia* and *Hesperia*, was at first divided by the Romans into *Hispania Citerior* and *Ulterior*, but afterwards into three provinces.

Provinces. Principal towns, Ancient and Modern.

Tarraco- nen'sis.	{ <i>Rho'da</i> , Ro'ses; <i>No'va Cartha'go</i> , Carthage'-	
	<i>Empo'rias</i> , Ampu'rias. <i>Iler'da</i> , Leri'da. [na-	
	<i>Bar'cino</i> , Barcelo'na. <i>Sego'via</i> , Sego'via.	
	<i>Tar'raco</i> , Tarrago'nia. <i>Tole'tum</i> , Tole'do.	
	<i>Sagun'tum</i> , Morvie'dro. <i>Ca'le</i> , Opor'to.	
Bæ'tica.	<i>Valen'tia</i> , Valen'cia.	<i>Astu'rica</i> }
	<i>Pamp'e'lo</i> , Pampelo'na.	<i>Augusta</i> , }
	<i>His'palis</i> , Seville',	<i>Ga'des</i> , Ca'diz.
	<i>Malaca</i> , Mal'aga.	<i>Ita'lica</i> , }
		<i>Sevil'la</i> .
		<i>la Vieja</i> .
<i>Lusitania</i> ,	{ <i>Emer'ita</i> }	<i>Meri'da</i> .
Portugal.	{ <i>Augus'ta</i> , }	<i>Olis'i'p'o</i> , Lis'bon.

Mountains. *Pyren'æi*, Pyr'enees, the northern boundary of Spain; and *Cal'pe*, the Rock of Gibrâ'ltar, which was opposite to Mount *Ab'yla* on the African side of the *Fretum Hercu'leum*, now the strait of Gibrâ'ltar. These two mountainous rocks were, according to tradition, once united, and *Hercules*, in order to open a communication from the Mediterranean sea to the Atlantic ocean, rent them asunder; hence they are called the *Columnæ Her'culis*, the pillars of Her'cules.

Rivers. *Ibe'rus*, E'bro; *Du'rius*, Dou'ro; *Anas*, Guadia'na; *Bæ'tis*, Guadalquiv'er; *Min'us*, Min'ho; and the *Ta'gus*, Ta'jo.

Islands. The *Balca'res*, Major and Minor, now Majorca and Minorca; and the *Pityu'sæ Insulæ*, which were *Ebu'sus*, Iv'ica; and *Ophiu'sa*, Formente'ra. The inhabitants of these islands were remarkable for their piracies, and for the use of the sling and bow.

Capes. *Promonto'rium Sa'crum*; Cape St. Vin'cent; *Ar'tabrum* or *Ner'ium*, Cape Fin'isterre; *Charide'mum*, Cape Gata.

Towns. *Sagun'tum* was remarkable for the siege of Hannibal, which occasioned the second *Punic*, or Carthage'nian war.

Numan'tia was celebrated for the defeat, and successful resistance, which it several times made with a small number of men, against the Roman armies. It was at last taken by Scip'io Africa'nus.

Corduba, the birth-place of Lucan and the two Senecas, is remarkable for a mosque 510 feet long, and 420 broad, supported by 800 pillars of alabaster, jasper, and black marble, which is now converted into a cathedral.

Italica was the native place of Trajan and Adrian.

Gades, now Cadiz, the great emporium of Spanish commerce, was first peopled by a colony from Tyre.

The first inhabitants of Spain, as well as of Gaul, Germany, and Britain, were probably the *Celtæ*. The Phœnicians afterwards possessed several places on the sea-coast. At length, the Carthaginians, attracted by the gold and silver mines, which abounded in this country, conquered the greater part of it; but they were soon expelled by the Romans, who kept possession of it during the existence of their empire.

Under the government of Rome, the Spaniards paid great attention to learning and commerce, *Quintilian*, *Seneca*, *Silius*, *Lucan*, *Pomponius Mela*, and other learned men were natives of this country. Corn, wine, oil, and honey were articles of its commerce; but wool was the principal commodity.

Upon the fall of the Roman empire, Spain was conquered by the Goths and Vandals and other barbarous nations from the north of Europe, who overran the Roman empire, and completed the degradation of that haughty people, who but a few years before were masters of the world.

GALLIA, GAUL, OR FRANCE.

Gaul was called by the Romans *Gallia Transalpina* or *Ulterior*, and by the Greeks *Gallia*. Besides France, it comprehended Flanders, Holland, Switzerland, and a part of Germany.

Mountains. *Pyrenæi*, Pyrenees; *Alpes*, Alps.

Lakes. *Lemanus*, or *Lausanius*, Geneva; *Brigantinus*, *Venctus*, *Acrœnius*, or *Constantien'sis*, lake Constance.

Rivers. *Rhodanus*, Rhone; *A'rat*, Saône; *Atu'rus*, Adour; *Garum'na*, Gar-onne; *L'iger* or *L'igèr's*, Loire; *Seq'uana*, Seine; *Rhe'nus*, Rhine.

Straits, Bays, &c. *Frœnum Gallicum*, the strait of Dover; *Océanus Britanicus*, British Channel; *Océanus Aquitanicus*, Bay of Bis'cay; *Gallicus Sinus*, Gulf of Ly'ons.

Islands. *Stœc'ades*, Hieres; *Ulia'rus*, Ol'eron, *Vin'dilis*, Belle Isle; *Uxan'tis*, Ushant; *Cœsare'a*, Jer'sey; *Sar'nia*, Guern'sey; *Ridu'na*, Alderney.

Gal'lia was inhabited by three great nations; the *Cel'tæ*, who were the principal; the *Aquita'ni*, and *Bel'gæ*; all differing in their customs and language. About 100 years before the Christian era, the Romans, under pretence of assisting the people of Marseilles, and their allies, carried their arms into Gaul, and took possession of a territory on the southern part of the Rhone, to which they gave the name of *Provin'cia*. Julius Cæsar, about 60 years after, conquered the whole country.

Augustus divided Gaul into four parts; *Provin'cia*, or *Gal'lia Narbonen'sis*, *Aquita'nia*, *Cel'tica*, or *Lugdunen'sis*, and *Bel'gica*.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
Provin'cia, or Gal'lia Narbo- nen'sis.	<i>Gene'va.</i>	Gene'va.
	<i>Vien'na.</i>	Vi-enne'.
	<i>Valen'tia.</i>	Valence'.
	<i>Arau'sio.</i>	Or'ange.
	<i>Arela'tum.</i>	Arles.
	<i>Ave'nio.</i>	Avign'on.
	<i>Massil'ia.</i>	Marsèilles'.
	<i>Nar'bo Mar'tius.</i>	Narbônne.
Aquita'nia.	<i>Tolo'sa.</i>	Toulouse'.
	<i>Avar'cum.</i>	Bôrges.
	<i>Burdeg'ela.</i>	Bourdeaux'(dô').
	<i>Iculis'na.</i>	An'goulême.
Cel'tica, or Lugdunen'sis.	<i>Elusaber'ris.</i>	Aux.
	<i>Vinda'na.</i>	Vannes.
	<i>Condivic'num.</i>	Nantz.
	<i>Gena'bum.</i>	Orle'ans.
	<i>Lugdu'num.</i>	Ly'ons.
	<i>Lut'e'tia.</i>	Par'is.

Belgæ.	{	<i>Adomatu'num.</i>	Langres.
		<i>Magontiacum.</i>	Metz.
		<i>Augusta Trevero'rum.</i>	Triers.
		<i>Divedu'rum.</i>	Metz.
		<i>Tullium.</i>	Toul.

Each of these general divisions comprised several small independent states or nations, differing in language, institutions, and laws. Their government was generally democratic; but some of them were governed by kings, who were elective, and limited in their authority.

Among these small nations were the *Helve'tii*, who inhabited the country now called Switzerland. They were remarkable for their industry, bravery, and love of liberty.

In Gaul the more respectable part of the community were divided into *two* classes, the *Dru'ids* and *Eq'uities*, to which some have added a *third* class, the *Bards* or *Poets*. The *Dru'ids* took care of the religious concerns, educated the youth, decided controversies, and punished offenders; the *Eq'uities* or nobles were mostly engaged in war.

The common people were held in no estimation, and were treated little better than slaves.

BRITANNIA.

The island of Great Britain was anciently called *Albion*; the name *Britan'nia* being common to all the islands belonging to Great Britain. The northern part was called *Caledo'nia*, now Scotland, and was inhabited by the *Pic'ti* or *Picts*, so called because they painted their bodies.

Mountains. The only mountains mentioned by the Romans were the *Montes Gram'psi*, now called the *Gram'pian Hills*.

Rivers & Bays. *Tham'esis*, the *Thames*; *Sabri'na*, the *Severn*; *Abus*, the *Hum'ber*; *Bodo'ria S'enus*, *Frith of Forth*; *Meta'ris Estuar'ium*, the *Wash*; *Estuar'ium Itu'næ*, *Solway Frith*; *Glo'ta*, the *Clyde*; and the *Se'nus*, now the river *Shan'non* in *Ireland*.

Oceans, Seas, &c. *Oce'anus German'icus*, the *Ger-*

man ocean or North sea; *Océanus Occidentalis*, the Western or Atlan'tic ocean; *Maré Hiber'nicum*, or *Vergin'ium Mare*, the Irish Sea, or St. George's Chan-nel; and the *Fre'tum Britan'nicum* or *Gall'icum*, the strait of Do'ver.

Islands around Brit'ain. *Hiber'nia*, now Ire'land, also called by the ancients, *I'ris*, *Ier'ne*, *Juver'na*, and *Britan'nia Par'va*; *Vec'tis*, the Isle of Wight; *Cas'si-terides*, the Scil'ly islands; *Me'na*, Ang'lesca, the seat of the Dru'ids; *Mona'bia* or *Monæ'da*, Isle of Man; *Hebu'des*, the Heb'rides or Western isles of Scotland; *Or'cædes*, the Ork'neys; and the *Ul'timu Thu'le*, gen-erally supposed to be the Shet'land islands.

Capes or Promontories. *Bol'e'rium Promonto'rium*, Land's End; *Oer'num Prom.* Lizard Point; *Or'cas Prem.* Dungs'by Head.

Britain was divided into a number of states; the fol-lowing are the principal.

<i>States, Anc. & Mod.</i>		<i>Towns, Anc. & Mod.</i>	
<i>Can'tium.</i>	Kent.	<i>Durover'num.</i>	Canterbury.
<i>Bel'gæ.</i>	Hampshire.	<i>Venta Belga'rum.</i>	Winchester.
<i>Reg'ni.</i>	Surry, Sus'sex.		
<i>Duro'rige's.</i>	Dorsetshire.	<i>Durnova'rium.</i>	Dor'chester.
<i>Dumno'nii.</i>	{ Devonshire.	<i>Ux'ela.</i>	Exeter.
	{ Cornwall,		
<i>Trineban'tes.</i>	Mid'dlesex.	<i>Londinium.</i>	Lon'don.
<i>Ice'ni.</i>	{ Nor'folk.	<i>Ven'ta.</i>	Cais'ter.
	{ Suff'olk.		
<i>Atreba'tes.</i>	Berk'shire.	—————	Read'ing.
<i>Silu'res.</i>	S. Wales.	<i>Maridu'num.</i>	Caermarthen.
<i>Ordov'ices.</i>	N. Wales.	<i>Segon'tium.</i>	Carnar'von.
<i>Brigan'tes.</i>	York'shire,	<i>Ebor'acum.</i>	York.

Little is known of ancient Britain before the invasion of it by the Romans under Julius Cæsar, about 55 years before the Christian era.

At that time it was divided into a number of inde-pendent states, each governed by a king or chief mag-istrate, whose principal office was to command in war, which was always done in person, whether the sovereign

were king or queen, for in succession to the crown there was no distinction of sexes.

The authority of the king was greatly controlled by the priests, called *Dru'ids*, who were not only ministers of religion, but also possessed the right of making laws, and explaining and executing them.

The power of the *Dru'ids*, and consequently the honour paid them, were incredibly great. They were considered as the interpreters of the gods, were exempt from all taxes and military duty, and their persons were held sacred and inviolable.

The ancient Brit'ons were brave and warlike; they had many flocks, and lived mostly on milk and fish, without corn; they had no clothing but the skins of beasts.

GERMA'NIA OR GER'MANY.

Ger'many extended from the Rhine to the Vis'tula, and from the Dan'ube to the Baltic sea.

Mountains and Forests. Among the natural features of ancient Ger'many its forests were remarkable. The *Hercy'nian*, *Cæ'sian*, and *Black* forests were the principal; and the *Hercy'nii Mon'tes* were the principal mountains.

Rivers. The *Rhe'nus*, now Rhine; *Visur'gis*, *We'ser*; *Al'bis*, Elbe; *Via'drus*, O'der; *Ami'eus*, Ems; *Mæ'nus*, Maine; and *Is'ter*, now the Dan'ube.

Seas. *Ma're Sue'vicum* or *Coda'nus Si'nus*, the Baltic sea; and the *Oce'anus German'icus*, now the North sea.

Germany was inhabited by many different nations, among which were the Pri'si, Bruc'teri, Cat'ti, U'bii, Sicam'bri, and Marcoman'ni, along the Rhine, whose territory was afterwards occupied by the Aleman'ni; farther east were the *Haru'des*, *Naris'ci*, and *Hermun'duri*; between the rivers *Ami'sia* and *Al'bis* were the *Chas'ci* and *Cherus'ci*; farther north were the *Angli*, and *Fos'i* or *Sax'ones*; along the Baltic were the *Longobar'di*, *Ven'dili* or *Vanda'lii*, *Bur'gundio'nes*, *Gotho'nes*, &c. the *Sue'vi*, who were divided into a number of tribes, occupied the interior.

Norikum and *Finsellia* included that part of modern Ger'many, which lies south of the Dan'ube.

North of Germany were the *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, now DEN'MARK, and *Scan'dia* or *Scandina'via*, now NOR'-WAY, SWE'DEN, and LAP'LAND, which were inhabited by the *Cim'bri*, and *Teut'ones*.

The following countries were east of Ger'many, and north of Greece and the Adriatic sea.

Countries.

Principal towns.

Panno'nia.

Sirmium, Seges'ta, Nauportum.

Illy'ricum.

Sc'nia or *Seg'nia, Jad'ra, Eptdaurus.*

Mæ'sia.

Nes'sus, now Nis'sa.

Da'cia.

Zuroba'ra, Ulpia, Traja'na, Albia Ju'lia.

Sarma'tia

Europe'a,

Inhabited by the Æs'tii, Ven'edi, Agathyr'si, Budi'ni, Gelo'ni, Bastar'næ, Roxola'ni, Hamaxo'bii, Jazy'ges, Tau'ricæ, now the Crimæ'ans.

Gaul, Ger'many, and all the northern parts of Eu'rope, abounded with forests, mountains and romantic scenery. The inhabitants did not build large towns and cities, but lived a wandering, unsettled life. They were hardy and ungovernable, and extremely fierce in war, although simple and void of artifice.

THRACIA OR THRACE.

Thrace, now Roma'nia or Rume'lia, was east of Mac'edonia on the confines of Asia, separated from it only by the Bos'phorus and the Dar'danelles'; it was a rough and barren country.

Mountains. Its principal mountains were *Hæmus*, now Eminch-Dag, which separated it from Mæ'sia on the north; *Rhodopè*; *Pangæus*, now Castag'nas; and *Isma'rus*. From the top of *Hæmus*, it is said, the Eux'ine and the Adriatic seas were both visible.

Rivers. *Hæbrus*, now Mari'za, remarkable for its rapidity, and for the coolness and purity of its waters; *Nes'tus* or *Mæstus*, now Mes'to; and the *Lis'sus*, which, it is said, was not sufficient to supply the army of Xer'xes with water.

Gulfs, Seas, Straits, &c. *Mæles* or *Mælanes Sinus*, a gulf west of the *Chersonesus*. *Mæles Pontus* or the *Sea of Helles*, so called from a Theban princess of this name, who is said to have been drowned in crossing it with her brother. This strait, now called the *Dardanelles*, is about 60 miles long in a winding course, and at a medium about 3 miles broad; but where narrowest, less than one mile over. Here stood *Sestos* on the Europe'an side, opposite to *Abydos* in Asia, famous for the loves of Hero and Leander. Near this place Xerxes made a bridge of boats to transport his army.

The *Propontis*, now sea of Mar'mora, was connected by the *Bosphorus*, with the *Euxinus*, now the Black sea.

Islands. *Thasos* or *Thasus*, now Thap'so, was celebrated for its fertility, its marble quarries, and its gold and silver mines.

Lemnos, now Sta'lime'ne, was sacred to Vulcan, and was remarkable for two horrible massacres; *one*, of the women in killing their husbands; the *other*, in the slaughter of children.

Samothracia or *Samothrace*, now Samothra'ki, is famous for a deluge, which inundated the whole country, and is said to have risen to the tops of the highest mountains. *Imbros*, now Em'bro, in the *Ægean* sea; and *Proc'onnæsus*, now Mar'mora, in the *Propontis*, celebrated for its marble.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Byzantium.</i>	Constantino'ple, Istamboul', or the Porte.
<i>Adriano'polis.</i>	Adriano'ple or Hæ'drine.
<i>Philipp'olis.</i>	Philippop'oli or Phili'ba.
<i>Apollo'nia.</i>	Sozop'olis or Siz'ebo'li.
<i>Nico'polis.</i>	Nicop'olis.
<i>Callip'olis.</i>	Gallip'oli.

Abde'ra, which still preserves its ancient name, was the birth-place of Democ'ritus, who was called the laughing philosopher, because he used to laugh at the follies

of mankind. It also gave birth to several other great men, although it is said, the air of the city was thick, and rendered the inhabitants dull.

Ad'riano'ple was the capital of the Turks in Europe, before they took Con'stantino'ple.

The Thra'cians were a barbarous, cruel, and warlike people, addicted to drinking and forbidden pleasures, subsisting mostly on plunder, and the milk and flesh of sheep.

ASIA ANTI'QUA.

Asia is the grand division of the earth, that was first peopled. Here *Adam* and *Eve* were placed in the garden of *Eden*, disobeyed the command of God by eating the forbidden fruit, and were driven from Paradise to get their bread by the sweat of their brow, and to suffer the consequences of their disobedience.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *Tau'rus* was the principal range of mountains in Asia. It commenced in the western part of *Asia Mi'nor*, and in various branches of different denominations, extended eastward through the whole of Asia. The principal branches known to the ancients, besides *Tau'rus*, were *An'titau'rus*, *Cou'cäsus*, *Ama'nus*, now *Mon'te Ne'gro*, and *Ima'us*.

RIVERS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>	<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Euphra'tes.</i>	<i>Euphra'tes.</i>	<i>In'dus.</i>	} <i>Sind.</i>
<i>Ti'gris.</i>	{ <i>Basilen'sa</i> , or <i>Bare'ma.</i>	<i>Sin'dus</i> , or <i>Sin'thus.</i>	
<i>Ox'us.</i>	<i>Gi'hon.</i>	<i>Hydas'pes.</i>	<i>Shantrou'.</i>
<i>Jaxar'tes.</i>	{ <i>Sir</i> , or <i>Si'hon.</i>	<i>Gran'icus.</i>	<i>Ousvo'la.</i>
<i>Oron'tes.</i>	<i>El Asi.</i>	<i>Mæan'der.</i>	<i>Mein'der.</i>
<i>Pacto'lus.</i>	_____.	<i>Gan'ges.</i>	<i>Gan'ges.</i>

OCEANS, SEAS, &c.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Océanus Indicus.</i>	Indian Ocean.
<i>Ma're Mediterræneum.</i>	Mediterranean Sea.
<i>Ma're Ege'um.</i>	Æge'an Sea, or Archipelago.
<i>Hellæspont'us.</i>	Sea of Hel'le, or Dar'danelles'.
<i>Propont'ia.</i>	Sea of Mar'mora.
<i>Bos'phorus Thra'cius.</i>	Strait of Constantino'ple.
<i>Pont'us Eux'inus.</i>	Eux'ine or Black Sea.
<i>Bos'phorus Cimme'rius.</i>	Strait of Caffa.
<i>Pæ'lus Mæot'ia.</i>	Sea of A'zof.
<i>Ma're Cas'pium.</i>	Cas'pian Sea.
<i>Sin'us Arab'icus.</i>	Arabian Gulf, or Red Sea.
<i>Sin'us Per'sicus.</i>	Per'sian Gulf.
<i>Erythæ'um Ma're.</i>	Arabian Sea.
<i>Sin'us Ganget'icus.</i>	Bay of Bengal'.
<i>Ma're Ro'm.</i>	Chinese Sea.

ISLANDS.

Cy'prus, Rhod'us, now Rhôdes; Path'mos or Pat'mos, Sa'mos, Ch'ios, Les'bos, Ten'edos, and Ica'ria, now Ica'ros.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

<i>Ancient Names.</i>	<i>Modern Names.</i>
<i>Asia Minor.</i>	Nato'lia,
<i>Ibe'ria, Col'chia, } and Alba'nia. }</i>	Geor'gia, Gangea, } and Dages'tan. }
<i>Arme'nia Ma'jor.</i>	Turcoma'nia & Geor'gia.
<i>Arme'nia Mi'nor.</i>	Aladu'lia.
<i>Mesophota'mia.</i>	Diar'beck.
<i>Assy'ria.</i>	Curdis'tan.
<i>Sy'ria Palmyre'ne, } Phen'icia, Juda'a. }</i>	Sy'ria and Pa'lestine.
<i>Ara'bia.</i>	Ara'bia.
<i>Babylonia or Chalda'a.</i>	I'rak.
<i>Per'sia.</i>	Per'sia.
<i>Bactria'næ.</i>	{ Balk, Sublus'tan, and Candahar'.

<i>Susiana.</i>	Chuses'tan or Susis'tan.
<i>Parthia.</i>	I'rak A'gem.
<i>Sarmatia Asiatica.</i>	As'tracan.
<i>Scythia.</i>	Siberia.
<i>Sinae.</i>	Chinēse' Tartary.

ASIA MINOR.

Mountains. Mount *Tau'rus*, the largest mountain of Asia, as to extent, spreads its branches under different names through this country.

Rivers. The rivers in A'sia Mi'nor were the *Gran'ticus*, now Ousvo'la, where Alexander first defeated the Persians; the *Pactol'us*, said by the ancients to have flowed over golden sands; the *Mea'n'der*, celebrated for its winding course; and the *Ha'lys*, whose waters were of a saltish bitter taste. This river was famous for the defeat of *Cra'sus*, king of *Lyd'ia*, who was deceived by the ambiguous meaning of this or'acle, "*If Cra'sus pass over the Ha'lys, he shall destroy a great empire.*" The empire was his own.

Islands. In the east part of the Mediterra'nean is the island of *Cy'prus*. The principal cities were *Pa'phos*, now Ba'fo, and *Sal'amis*, now Constant'ia. *Pa'phos* was the place, where El'ymas the sor'cerer, at the preaching of St. Paul, was struct blind when attempting to corrupt the faith of Sur'gius Pau'lus, the deputy or governor of the country.

Rho'dus, now Rhodes, near the coast of Ly'cia, is said to have risin from the sea. It was remarkable for the celebrated brazen statue of Apollo, called *Coloa'sus*, one of the seven wonders of the world. Its feet were placed one on each side of the entrance to the harbour, so that ships passed full sail under it. It was more than 100 feet high; and every part in equal proportion. It was demolished by an earthquake, after having stood almost a century. The brass, which composed it, was sufficient to load 900 camels.

Pat'h'nos or *Pat'mos*, *Ica'ria* or *Ica'ros*, *Se'mos*, *Chi'*

es, *Lem'nos*, and *Ten'edos*, are in the *Ege'an sea* or *Archipel'ago*, some of which have already been mentioned under *Europe*, although they are generally called *Asia'tic islands*.

Capes. Opposite the island of *Sa'mos*, was the promontory of *Mycæ'le*, near which was fought a celebrated battle, in which about 100 thousand Persians were defeated by a much less number of Greeks, on the same day that 300 thousand Persians, under *Mardo'nius*, were defeated in the battle of *Platæ'a*, in *Greece*, by a much smaller number of *Lacedemo'nians* and *Athe'nians*, under the command of *Pausa'nias*.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

Subdivisions. *Towns, Ancient and Modern.*

<i>Mys'ia.</i>	<i>Cyz'icus.</i>
<i>Tro'as.</i>	{ <i>Tro'ja</i> or <i>Il'ium</i> , <i>Troy</i> ; <i>Adramy's'tium</i> , <i>Adramit'ti.</i>
<i>Æo'lia.</i>	<i>Ela'a</i> , <i>Iale'a</i> ; <i>Gryn'tum.</i>
<i>Io'nia.</i>	{ <i>Phocæ'a</i> , <i>Foch'i'a</i> ; <i>Smyr'na</i> , <i>Is'mi</i> ; <i>Clæ-</i> <i>zom'enæ</i> , <i>Vour'la</i> ; <i>Eph'esus</i> , <i>Aiosoluc.</i>
<i>Lyd'ia.</i>	{ <i>Sar'des</i> , <i>Sart</i> ; <i>Magne'sia</i> , <i>Gu'zel-hi'zar</i> ; <i>Thy'at'ira</i> , <i>Akhisar</i> ; <i>Philadelphia</i> , <i>A'lah</i> <i>Sher</i> ; <i>Atta'lia</i> , <i>Italah.</i>
<i>Ga'ria.</i>	<i>Halicarnus'sus</i> , <i>Bodroun'</i> ; <i>Cnidus</i> , —.
<i>Lyc'ia.</i>	{ <i>Xan'thus</i> , <i>Ek'senide'</i> ; <i>Pa'tara</i> , <i>Pa'tera</i> ; <i>My'ra</i> , ———; <i>Limy'ra</i> , ———.
<i>Pisid'ia</i> & <i>Pamphyl'ia.</i>	{ <i>Per'ga</i> , <i>Ka'ra-his'ar</i> ; <i>Antio'chia</i> , <i>Ak-Shehr</i> ; <i>Seleu'cia</i> , <i>Eushar</i> ; <i>Aspen'dus</i> , ———.
<i>Isau'rica</i> & <i>Lycao'nia.</i>	{ <i>Ico'nium</i> , <i>Koni'eh</i> ; <i>Der'be</i> , <i>A'lah-dag</i> ; <i>Lys'tra</i> , ———.
<i>Cilic'ia.</i>	{ <i>Tar'sus</i> , <i>Tar'sous</i> or <i>Teras'so</i> ; <i>Is'sus</i> , <i>Aïs'se</i> ; <i>Nicop'olis</i> , <i>Kenisat-asoud.</i>
<i>Cappado'cia</i> and <i>Arme'nia Mi'nor.</i>	{ <i>Cybis'tra</i> , <i>Bus'tereh</i> ; <i>Melite'ne</i> , <i>Ma-</i> <i>lari'a.</i>
<i>Pon'tus.</i>	{ <i>Am'sus</i> , <i>Samsoun</i> ; <i>Amas'ia</i> , <i>Amasi'eh</i> ; <i>Trape'zas</i> , <i>Treb'isond</i> ; <i>Eupato'ria</i> , <i>Tche-</i> <i>ni'keh.</i>

- Paphlago'nia.** *Sinó'pe*, Si'nub; *Ceram'bis*, Kerempi.
Bithyn'ia. { *Pru'sa*, Bur'sa; *Aphame'a*, Mouda'nia;
 { *Nice'a*, Is-Nik; *Libys'sa*, Geb'ise.
Gala'tia. *Ancy'ra*, Angou'ra; *Tavium*, Tchoroum.
Phryg'ia. { *Laodice'a*, La'dik; *Colos'se*, Cho'nos;
 { *Gordium*, Gor'diu-come; *Pes'sinus*.

Tro'ja or *Troy*, the capital of *Tro'as*, was built on a small eminence near mount *Ida*, at the distance of about four miles from the sea. It is celebrated for the memorable siege of ten years, which it sustained against the Greeks, who at length, by treachery, got within the walls, set fire to the city, put the greater part of the inhabitants to the sword, and carried the remainder away captive. This was what is called the *Tro'jan war*, which forms the subject of the epic poems of *Homer* and *Virgil*.

Eph'esus was famous for a temple of the goddess *Dia'na*, which is mentioned in the 19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and was considered one of the seven wonders of the world. It was 425 feet long and 200 broad. The roof was supported by 127 columns 60 feet high. It is said this temple was 220 years in building.

Mile'tus was the principal city in *Io'nia*. It was the birth-place of *Tha'les*, the father of philosophy, and of *Anaximan'der*, the inventor of dials, and of maps.

Ico'nium, *Lys'tra* and *Der'be* are the cities mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, xiv. 19, where *St. Paul* preached the Gospel, and where he was stoned.

Tar'sus was the birth-place of the Apostle *Paul*, and was remarkable for the attention of its inhabitants to philosophy and the sciences.

Nice'a, *Nice*, is celebrated for the first general ecclesiastical council, which was held there. *Gor'dium* is famous for the *Gordian knot*, which *Alexander* cut with his sword, instead of fairly untying it.

Asia Minor was principally settled by colonies from Greece, became the field of battle between the contending powers of Europe and Asia, and was of course

subject to many revolutions. It was likewise the place, where the Apostles particularly exerted themselves to establish the Christian religion. Here were the seven churches of Asia, which St. John addressed in the Revelations.

COL'GHIS, ALBA'NIA, IBERIA.

These countries, now Geor'gia, including Mingre'lia, Ima'ret'ta, and part of Circas'sia, were situated between the Eux'ine and Caspian seas. They are mountainous, but extremely fruitful.

Pha'sis was the capital of Colchis, and celebrated in fable for the expedition of the Ar'gonauts from Greece in search of the *golden fleece*, by which is understood the rich productions of the country.

ARME'NIA.

Arme'nia ^{Ma'jor}, now Turcoma'nia, is a mountainous country. Here are *Tau'rus*, *Antitau'rus*, Nepha'tes, &c. and according to some, Mount *Ar'arat*, where Noah's ark first rested.

The rivers *Ty'gris* and *Euphra'tes* take their rise in this country.

The principal towns were *Ty'granocer'ta* and *Ar-tax'ata*.

SYRIA.

Syr'ia once extended from Cilic'ia and mount Ama'nus to Ara'bia and Egypt, and from the Mediterra'nean to the Euphra'tes. It was divided into five parts.

Subdivisions.

Principal towns.

Comma'ge'ne. *Samosa'ta*, Sem'isat; *Zeug'ma*, Zeg'me.

Seleu'cis, or Syr'ia Pro'pria.	{	<i>Antio'chia</i> , Ant'ioch; <i>Bere'a</i> , Alep'po.
		<i>Bamby'ce</i> , or { <i>Men'bigz</i> ;
		<i>Hierap'olis</i> ,
		<i>Heliop'olis</i> , Bal'bec;
		<i>Alexan'dria</i> , Alexandret'ta or Scande- reon'.

- Cœ'le Syria. { *Damas'cus*, Dem'esk ; *Palmy'ra*, Tad-mor.
 Phœnic'ia. { *Ty'rus*, Tyre ; *S'idon*, Seide ; *Tris'tolis*, Trip'oli.
 Judæ'a, or Palæsti'na. { *HIEROSOL'IMA*, JERU'SALEM, *Beth-lehem*, *Beth'el*, *E'phraim*, &c.

Palæsti'na, called also the *Holy Land*, the *Land of Ca'naan*, of *Iseal*, and of *Ju'dah*, was again divided first into *twelve tribes* ; afterwards into the kingdoms of *Ju'dah* and *Iseal*, and at last by the Romans into several districts.

Districts.

Principal towns.

- Galilæ'a. { *Ca'na*, *Chora'zin*, *Caper'naum*, *Jez'reel*, *Tibe'rias*, *Mount Gil'boa*, *Beth'lehem*, *Naz'areth*, near *Mount Ta'bor*, *Na'in*, *Zab'ulon*, *Ptolema'is*, now *A'cre*.
 Sama'ria. *Sama'ria*, *Cæsare'a*, *Jop'pa*.
 Judæ'a. { *Jeru'salem*, the capital, was built on four hills, called *S'ion*, *A'cra*, *Mor'tah*, and *Beze'tha* ; *Jer'icho*, *Beth'el*, *Gil'gal*, *E'phraim*, *He'bron*, *Mam're*, *Beth'lehem*, the birth place of our Saviour ; *Em'maus*, *Ra'ma*, *Gib'ia*.
 Philis'tæa. { *Ga'za*, *Gath*, *As'calon*, *Azo'tus* or *Ash'dod*, and *Ek'ron*.
 Beræ'a or Gil'ead. { *Ra'moth-Gil'ead*, *Ash'taroth*, and *Decap'olis*, which was a confederacy of ten cities.
 E'dom, or Idumæ'a. { *Zo'ar*, *The'man*, and *Boz'ra*.

Mountains. A chain of mountains pervades Syria from north to south. The highest and most remarkable are *Lib'anus* or *Leb'anon*, *Sha'ron*, *Ta'bor*, *Ne'bo*, *Pis'gah*, *Carmel*, *Seir*, &c.

Lakes or Seas. *Genes'areth*, or *Tibe'rias*, and *As-phal'tites*, or *Ma're Mor'tuum*, which, from its stagnant waters, is now called the *Dead sea*. This lake is so salt, that neither animals nor vegetables live in it. It is

nearly 100 miles in extent, and is supposed to occupy the place where the cities of *Sod'om* and *Gomor'rah* once stood.

The principal river was *Jorda'nes*, or *Jor'dan*, which connected the above lakes together.

Pal'estine, or *Juda'a*, was the principal scene of the various revelations of God, and of the wonderful work of the redemption of man. It was situated along the eastern shore of the *Mediterra'nean* sea; extending about 180 miles north and south, between 31 degrees and 33 degrees and 40 minutes north latitude; and was about 80 miles in breadth.

This was a country of mountains and vallies, and of hills and plains. The climate was generally hot, although agreeably moderated by refreshing breezes from the mountains. The soil was fertile, producing plentifully grass for cattle, and herb for the service of man, and wine and oil, that maketh glad the heart, and bread that giveth strength. It was a land flowing with milk and honey.

The ancient inhabitants were numerous, and extremely addicted to idolatry, superstition, and gross wickedness, for which they were driven out and destroyed by the Jews, who in their turn became as degenerate and sinful, notwithstanding the miraculous dispensations of God to reclaim and instruct them. In consequence of which they likewise, although the once favoured people of God, were driven from this land of *promise*, and are at this day dispersed among all the nations of the earth. They however still look with longing eyes to their native land, and sigh for a return; and we have the assurance of Scripture, that the day is approaching when this wonderful people shall again revisit their ancient inheritance, and shall then worship and serve the God of their fathers.

ARA'BIA.

Ara'bia was divided into three parts.

Divisions.
Ara'bia Deser'ta.

Principal towns.
Thaf'sacus.

Ara'bia Petræa. { *Petra*, *Krac*; *Beren'ce*, more anciently *E'zion Ge'ber*, *Pha'ra* or *Pa'ran*, and *Arsin'oë*, now *Su'ez*.

Ara'bia Fe'lix. *Saba'tha*, *Sana'a*; *Mari'aba*, *Ma'reb*.

Ara'bia Fe'lix was the southern part of Ara'bia, and remarkable for its fertility.

Near the northern part of the Si'nus Arab'icus, now the Red sea, were the mountains Si'nai and Ho'reb. On mount Si'nai the law to the Israelites was given to Moses amidst an awful and miraculous display of the majesty of God.

Babylonia and *Chalda'a*, now *Eyra'co*, or *Iri'ca* Arabic, was north of the Persian gulf on the river Euphra'tes.

Bab'ylon, the capital, was one of the most ancient cities in the world, and celebrated for its magnificence and extent. It was 60 miles in circumference, surrounded by a wall 50 feet thick and 200 feet high, and had 100 brazen gates.

Mesopotamia, now *Diar'bec*, was between the rivers Euphra'tes and Tigris.

The principal towns were *Nis'ibis*, *Seleu'cia*, now *Bagdad*, *Bat'næ* and *Edes'se*.

Some have supposed the *Garden of Eden* was in *Mesopotamia*.

Assyria, now *Curdis'tan*, was east of the river Ti'gris.

The principal cities were *Ninus* or *Nin'e-ue*, *Arbe'la*, and *Ctes'iphon*.

Me'dia extended along the Caspian sea. Its chief town was *Ecbat'ana*, now *Ham'adan*.

Of *Per'sia* and *Susid'na*, now *Per'sia*, the principal towns were *Persc'tolis*, *Su'sa*, and *Elyma'is*.

The countries east of *Per'sia* were little known to the ancient Romans, and therefore seldom mentioned, except in the history of Alexander the Great, who extended his conquests to the river In'dus.

AFRICA.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Mountains. *At'las* is the principal mountain in Africa, that was anciently known. It runs across the desert from Egypt to the Atlantic ocean, and is so high that the ancients imagined the heavens rested on its top.

Rivers. The *Ni'lus* or Nile is the largest and most celebrated river of Africa. Its sources were unknown to the ancients, as were also the causes of its annual inundations, to which Egypt owes its extraordinary fertility. It is now ascertained, that this river rises in the Mountains of the Moon in Abyssin'ia, and that its inundations are caused by the periodical rains, which for several months annually prevail in that country. It runs northerly through the whole extent of Egypt. At the town of Cercasor'um it divides itself into several streams, and falls into the Mediterra'nean sea by *seven* mouths.

OCEANS, SEAS, &c.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Oce'anus Atlanticus.</i>	Atlantic Ocean.
<i>Oce'anus In'dicus.</i>	Indian Ocean.
<i>Ma're Mediterra'neum.</i>	Mediterra'nean Sea.
<i>Sinus Arab'icus.</i>	Ara'bian Gulf, or Red Sea.
<i>Frétum Hercu'leum.</i>	Strait of Gibrá'tar.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

<i>Ancient.</i>	<i>Modern.</i>
<i>Maurita'nia Tingita'na.</i>	Moroc'co.
<i>Maurita'nia Cesarien'sis.</i>	Algiers'.
<i>Numid'ia, Africa Pro'pria.</i>	Tu'nis.
<i>Triph'olita'na.</i>	Trip'oli.

<i>Cyrenæica, Lib'ya Superior.</i>	<i>Barca.</i>
<i>Ægyptus.</i>	<i>E'gypt.</i>
<i>Lib'ya Inferior, Gatwila.</i>	<i>Biledul'gerid.</i>
<i>Solitu'dines.</i>	<i>Za'ara or the Desert.</i>
<i>Antolo'les.</i>	<i>Ne'groland.</i>
<i>Æthio'piæ & Lib'yæ pars.</i>	<i>Upper Ethio'pia.</i>
<i>Æthio'pia pars.</i>	<i>Lower Ethio'pia.</i>

ÆGYPTUS OR EGYPT.

Divisions.

Principal towns.

<i>Ægyptus Superior.</i>	{ <i>Mem'phis</i> , near the place where Grand Cairo now stands; <i>The'bæ</i> , Thebes; <i>Coptos</i> , <i>Acan'thus</i> , <i>Arsin'oe</i> , <i>Sy'ne</i> .
<i>Ægyptus Inferior or the Del'ta.</i>	{ <i>Pelu'sium</i> , <i>Damiet'ta</i> ; <i>Cono'pus</i> , near which is now <i>Roset'ta</i> ; <i>Sa'is</i> , <i>Nau'cratis</i> , <i>Alexan'dria</i> .

In the east of Lower Egypt was the land of *Go'shen*, where the children of Israel dwelt.

Egypt was one of the most celebrated countries in the world. In ancient times it was esteemed the school of learning; and the most illustrious men in Greece resorted thither for instruction.

No country exhibits such wonderful productions of art and labour, as Egypt. One of the most useful of these works was the celebrated lake *Mæ'ris*, which was more than 200 miles in circumference, and is said to have been dug by an ancient king of the same name. It was intended as a reservoir of the superabundant water during the inundation of the Nile. After the river had subsided, the waters of the lake were drawn off by canals in various directions to supply the country, as it very seldom or never rains in Egypt.

The pyramids are another stupendous work of the Egyptians. It is supposed, they were designed to be the burial places of the ancient kings. The largest cov-

ers about 10 acres of ground, and is more than 500 feet in perpendicular height.

Near the pyramids are subterranean vaults of prodigious extent, in which were deposited the embalmed bodies of the Egyptians, commonly called *mummies*. Some of these bodies are still perfect and entire, although they have been kept more than 3000 years. The art of embalming the bodies of the dead in this manner is now lost.

The labyrinth was another wonderful production of the Egyptian kings. It consisted of 12 palaces, and 3000 houses, built of marble, under ground, or covered over, communicating with each other by innumerable winding passages, so intricate and perplexing, that to escape from it was almost impossible.

Another remarkable work was the famous light tower on the island of Pha'ros, raised so high, as to be seen at the distance of 100 miles.

These are some of the wonders of Egypt, which show, that their knowledge of mechanics must have been very great, if not superior to what is now possessed.

The country from Egypt to the Atlantic, now called the coast of Bar'bary, for the space of near 2000 miles, borders all the way on a barren sandy desert, called *Za'ara* or *Sa'hara*, which sometimes approaches within a few miles of the Mediterra'nean.

In *Marmor'ica* stood the temple of Ju'piter Am'mon, in the middle of a sandy desert, through which travellers were guided by the stars.

Cyrena'ica was in the northern part of Africa; its capital was *Cyre'ne*; the other cities were *Bar'ce*, *Ptol'ema'is*, *Bereni'ce*, &c.

Lep'tis, *Oe'a*, and *Sab'rata* were the principal cities in the *Re'gio Syr'tica*, or *Trip'olita'na*.

The capital of Africa Pro'pria was *Cartha'go*, or *Carthage*. It was built by a colony from Tyre 8 or 9 hundred years before the Christian era; it flourished 7 or 8 hundred years, and its greatest population was no less than 700 thousand inhabitants. It maintained the mem-

orable wars with the Romans, called the *Pu'nic wars*, in the third of which Carthage was totally destroyed by the second Scip'io Africa'nus, 147 years before Christ.

About 15 miles east from Carthage was *Tunes*, now Tu'nis, at the mouth of the river *Bag'rada*, near which the army of Reg'ulus, the Roman general, destroyed an enormous serpent with their engines of war, after it had killed a great number of the soldiers. The skin, which is said to have been 120 feet in length, was carried to Rome, and long preserved there.

Hedrumetum, *Thap'sus*, and U'tica were in this part of Africa.

Numid'ia was divided into two kingdoms, *Massy'li* and *Massa'sili*. Masinis'sa was the most celebrated king of the former and Sy'phax of the latter.

The principal towns were Tab'raca, *Hip'ho Re'gius*, Ru'ficade', *Cirta*, and *Za'ma*, which was famous for the defeat of Han'nibal by Scip'io.

Maurita'nia, now Fez and Moroc'co, extended to the western coast of Africa, and was bounded south by Gætu'lia and the Atlas mountains.

The principal towns were *Casarc'a*, and *Tin'gis*, now Tan'gier, south of the Fretum Hercu'leum, now the strait of Gibraltar.

West of Gætu'lia were the *Insu'læ Fortunatæ*, or For'tunate Isles, now the Cana'ries. They were represented as the abode of the blessed, and the residence of virtuous souls after this life.

North of these were the *In'sulæ Purpura'ria*, now the *Madeir'as*; and south of them were the *In'sulæ Hesper'ides* of the ancients, supposed by some to be the Cape Verd Islands.

Ethio'pia was situated south of Egypt, and extended along the Red Sea southward, to parts of Africa unknown to the ancients. It probably comprehended the countries now called Dongo'la, Senna'ar, Abyssin'ia, and part of Adel or Zei'la.

The most usual name of Ethio'pia was Abasse'ne; but in Scripture it was called the land of Cush.

The principal nations, that inhabited this country, were the *Blemmy-es*, fabled to have had no heads, their mouth and eyes being fixed in their breasts. This story might perhaps have proceeded from their having very short necks.

The *Troglod'ites* were a very savage nation, that lived in caves, and fed on serpents, lizards, &c. Their language had no articulate sounds, but resembled the shrieking of bats. The *Pig'mies* lived in a province near the *Troglod'ites*, and were extremely short, black, and hairy.

The metropolis of this country was *Auxu'me*. The principal river was the *Nile*, which took its rise among the mountains of the Moon.

Having given a geographical outline of the different parts of the earth, both ancient and modern, it may be proper to mention the different forms of government, the principal empires which have existed, and the different kinds of religion which have prevailed.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

An *empire* consists of several large countries, subject to one sovereign, called an *emperor*.

A *kingdom* is generally a less extent of country, subject to one sovereign, called a *king*.

A *dutchy* or *principality* is a still less extent of country, governed by one, who himself is subject to the supreme power.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

A *state* is a large society of men, united under one government for their common security and welfare.

The *constitution* of a state is the body of fundamental laws, which secures the rights of the people, and regulates the conduct of their rulers.

The *sovereignty* of a state is the power that governs it.

Every regular government consists of three branches, the *legislative*, the *judiciary*, and the *executive*.

1. The *legislature* or *legislative power*, makes the laws for the government of the people.

The *legislative power* is generally composed of three others, which, in the government of the *United States*, are the *President*, the *Senate*, and the *House of Representatives*; and when assembled, they are called the *Congress*.

In the individual states, the *legislature* consists of a *Governor*, *Senate* and *House of Representatives*. These, when convened, are in some of the states called the *General Assembly*, in others, the *General Court*, as in Massachusetts.

In England the *legislature* is composed of the *King* and two separate bodies of men, called *Lords* and *Commons*. The *Lords* are the *Nobility*; the *Commons* are chosen by the people. When these branches are assembled to make laws, and to deliberate on national affairs, they are called the *Parliament*.

2. The *judiciary* is that branch of a regular government, which explains the law, and hears and determines all complaints. It is vested in several *judges*, who form a *court*.

3. The *executive power* sees that the laws are put in execution. It is vested either in a *governor*, *president*, *king*, or *emperor*.

The *form of government* is the particular manner, in which it is exercised.

There are three kinds of government, which, under various modifications, constitute all others; *mon'archy*, *aristoc'racy*, and *democ'racy*.

1. A *mon'archy* is where the *sov'ereignty*, or *supreme power*, is vested in the hands of one individual, called a *mon'arch*, whether a *king* or an *emperor*.

A *limited mon'archy* is where the power of the sovereign is limited by law.

An *arbitrary* or *absolute mon'archy* is where the sovereign is not limited by law; but he disposes of the lives and property of his subjects at his pleasure.

In an *absolute government* there are no laws, but the will of the sovereign. If he exercise his power with severity and abuse, he is called a *despot* or *tyrant*.

An *elec'tive mon'archy* is where the sovereign is appointed by the suffrages or votes of the people.

A *heredit'ary mon'archy* is where the supreme authority, honours, and titles, descend from one sovereign to another by right of inheritance, established by law, as from father to son.

2. An *aristocracy* is where the supreme power is vested in a council of select members, sometimes called the *nobility*.

3. A *democracy* is where the supreme power is exercised by the whole body of the people.

A *republic* is where the supreme power is intrusted by the people to councils, composed of members, chosen for a limited time, and where there are several independent states united in one general government.

The government of the United States is a *republic*, and it is the only one that now exists.

A *mixed government* partakes of *monarchy*, *aristocracy*, and *democracy*, as is exemplified in the British government.

THE MOST REMARKABLE EMPIRES THAT HAVE EXISTED.

The *Babylonian* or *Assyrian* empire, the first called *universal*, is supposed to have been founded by Nimrod 2217 years before Christ. It continued about 1450 years.

Cyrus conquered the *Babylonians*, and on the ruin of their empire established that of the *Medes* and *Persians*, the second universal empire, 438 years before Christ.

Alexander the Great conquered the *Persians* under *Darius*, their last king, and established the *Grecian*, which was the third universal empire, 330 years before Christ.

After the death of *Alexander*, his conquests were divided among his generals; the principal of which were, *Ptolemy* in *Egypt*, *Seleucus* in *Asia*, and the descendants of *Antigonus* in *Macedonia*.

All these kingdoms were subdued by the *Romans*, who established the fourth universal empire, and extended it over all the important parts of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*.

The *Roman empire* was overturned, in the West, by

the *Goths* and *Van'dals*, and other barbarous nations from the North, in the fourth and fifth centuries, whose descendants now possess some of the finest and richest countries in Europe; in the East, first by the followers of Ma'homet, under the name of *Sar'acens*; and finally by the *Turks*, who still keep possession of their conquests.

The most distinguished empires of the present time are the French, the Rûs'sian, and the British.

DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

Religion is a system of divine faith and worship.

There are *four* kinds of religion, the *Pagan* or *Heathen*, the *Jewish*, the *Christian*, and the *Mahometan*, or more properly *Moham'medan*.

Paganism is the worship of false gods, such as *idols* or *images*, made by men's hands; or natural objects, as the sun, moon, and stars, rivers and sometimes ferocious beasts, or other objects.

Ju'daism is the worship of the one true God, as revealed in the Old Testament; but it rejects the New Testament.

Christian'ity is the worship of the true God, as revealed in both the Old and New Testaments; and as taught by Jesus Christ and his disciples and apostles.

Mahom'etanism, or *Is'lamism*, is a system of faith and worship composed of *Pa'ganism*, *Ju'daism*, and *Christian'ity*. Ma'homet or Moham'med, a celebrated impostor of Arabia, was the author of this system. His followers are called *Mahometans*, or *Mus'sulmen*, and the book, containing their religion, is called the *Koran* or *Alcoran*.

The Christian religion is divided into various sects or denominations.

The *Roman Catholic* religion, or *Popery*, professes to be the Christian religion, and differs from other denominations principally in the belief of the *infallibility* and *supremacy* of the *Pope*, in Latin *papa*, signifying *father*.

By the *infallibility* of the Pope, is understood, that the Pope cannot err in ecclesiastical matters ; and by his *supremacy* is meant, his power or authority over all the churches, the kings, and princes of the earth. This power of the Pope was, for ages, actually exercised to a wonderful extent ; but for many years past it has been diminishing.

In consequence of the corruptions and abuses of popery, a schism or rupture was, in the sixteenth century, made in the *church of Rome* or popery.

The *protestants* are those, who separated themselves, and protested against the authority and decrees of the Pope and his adherents.

All denominations of Christians, who reject the Catholic religion, are called *protestants* and *reformed* ; but by the Roman Catholics they are called *her'etics*. The separation itself is called the *reformation*.

The *Protestants* are again divided into various sects.

The *Calvinists* and *Lutherans* are those, who embrace the opinions of the two most eminent reformers, *Calvin* and *Luther*.

Episcopacy, or the *Church of England*, does not differ materially in doctrines, or articles of belief, from Calvinism, but principally in its discipline and form of worship.

The *Church of England* maintains a diversity of rank among its pastors or teachers, the chief of whom are called *bishops* and *archbishops*. This form of church government is sometimes called *prelacy* or *hierarchy*.

The *Presbyterians* are generally Calvinists, and allow no superiority among the ministers of religion, who are called *presbyters*. The church is governed by meetings, called *presbyteries* or *synods*, consisting of ministers and lay members, called *ruling elders*.

When a religion is sanctioned by law, and its teachers supported by the public, it is called the *established religion*, or *church* ; as *Episcopacy* in England, and *Presbyterianism* in Scotland.

Those who differ from the established church are called *dissenters*, *nonconformists*, *dis'sidents*, *seceders*, *sectaries*, *pu'ritans*, &c. If these are allowed openly to profess their religion, they are said to be tolerated.

Baptists are those who deny the efficacy of infant baptism.

Independents or *Congregationalists* are those, who assert that there is no authority in Scripture for a national or established religion.

Those who adhere to Calvinism, or the established church, are called *orthodox*; those who do not, *heterodox*.

De'ists are those, who profess to believe in the existence of a *Supreme Being*, but deny all revelation.

Atheists deny the existence of the *Supreme Being*, and reject all religion.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following is a general summary of the different nations in the four principal divisions of the earth, showing, at one view, the capital, population, religion, revenue, and government of each.

SUMMARY OF AMERICA.

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Pop. in mill.	Religion.	Rev. in mill.	Government.
<i>N. America.</i>					
United States	Washington	10	Protestant	5*	Republic.
Spanish Dominions	Mexico	7	Rom. Cath.	5	Spanish Vice-roy.
British Possessions	Quebec	$\frac{3}{4}$	Rom. Cath.	—	British Constitution.
<i>S. America.</i>					
Spanish Dominions	Lima	6	Rom. Cath.	3	Spanish Vice-roy.
Portuguese Dominions	Rio Janeiro	3	Rom. Cath.	2	Mon'archy.

SUMMARY OF EUROPE.

Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lutheran	1	Mon'archy.
Russia	Petersburg	36	Greek Church	18	Mon'archy.
Denmark	Copenha'gen	2	Lutheran	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Mon'archy.
Prussia	Berlin	8	Prot. & R. C.	7	Mon'archy.
Netherlands	Amsterdam	5	Prot. & R. C.	6	Limited Mon.
German states	Vienna	29	Prot. & R. C.	19	Aristoc'racy.
Aus'tria	Vienna	28	Rom. Cath.	11	Mon'archy.
Turkey in Europe	Constantino-ple	9	Mahometan-ism	7	Des'potism.
France	Paris	29	Rom. Cath.	36	Limited Mon.
Switzerland	Berne	2	Prot. & R. C.	—	Republic.
Sardinia	Turin	4	Rom. Cath.	1	Mon'archy.
Tuscany	Florence	2	Rom. Cath.	1	Mon'archy.
Pope's States	Rome	2	Rom. Cath.	1	Hi'erarchy.
Naples	Naples	6	Rom. Cath.	2	Mon'archy.
Portugal	Lisbon	4	Rom. Cath.	1	Mon'archy.
Spain	Madrid	10	Rom. Cath.	5	Mon'archy.
Great Britain & Ireland	London	15	Protestant	54	Limited Mon'-archy.

* Million pounds sterling.

SUMMARY OF ASIA.

Nations.	Chief Cities.	Pop. in mill.	Religion.	Government.
Turkey	Alep'po	9	Mahom'etan	Des'potism.
Rūs'sia	As'tracan	8	Greek Church	Mon'archy.
Chi'na	Pekin and Nankin	166	Sham'anism	Mon'archy.
Japan'	Jeddo	35	Polytheism	Des'potism.
Bir'man Em- pire	Ava	17	Brahm'ins	Des'potism.
Siam	Siam	5	Brahm'ins	Des'potism.
Hindos'tan	Calcut'ta	110	Brahm'ins	Various.
Per'sia	Is'pahan	20	Mahom'etan	Des'potism.
Tar'tary	Samar'cand	10	Mahom'etan	
Ara'bia	Mec'ca and Medi'na	11	Mahom'etan	Hierarchy.
Islands		20	Mahom'etan	Various.

SUMMARY OF AFRICA.

Abyssin'ia	Gon'dar	2	Christian	Mon'archy.
Egypt	Cai'ro	2½	Mahom'etan	Aristoc'racy.
Moroc'co	Moroc'co	2	Mahom'etan	Des'potism.
Algiers'	Algiers'	½	Mahom'etan	Des'potism.
Tu'nis	Tu'nis	½	Mahom'etan	Des'potism.
Trip'oli	Trip'oli	½	Mahom'etan	Des'potism.

*Summary of the population of the World, and of the
principal Religious Denominations.*

Europe contains	-	-	-	180,000,000
Asia	-	-	-	410,000,000
Africa	-	-	-	30,000,000
America	-	-	-	30,000,000
The World	-	-	-	650,000,000

The population of Africa and America is here stated much lower than the usual estimate, but it is as high as the latest information from the least explored parts of those continents will warrant.

<i>Christians</i>	-	-	-	-	-	200,000,000
<i>Jews</i>	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
<i>Mahometans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	140,000,000
<i>Pagans</i>	-	-	-	-	-	300,000,000
Total						650,000,000

Subdivisions among *Christians* may be thus :

Subdivisions among Catholics may be thus:					
Protestants	-	-	-	-	60,000,000
Greeks and Armenians	-	-	-	-	30,000,000
Catholics, &c.	-	-	-	-	110,000,000
Total					200,000,000

Hence it appears, that less than a third part of the human race have yet embraced the Christian religion in any of its forms.

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.

Of the Earth ; its Internal Structure ; its Caves, and Subterraneous Passages.

WHEN a curious survey of the surface of our globe is taken, a thousand objects offer themselves which, though long known, still excite curiosity. The most obvious beauty that strikes the eye is the verdant covering of the earth, which is formed by a happy mixture of herbs and trees of various magnitudes and uses. It has been often remarked, that no colour refreshes the eye so much as green ; and it may be added, as a further proof of the assertion, that the inhabitants of those places, where the fields are continually white with snow, generally become blind long before the usual decay of nature.

The beauty, which arises from the verdure of the fields, is not a little improved by their agreeable inequalities. There are scarcely two natural landscapes, that offer prospects entirely resembling each other ; their risings and depressions, their hills and vallies are never entirely the same, but always offer something new to entertain and enliven the imagination.

To increase the beauties of the face of nature, the landscape is greatly improved by springs and lakes, and

intersected by rivulets. These lend a brightness to the prospect, give motion and coolness to the air, and furnish the means of subsistence to animated nature.

Such are the most obvious tranquil objects, that every where offer themselves; but there are others of a more awful and magnificent kind; the mountains rising above the clouds, and topt with snow; the river, pouring down their sides, increasing as it runs, and losing itself at last in the ocean; the ocean spreading its immense sheet of waters over more than half the globe, swelling and subsided at well known intervals, and forming a communication between the most distant parts of the earth.

If we leave, those objects, that seem natural to our earth, and which keep the same constant tenour, we are presented with the great irregularities of nature. The burning mountain; the abrupt precipice; the unfathomable cavern; the headlong cataract, and the rapid whirlpool.

In descending to the objects immediately below the surface of the globe, we find wonders no less surprising. For the most part the earth lies in regular beds or layers of various substances, every bed growing thicker in proportion as it lies deeper, and its contents become more dense and compact.

We shall find in almost all our subterranean inquiries an amazing number of shells, that once belonged to aquatic animals. Here and there, at a distance from the sea, are beds of oyster shells, several yards thick, and many miles over. These, which are dug up by the peasants in every country, are regarded with little curiosity, because they are so common. But it is otherwise with an inquirer into nature; he finds them, not only in shape, but in substance, every way resembling those that are bred in the sea, and he is, therefore, at a loss how to account for their removal.

Yet not one part of nature alone, but all her productions and varieties become objects of the philosopher's inquiry; every appearance, however common, affords matter for his contemplation. He inquires how,

and why the surface of the earth has come to have those risings and depressions, which most men call natural; he demands in what manner the mountains were formed, and in what their uses consist; he asks from whence springs arise, and how rivers flow round the convexity of the globe; he enters into the examination of the eb-bings and flowings, and the other wonders of the deep; he acquaints himself with the irregularities of nature, and endeavours to investigate their causes, by which, at least, he will become better acquainted with their history. The internal structure of the globe becomes an object of his curiosity, and though his inquiries can reach but little way, yet his imagination will supply the rest. He will endeavour to account for the situation of the marine fossils, that are found in the earth, and for the appearance of the different beds, of which it is composed. These inquiries have of late years employed men of splendid talents, indefatigable in their pursuits, zealously attached to the investigation of truth, and whose well directed industry merits applause and gratitude.

Men have penetrated to very small depths below the earth's surface. The deepest mine, which is that at Cöl'teburg in Hungary, reaches not more than two thirds of a mile, a very small distance, when compared with four thousand miles, the distance from the surface to the centre of the earth. A bee, who darts his sting into an ox or an elephant, does more in proportion towards discovering the internal structure of those animals, than man has yet done in his endeavours to penetrate the body of the globe.

Upon examining the earth, where it has been opened to any depth, the first coat, that is commonly found at the surface, is that light coat of blackish mould, which by some is called *garden earth*, which has been probably formed from animal and vegetable bodies, decaying and turning into this substance. This coat serves as a store-house, from whence animal and vegetable natures are renewed; and thus are the blessings of life continued

with unceasing circulation. This external covering supplies man with all the true riches he enjoys. He may bring up gold and jewels from greater depths, but they are merely the toys of a capricious being, things upon which he has placed an imaginary value, and for which the unwise alone part with the more substantial blessings of life.

The earth, says Plin'y, like a kind mother, receives us at our birth, and sustains us when born. It is this alone of all the elements around us, that is never found the enemy of man. The body of waters deluges him with rains, oppresses him with hail, and drowns him with inundations; the air rushes in storms, prepares the tempests, or lights up the volcano; but the earth, gentle and indulgent, ever subservient to the wants of man, spreads his walk with flowers, and his table with plenty; returns with interest every good committed to her care; and though she produces some poisons, she also furnishes antidotes.

If from this external surface we descend deeper, and view the earth cut perpendicularly downwards, the layers will be found regularly disposed in their proper order, though they are different in different situations. These layers are sometimes very extensive, and are often found to spread over a space of some leagues in circumference. But it must not be supposed, that they are uniformly continued over the whole globe, without any interruption; on the contrary, they are, at small intervals, interrupted by perpendicular fissures; the earth resembling, in this respect, the muddy bottom of a pond, from whence the water has been dried off by the sun, and thus opening in several chinks, which descend in a direction perpendicular to its surface. These fissures are many times found empty, but more frequently closed with adventitious substances, which the rain, or some accidental causes have conveyed, to fill their cavities. The openings are not less different than their contents, some not being above half an inch wide, some a foot, and

some several hundred yards asunder. These last form those dreadful chasms, that are to be found in the Alps, at the edge of which the traveller stands dreading to look down into the unfathomable gulf below.

But the chasms to be found in the Alps are nothing to what may be seen in the Andes. These amazing mountains, in comparison with which the former are but little hills, have their fissures in proportion to their magnitude. In some places they are a mile wide, and deep in proportion; and there are others that run under ground, and resemble in extent a province.

Of this kind also is the cavern called *Elden Hole*, in Derbyshire, in England, which was sounded by a line two thousand eight hundred feet in length, without finding the bottom or meeting with water; and yet the mouth at the top is not above forty yards over. This unmeasurable cavern runs perpendicularly downward; and the sides of it seem to tally so plainly, as to show that they were once united. Those who visit the place generally procure stones to be thrown down, which, striking against the sides of the cavern, produce a sound that resembles distant thunder, dying away, as the stone goes deeper.

Besides these fissures, we frequently find others that descend but a little way, and then spread themselves out ten to a great extent below the surface. Many of these caverns may be the production of art and human industry, for retreats to protect the oppressed, or shelter the spoiler. The famous labyrinth of Candia is supposed to be the work of art. The stone quarry of Maestricht is evidently made by labour; carts enter at its mouth, and load within and return, then discharge their freight into boats, that lie on the brink of the Maese. This quarry is so large, that forty thousand people may take shelter in it; and it in general serves for this purpose, when armies march that way, becoming then an impregnable retreat to the people that live in the neighbourhood. Nothing can be more beautiful than this cavern, when lighted up with torches; for there are thousands of

square pillars in large level walks, about twenty feet high, and all wrought with much neatness and regularity. To add to its beauty, there are also in various parts of it little pools of water, for the convenience of men and cattle.

The salt mines in Poland are still more spacious than these. Some catacombs in Egypt and Italy are said to be very extensive, but no part of the world has a greater number of artificial caverns than Spain, which were made to serve as retreats to the Christians from the fury of the Moors, when they conquered that country.

There is scarcely a country in the world without its natural caverns, and many new ones are discovered every day. In England they have Oakley Hole and Penpark Hole. The former lies on the south side of Mendip Hills, within a mile of the town of Wells. To conceive a just idea of this, we must imagine a precipice of more than a hundred yards high on the side of a mountain, which shelves away a mile above. In this is an opening, into which you enter, going along upon a rocky, uneven pavement, sometimes ascending and sometimes descending. The roof in some places is fifty feet from the floor, and in others it is so low that a man must stoop to pass. From every part of the floor there are formed sparry concretions of various figures that have been likened to men, lions, &c. At the farthest part of this cavern rises a stream of water well stored with fish. It is large enough to turn a mill, and discharges itself near the entrance.

But of all the subterranean caverns now known, the grotto of Antiparos is the most remarkable; it is thus described by a person who actually visited it. "Having walked about four miles, through the midst of beautiful plains and sloping woodlands, we at length came to a little hill, on the side of which yawned a most horrid cavern, that with its gloom at first struck us with terroure, and almost repressed curiosity. When we had recovered our surprise, we proceeded; we found a sparry

concretion, formed by the water dropping from the roof of the cave, and by degrees hardening into a figure that the natives had been accustomed to look at as a giant. As we proceeded, new wonders offered themselves; the spars, formed into trees and shrubs, presented a kind of petrified grove; some white, some green, and all receding in due perspective. They struck us with the more amazement, as we knew them to be mere productions of nature, who, hitherto in solitude, had in her playful moments dressed the scene, as if for her amusement.

"We then descended into a spacious amphitheatre, in which we lighted our flambeaux, and when the place was completely illuminated, never could the eye be presented with a more glittering or a more magnificent scene. The roof all hung with solid icicles, transparent as glass, yet solid as marble. The eye could scarcely reach the lofty and noble ceiling; the sides were regularly formed with spars and the whole presented the idea of a magnificent theatre, illuminated with an immense profusion of lights. The floor consisted of solid marble; and in several places magnificent columns, thrones, altars, and other objects appeared, as if nature had designed to mock the curiosities of art. Our voices, upon speaking or singing, were redoubled to an astonishing loudness; and upon the firing of a gun, the noise and reverberations were almost deafening. In the midst of this grand amphitheatre arose a concretion about fifteen feet high, that in some measure resembled an altar, from which, taking the hint, we caused mass to be celebrated there. The beautiful columns that shot up round the altar appeared like candlesticks; and many other natural objects represented the customary ornaments of this sacrament."

On another account the grotto Del Cane, near Naples, deserves notice. It lies on the side of a hill, near which a peasant resides, who keeps a number of dogs for the purpose of shewing the experiment to the curious. Upon entering this place, which is a little cave, the ob-

server can see no visible marks of its pestilential vapour ; only, to within a foot of the bottom, the wall seems to be tinged with a colour resembling that, which is given by stagnant waters. When the dog, this philosophical martyr, as some have called him, is held above this mark, he does not seem to feel the smallest inconvenience, but when his head is thrust down lower, he for a moment struggles to get free ; but, in the space of four or five minutes, he appears to lose all sensation, and is taken out seemingly without life. But after being plunged into a neighbouring lake, he quickly recovers, and runs home without the smallest apparent injury.

MOUNTAINS.

In those countries, which consist only of plains, the smallest elevations are apt to excite wonder. In Holland which is entirely flat, a little ridge of hills is shown near the sea side, which Boerhaave generally pointed out to his pupils, as mountains of no small consideration. What would be the sensations of such an auditory, could they at once be presented with a view of the heights and precipices of the Andes and the Alps ! Even in England, they have no adequate idea of a mountainous prospect ; their hills are generally sloping from the plain, and clothed to the very top with verdure ; they can scarcely, therefore, lift their imaginations to those immense piles, whose tops peep up behind intervening clouds, sharp, and precipitate, and reach to heights, that human curiosity has never been able to attain.

Mountains are not without their uses. It has been thought, that the animal and vegetable part of the creation would perish for want of convenient moisture, were it not for their assistance. Their summits are supposed to arrest the clouds and vapours, which float in the regions of the air ; their large inflections and channels are considered as so many conduits, prepared for the reception of those thick vapours and impetuous rains, which descend into them. The huge caverns beneath

are so many magazines of water for the peculiar service of men ; and those orifices, by which the water is discharged upon the plain, are so situated as to enrich and render them fruitful, instead of returning through subterraneous channels to the sea, after the performance of a tedious and fruitless circulation.

It is certain, that almost all our great rivers find their source among mountains ; and, in general, the more extensive the mountain, the greater the river. Thus the river Amazon, the greatest in the world, has its source among the Andes, which are the highest mountains on the globe ; the river Niger travels a long course of several hundred miles from the mountains of the Moon, the highest in Africa ; and the Dan'ube and the Rhine proceed from the Alps, which are probably the highest mountains in Europe.

The traveller, as he ascends a mountain, finds the grass become more mossy, and the weather more moderate. Higher up, the air is colder, and the earth more barren. In the midst of his dreary passage, he is often entertained with a little valley of surprising verdure, caused by the reflected heat of the sun, collected into a narrow spot on the surrounding heights. But it more frequently happens, that he sees only frightful precipices beneath, and lakes of amazing depth, from whence rivers are formed, and whence springs derive their origin. Near the summit vegetation is scarcely carried on ; here and there a few plants of the most hardy kind appear. The air is intolerably cold ; the ground wears an eternal covering of ice, and snow seems constantly accumulating. Upon emerging from this scene, he ascends into a purer and serener region, where vegetation has entirely ceased ; where the precipices, composed entirely of rocks, rise perpendicularly above him ; while he views beneath him all the combat of the elements ; clouds at his feet, and lightnings darting upward from their bosoms below. A thousand meteors, which are never seen on the plains, present themselves ; circular rainbows, mock suns, the shadow of the mountain pro-

jected upon the body of the air ; and the traveller's own image reflected, as in a looking glass, upon the opposite clouds. Such are, in general, the wonders that present themselves to a traveller in his journey over either the Alps or the Andes.

To enumerate the most remarkable mountains, according to their size, we must begin with the Andes, of which the following is extracted from an excellent description, given by Ulloa, who went thither by command of the King of Spain.

" After," says he, " having travelled upwards of three days through boggy roads, in which the mules at every step sunk up to their bodies, we began at length to perceive an alteration in the climate ; and having been long accustomed to heat, we now began to feel it grow sensibly colder.

" At Tarigua'gua we often see instances of the effects of two opposite temperatures, in two persons happening to meet ; one of them leaving the plains below, and the other descending from the mountain. The former thinks the cold so severe, that he wraps himself up in all the garments he can procure ; while the latter finds the heat so great, that he is scarcely able to bear any clothes whatever. The one thinks the water so cold, that he avoids being sprinkled by it ; the other is so delighted with its warmth, that he uses it as a bath. This difference only proceeds, from the change naturally felt at leaving a climate, to which one has been accustomed, and coming into another of an opposite temperature.

" The ruggedness of the road is not easily described. In some parts the declivity is so great, that the mules can scarcely keep their footing, and in others the acclivity is equally difficult. There are some places where the road is so steep, and yet so narrow, that the mules are obliged to slide down, without making the least use of their feet. On one side of the rider, in this situation, rises an eminence of several hundred yards ; and on the other, an abyss of equal depth ; so that if he in

the least check his mule, they must both unavoidably perish.

"After having travelled nine days in this manner, slowly winding along the side of the mountain, we began to find the whole country covered with frost. At length after a journey of fifteen days, we arrived at a plain, on the extremity of which stands the City of Quito, the capital of one of the most charming regions upon earth. Here, in the centre of the torrid zone, the heat is not only very tolerable, but in some places the cold also is painful. Here they enjoy all the temperature and advantages of perpetual spring; their fields being always covered with verdure, and enamelled with flowers of the most lively colours. However, although this beautiful region be higher than any country in the world, and although it took so many days of painful journey in the ascent, it is still overlooked by tremendous mountains; their sides covered with snow, and yet flaming with volcanoes at the top. These seem piled one upon the other, and rise to a most astonishing height. However, at a determined point above the surface of the sea, congelation is found to take place in all the mountains. Those parts which are not subject to a continual frost, have growing upon them a sort of rush, very soft and flexible. Higher up the earth is entirely bare of vegetation, and seems covered with eternal snow. The most remarkable mountains are the Cotopaxi, Chimborazo, and Pachin'cha. The first is more than three geographical miles above the surface of the sea; the rest are not much inferior. On the top of the latter I suffered particular hardships from the intenseness of the cold and the violence of the storms. The sky around was, in general, involved in thick fogs, which when they cleared away, and the clouds by their gravity moved nearer to the surface of the earth, appeared surrounding the foot of the mountain, at a vast distance below, like a sea, encompassing an island in the midst of it. When this happened, the horrid noises of tempests were heard from

beneath, discharging themselves on Quito, and the neighbouring country. I saw lightnings issue from the clouds, and heard the thunders roll far beneath me. All this time, while the tempest was raging below, the mountain top where I was placed enjoyed a delightful serenity; the wind was abated, the sky clear, and the rays of the sun moderated the severity of the cold. However, this was of no long duration, for the wind returned with all its violence; and my fears were increased by the dreadful concussions of the precipice, and the fall of enormous rocks, the only sound that was heard in this dreadful situation."

If we compare the Alps with the Andes, we shall find them but little more than half their height. The Alps are but about a mile and a half, whereas the Andes are more than three miles in perpendicular height from the surface of the sea. The highest mountains of Asia are Mount Tau'rus, Mount Cau'casus, the mountains of Japan and of Thibet'; of these, none equals the Andes in height, except those of Thibet', which, according to modern travellers, greatly exceed them. In Africa, the mountains of the Moon, famous for giving source to the Niger and the Nile, are more celebrated than accurately know. Of the Peak of Teneriffe' we have no certain information. It was visited by a company of English merchants, who travelled up to the top, when they observed its height, and the volcano on its very summit. They found it a heap of mountains, the highest of which rises over the rest like a sugar loaf, and gives a name to the whole mass.

The difficulty and danger of ascending to the tops of mountains have been supposed to proceed from the thinness of the air; but the more probable reason is the rugged and precipitate ascent. In some places they appear like a wall of six or seven hundred feet high; in others, there project enormous rocks, that hang upon the brow of the steep, and every moment threaten destruction to the traveller below.

In this manner almost all the tops of the highest

mountains are bare and pointed, which proceeds probably from their being so continually assaulted by thunder and tempests. All the earthy substances, with which they might have been once covered, have for ages been washed away from their summits, and nothing is left remaining but immense rocks, which no tempests have hitherto been able to destroy.

Nevertheless, time is every day and every hour making depredations; and huge fragments are seen tumbling down the precipice, either loosened by frost, or struck by lightning. Nothing can exhibit a more terrible spectacle, than one of these enormous rocks, commonly larger than a house, falling from its height, with a noise louder than thunder, and rolling down the side of the mountain.

In the month of June 1714, a part of a mountain in the district of Valais, in France, suddenly fell down between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, the weather being calm and serene. It was of a conical figure, and destroyed fifty five cottages in the fall. Fifteen persons, together with about a hundred beasts, were also crushed beneath the ruins, which covered an extent of nine square miles. The dust it occasioned instantly overwhelmed all the neighbourhood in darkness. The heaps of rubbish were more than three hundred feet high; they stopped the current of a river, that ran along the plain, which is now formed into several new and deep lakes. In the same manner, the entire town of Pleurs, in France, was buried beneath a rocky mountain, at the foot of which it was situated.

RIVERS.

ALL rivers have their sources either in mountains or elevated lakes; and it is in their descent from these, that they acquire that velocity, which maintains their future current. At first the course of a river is generally rapid; but it is retarded in its journey, by the continual friction against the banks, by the many obstacles it

meets to divert its stream, and by the surface of the earth generally becoming more level, as it approaches the sea.

The largest rivers of Europe are, first, the Wol'ga, which is about 2000 miles in length, extending from Res'chow to As'tracan.

The next in order is the Dan'ube ; the course of which is about 1400 miles, from the mountains of Switzerland to the Black Sea. The Don or Tan'ais is 1200 miles from the source of that branch of it called the Sof'na, to its mouth in the Eux'ine Sea. The Niäper rises in Mus'covy, and runs a course of more than 1000 miles to empty itself into the Black Sea. The Dwi'na, which takes its rise in a province of the same name in Russia, runs a course of 900 miles, and falls into the White Sea, a little below Archan'gel.

The largest rivers of Asia are the Ho'ang Ho, in China, which is 2500 miles in length; the Enis'sey of Tar'tary, about 2400 miles in length; the Oby of 1500 miles, running from the lake of Kila into the Northern Sea. The Amour, in Eastern Tar'tary, is above 1700 miles from its source to its entrance into the sea of Kamtschatka. The Kiam, in China, is about 1500 miles in length. The Ganges, one of the most noted rivers in the world, is about 1650 miles long. It rises in the mountains, which separate India from Tartary; and running through the dominions of the Great Mogul, discharges itself by several mouths into the Bay of Bengal. It is not only esteemed by the Indians for the depth and pureness of its stream, but for a supposed sanctity, which they believe its waters possess. It is visited annually by several hundred thousand pilgrims, who pay their devotions to the river, as to a god; for savage simplicity is always known to mistake the blessings of the Deity for the Deity himself.

Next to this may be reckoned the still more celebrated river Euphra'tes. Nor must the Indus be forgotten.

The largest rivers in Africa are the Senegal, whose course is said to be 3000 miles in length, and the cele-

brated Nile, which from its source among the mountains of the Moon, in Upper Ethiopia, to the Mediterranean, is thought to extend as far. The annual overflowings of this river arise from a very obvious cause, which affects almost all great rivers, that have their source near the equator. The rainy season, which is periodical in those climates, floods the rivers; and as this always happens in our summer, so the Nile is at that time overflowed. From these inundations the inhabitants of Egypt derive plenty and happiness.

But of all parts of the world, America, as it exhibits the most lofty mountains, so it supplies the largest rivers. The principal of these is the great river Amazon, which, according to some, performs a course of nearly 4000 miles. The breadth and depth of this river are answerable to its vast length, and where its width is most contracted, its depth is augmented in proportion. So great is the body of its waters, that other large rivers are lost in its bosom. It proceeds after their junction, with its usual appearance, without any visible change in its breadth or rapidity, and remains great without ostentation. In some places it displays its whole magnificence, dividing into several branches, encompassing a multitude of islands; and at length discharging itself into the ocean, by a channel, which is an hundred and fifty miles broad.

CATARACTS.

THE Nile has its cataracts. The Veli'no in Italy has one more than a hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. Near the city of Gottenburg in Sweden, a river rushes down from a prodigious precipice into a deep pit, with a terrible noise, and such dreadful force that those trees, designed for the masts of ships, which are floated down the river, are usually thrown over endwise in their fall, and often shattered to pieces by falling sideways, and being dashed against the surface of the water in the pit; if they fall endwise, they dive so far below the surface, as

to disappear for a quarter of an hour or more. The pit, into which they are thus plunged, has been sounded with a line of several thousand yards, but no bottom has hitherto been found.

Of all the cat'aracts in the world, that of Niagara in Canada is the greatest and most astonishing. This amazing fall of water is made by the river Niagara, in its passage from lake E'rie into lake Onta'rio. The outlet from this latter forms the Saint Lawrence, one of the largest rivers in the world, and the whole of its waters are here poured down a fall of an hundred and fifty feet perpendicular. It is not easy to bring the imagination to correspond with the greatness of the scene; a river extremely deep and rapid, and that serves to drain the waters of almost all North America into the Atlantic ocean, is here poured precipitately down a ledge of rocks, that rise, like a wall, across the whole bed of the stream. The width of the river, a little above, is nearly three quarters of a mile; and the rocks, where it grows narrower, are 400 yards over. Their direction is not straight across, but hollowing inwards like a horse-shoe; so that the cataract, which bends to the shape of the obstacle, rounding inwards, presents a kind of theatre the most tremendous in nature. Just in the middle of this circular wall of waters, a little island, that has braved the fury of the current, presents one of its points, and divides the stream at top into two, but it unites again, long before it reaches the bottom. The noise of the fall is heard at several leagues distance; and the fury of the waters at the bottom of their fall is inconceivable. The dashing produces a mist that rises to the very clouds, and that produces a most beautiful rainbow when the sun shines. It may be easily conceived, that such a cataract wholly destroys the navigation of the stream.

Thus to whatever quarter of the globe we turn, says Goldsmith, we shall find new reasons to be satisfied with that part. in which we ourselves reside. Our rivers furnish all the plenty of the African stream, without its

inundations; they have all the coolness of the polar rivulet with a more constant supply; they want the terrible magnificence of huge cataracts, and extensive lakes, but they are more navigable, and more transparent; though less deep and rapid, than the rivers of the torrid zone, they are more manageable, and only wait the will of man to take their direction. The rivers of the torrid zone, like the monarchs of the country, rule with despotic tyranny, profuse in their bounties, and ungovernable in their rage. The rivers of Britain, like its kings, are the friends, not the oppressors of the people; bounded by known limits, abridged in the power of doing ill, and only at liberty to distribute happiness and plenty.

THE OCEAN.

If we look upon a map of the world, we shall find that the waters occupy considerable more space, than the land. Although the ocean is but one extensive sheet of water, continued over every part of the globe without interruption, yet geographers have distinguished it by different names, as the Atlantic, the Northern, Southern, Pacific, and Indian oceans.

In this vast receptacle, almost all the rivers of the earth ultimately terminate; nor do such great supplies seem to increase its stores. It is neither apparently swollen by their tribute, nor diminished by their failure; it continues the same. What, indeed, is the quantity of waters of all the rivers and lakes in the world, compared to that contained in this great receptacle! If we should offer to make a rude estimate, we shall find, that all the rivers in the world, flowing into the bed of the sea, with a continuance of their present stores, would take up at least 800 years to fill it to its present height.

In the temperate climates the sea is never frozen, but the polar regions are embarrassed with mountains of ice that render them impassable; the tremendous floats of different magnitudes, sometimes rising more than a thousand feet above the surface of the water; sometimes diffused into planes of some hundred miles in extent:

They are usually divided by fissures ; one piece following another so close, that a person may step from one to the other. Sometimes mountains are seen rising amidst these plains, and presenting the appearance of a variegated landscape, with hills and vallies, houses, churshes, and towers.

It is said that there are two sorts of ice floating in these seas ; the flat ice, and the mountain ice. One is formed of sea water, the other of fresh. The flat, or driving ice, is entirely composed of sea water ; which, upon dissolution, is found to be salt ; and is readily distinguished from the other by its whiteness and want of transparency. This ice is much more terrible to mariners than that which rises up in lumps. A ship can avoid one, as it is seen at a distance ; but it often gets among the other, which sometimes closing, crushes it to pieces.

The mountain ice is often incorporated with earth, stones, and brushwood, washed from the shore. On these also are sometimes found, not only earth, but nests with birds' eggs, at several hundred miles from land. These mountains are usually seen in the spring, and after a violent storm, driving out to sea, where they at first terrify the mariner and are soon after dashed to pieces by the continual washing of the waves, or driven into the warmer regions of the south to be melted away.

In the ocean there are many dangerous whirlpools. That called the *Mael-stroom*, upon the coast of Norway, is considered as the most dreadful and voracious in the world. A minute description of the internal parts is not to be expected, since none, who were there, ever returned to bring back information. The body of the waters that form this whirlpool is extended in a circle about thirteen miles in circumference. In the midst of this stands a rock, against which the tide in its ebb is dashed with inconceivable fury. At this time it constantly swallows up every thing, that comes within the sphere of its violence ; trees, timber, and shipping. No skill in the mariner, nor strength of rowing, can work an escape ; the sailor at the helm finds the ship at first go in a cur-

rent opposite to his intentions; his vessel's motion, though slow in the beginning, becomes every moment more rapid; it goes round in circles still narrower and narrower, till at last it is dashed against the rocks, and instantly disappears. Nor is it seen again for six hours; till, the tide flowing, it is thrown forth with the same violence, with which it was drawn in. The noise of this dreadful vortex still further contributes to increase its terror, which, with the dashing of the waters, and the dreadful valley, caused by their circulation, makes one of the most tremendous objects in nature.

WINDS.

If we ascend above the surface of the earth, we find a thin, invisible fluid, which every where surrounds it, and which we cannot perceive but by its motion, or by our own through it; yet it is so thick and heavy as to bear up the winged tribes of the earth, and allow them to sport above the reach of man.

This fluid is called the air or atmosphere, which, put in motion, is wind. It is what we breathe, and is the support of both animal and vegetable life, and also of fire. It is the habitation of storms, lightning, and thunder, and the furious hurricane, which so often desolates many parts of the earth.

Wind is supposed to be caused by *heat* and *electricity*, which, as they prevail in any part of the earth, cause the air to rush towards them.

The velocity of wind varies from the slowest motion to that of fifty or sixty miles an hour.

The winds are commonly divided into *three* classes; *general*, *periodical*, and *variable* winds.

General or *permanent* winds blow always nearly in the same direction. In the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, under the equator, and to the distance of 28 degrees on each side of it, the winds are almost always from the east, following the course of the sun. These, by navigators, are called *trade winds*.

Periodical winds, also called *monsoons*, are those which blow six months in one direction, then change, and blow six months in the opposite direction. From April to September, these winds blow from the southward over the whole length of the Indian ocean between the 28th degrees of north and south latitude, and from October to March they blow from the northward.

For some days before and after they change, there are calms, variable winds, and tremendous storms, with thunder and lightning.

There are in many countries, especially between the tropics, what are called *land* and *sea breezes*. They change daily, and blow during the morning and forenoon from the land to the water; and during the afternoon and evening, from the water to the land.

The *variable winds* are those, which blow in every possible direction, and whose irregularity and change are not the subject of calculation or prediction.

There are several other winds of a peculiar character, which are singular, and worthy attention.

The *Hermat'ian* is a very singular wind, which blows periodically from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean. It continues sometimes only a day or two, at other times two or three weeks. It is attended by a thick fog or haze, which obscures the sun, except a short time in the middle of the day, when he appears of so mild and faint a red, that the eye can view him without pain. This fog produces a whitish appearance on the leaves of trees and the skins of the negroes. The wind is so extremely dry, that vegetables are withered by it, and the grass becomes like hay. The human body does not escape its parching effects. The eyes, lips, palate, &c. are rendered dry and uneasy; and though the air is cool, it frequently causes the outside of the skin to crack and peel off from the hands and face, and sometimes from the whole body. This wind however is conducive to general health; it stops the progress of many diseases, and effectually cures others.

The wind called *Stroc'co* or *Strocc'* in Italy, and *Le-*

vant' in France, resembles the *Harmat'tan* in some of its effects, but it is extremely hot and unhealthy. During its continuance all nature appears to languish; vegetation withers and dies; the beasts of the field droop, and the animal spirits are too much exhausted to admit of bodily exertion.

The wind, called *Samiel*, which sometimes blows in the deserts of *Bag'dad*, is of all others most dreadful in its effects. It produces almost instantaneous death, and so mortifies the limbs of the body, that they easily come asunder. Camels seem to have almost an instinctive notice of its approach, and are so well aware of it, that they make an unusual noise, and to avoid breathing it cover their noses in the sand. Travellers, to escape its effects, throw themselves close to the ground, and wait till it has passed by, which is commonly in a few minutes.

In the sandy deserts of Africa, there is a singular wind, known by the name of *Simoom'*. It in some measure resembles the *Sirocc'* and *Samiel*. It is preceded by extreme redness in the air, and other unusual appearances. There are in these deserts remarkable whirlwinds, which raise the dust in such a manner, that they appear like vast moving pillars of sand, whose tops reach almost to the clouds. Several of them sometimes appear in company at no great distance from each other. At the rising of the sun, when his rays pass through them, they appear like pillars of fire, and strike the spectator with wonder and terror.

CONCLUSION,

Including a brief View of the Universe.

HAVING thus gone through a particular description of the earth, let us now pause for a moment, to contemplate the great picture before us. The universe may be considered as the palace, in which the Deity resides, and this earth as one of its apartments. Those great

outlines of nature, to which art cannot reach, and where our greatest efforts must have been ineffectual, God himself has finished with amazing grandeur and beauty. Our beneficent Father has considered these parts of nature as peculiarly his own; as parts which no creature could have skill or strength to amend; and therefore made them incapable of alteration, or of more perfect regularity. The heavens and the firmament shew the wisdom and the glory of the Workman. Astronomers, who are best skilled in the symmetry of systems, can find nothing there, that they can alter for the better. God made these perfect, because no subornate being could correct their defects.

When, therefore, we survey nature on this side, nothing can be more splendid, more correct, or amazing. We then behold a Deity residing in the midst of an universe, infinitely extended every way, animating all and cheering the vacuity with his presence! We behold an immense and shapeless mass of matter formed into worlds by his power, and dispersed at intervals, to which even the imagination cannot travel. In this great theatre of his glory, a thousand suns, like our own, animate their respective systems, appearing and vanishing at the divine command. We behold our own bright luminary fixed in the centre of its system, wheeling its planets in times, proportioned to their distances, and at once dispensing light, heat, and motion. The earth also is seen with its twofold motion, producing, by the one, the change of seasons, and by the other, the grateful vicissitudes of day and night. With what silent magnificence is all this performed! With what seeming ease! The works of art are exerted with an interrupted force; and their noisy progress discovers the obstructions they receive; but the earth, with a silent, steady rotation, successively presents every part of its bosom to the sun; at once imbibing nourishment and light from that parent of vegetation and felicity.

But not only provisions of heat and light are thus supplied, but its whole surface is covered with a trans-

parent atmosphere, that runs with its motion, and guards it from external injury. The rays of the sun are thus broken into a genial warmth; and while the surface is assisted, a gentle heat is produced in the bowels of the earth, which contributes to cover it with verdure. Waters also are supplied in healthful abundance, to support life and assist vegetation. Mountains arise to diversify the prospect, and give a current to the stream. Seas extend from one continent to the other, replenished with animals, that may be turned to human support, and also serving to enrich the earth with a sufficiency of vapour. Breezes fly along the surface of the fields, to promote health and vegetation. The coolness of the evening invites to rest; and the freshness of the morning invigorates for labour.

Such are the delights of the habitation, that has been assigned to man; without any of these, he must have been wretched; and none of these could his own industry have supplied. But while many of his wants are thus kindly furnished on the one hand, there are numberless inconveniences to excite his industry on the other. This habitation, though provided with all the conveniences of air, pasturage, and water, is but a desert place, without human cultivation. The lowest animal finds more conveniences in the wilds of nature, than he who boasts himself their lord. The whirlwind, the inundation, and all the asperities of the air, are peculiarly terrible to man, who knows their consequences, and at a distance dreads their approach. The earth itself, where human art has not pervaded, puts on a frightful, gloomy appearance. The forests are dark and tangled, the meadows overgrown with rank weeds, and the brooks stray without a determined channel. Nature, that has been kind to every lower order of beings, has been quite negligent towards man; to the savage, uncontriving man, the earth is an abode of desolation, where his shelter is insufficient, and his food precarious.

A world, thus furnished with advantages on one side

and inconveniences on the other, is the proper abode of reason, and the fittest to exercise the industry of a free and thinking creature. These evils, which art can remedy, and prescience guard against, are a proper call for the exertion of his faculties, and they tend still more to assimilate him to his Creator. God beholds with pleasure that being which he has made, converting the wretchedness of his natural situation into a theatre of triumph; bringing all the headlong tribes of nature into subjection to his will, and producing that order and uniformity upon earth, of which his own heavenly fabric is so bright an example.

To convey some idea of the immensity of creation, and the omnipotence of its Author, we subjoin the following

BRIEF VIEW OF THE UNIVERSE.

WHEN the shades of night have spread their veil over the plains, the firmament manifests to our view its grandeur and its riches. The sparkling points, with which it is studded, are so many suns suspended by the Almighty in the immensity of space, to worlds which roll around them.

The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handy work. The royal poet, who expressed himself with such loftiness of sentiment, was not aware, that the stars he contemplated were in reality suns. He anticipated these times, and first sang that majestic hymn, which future and more enlightened ages were to chant forth in praise to the great Creator.

The assemblage of these vast bodies is divided into different systems, the number of which probably surpasses the grains of sand, which the sea casts on its shores.

Each system has for its centre a star or sun, which shines by its native, inherent light; and round which several orders of opaque globes revolve, reflecting, with more or less brilliancy, the light they borrow from it, and which renders them visible.

What an august, what an amazing conception does this give of the works of the Creator; thousands of thousands of suns, multiplied without end, and ranged all around us, at immense distances from each other, attended by ten thousand times ten thousand worlds, all in rapid motion; yet calm, regular, and harmonious, invariably keeping the paths prescribed them; and these worlds, doubtless, peopled with myriads of beings, formed for endless progression in perfection and fertility!

From what we know of our own system, it may be reasonably concluded, that all the rest are with equal wisdom contrived, situated, and provided with accommodations for rational inhabitants. Let us, therefore, take a survey of the system to which we belong, the only one accessible to us; and from thence we shall be the better enabled to judge of the nature and end of the other systems of the universe.

Those globes which we perceive, as wandering among the heavenly host, are the planets; the primary or principal ones have the sun for the common centre of their periodical revolution; while the others, which are called secondaries, or moons, move around their primaries, accompanying them as satellites in their annual revolution.

The earth has one satellite, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and the Georgium Sidus, or Herschel, six. Saturn is also encompassed by a luminous and beautiful broad ring.

We know that our solar system consists of twenty nine planetary bodies; we are not certain, but there may be more. Their number has been considerably augmented since the invention of telescopes; more perfect instruments, and more accurate observers, may further increase their number. The discovery of the Georgium Sidus, or the Herschel and his satellites, and the still more recent discoveries of the small planets, *Ceres*, *Pallas*, *Juno*, and *Vesta*, called *Asteroids*, may be considered a happy presage of future success.

Modern astronomy has not only enriched our heavens

with new planets, but it has also enlarged the boundaries of the solar system. The comets, which from their fallacious appearance, their fiery trains, their beard, the diversity of their directions, their sudden appearance and disappearance, have been considered as meteors, lighted up in the air by an irritated power, are found to be a species of planetary bodies, whose long routes are now calculated by astronomers. They also foretell their distant return, determine their place, and account for their irregularities. Many of these bodies at present acknowledge the empire of our sun, though the orbits they trace round him are so extensive, that many ages are necessary for the contemplation of a revolution.

In a word, it is from modern astronomy, that we learn that the stars are innumerable, and that the constellations, in which the ancients reckon but a few, are now known to contain thousands. The heavens of Thales and Hipparchus were very poor, when compared to those of later astronomers, of Tycho Brahe, Flamsteed, de la Caille, and Herschel. The diameter of the great orbit, which our earth describes, is more than 190 millions of miles; yet this vast extent vanishes into nothing, and becomes a mere point, when the astronomer wishes to use it as a measure, to ascertain the distance of the fixed stars.

How great then is the real bulk of these luminaries, which are perceptible by us at such an enormous distance! The sun is a million of times greater than the earth, and 539 times greater than all the planets taken together. If the stars are suns, as we have every reason to suppose, they must be either equal to or exceed it in size.

Proud and ignorant mortal! lift up now thine eyes to heaven, and answer me, if one of those luminaries, which adorn the starry heaven, should be taken away, would the nights become darker? Say not then, that the stars are made for thee; that it is for thee, that the firmament glitters with effulgent brightness. Feeble mortal! thou wert not the sole object of the liberal bounties of

the Creator, when he appointed Sirius, and encompassed it with worlds.

Whilst the planets perform their periodical revolutions round the sun, by which the course of their year is regulated, they turn round their axes ; a motion by which they obtain the alternate succession of day and night.

But by what means are these vast bodies suspended in the immensity of space ? What secret power retains them in their orbits, and enables them to circulate with so much regularity and harmony ? Gravity, or attraction, is the powerful agent, the universal principle of this equilibrium, and of these motions. It penetrates intimately all bodies. By this power they tend towards each other in a proportion relative to their quantities of matter and distance from each other. Thus the planets tend towards the sun, the centre of the system, into which they would soon have been precipitated, if the Creator, when he formed them, had not impressed upon them a projectile or centrifugal force, which continually keeps them at a proper distance from it.

The planets, by obeying at the same instant each of these motions, are made to describe a curve. This curve is an oval of different eccentricity, according to the combination of the active powers.

Thus the same force, which determines the fall of a stone, is the ruling principle of the heavenly motions. Wonderful mechanism ! whose simplicity and energy give us unceasing tokens of the profound wisdom of its Author.

Our earth or globe, which seems so vast in the eyes of the emmets, who inhabit it, and whose diameter is above 8000 miles, is yet nearly a thousand times smaller than Jupiter, who appears to the naked eye as little more than a shining atom

A rare transparent and elastic substance surrounds the earth to a certain height. This substance is the air or atmosphere, the habitation of the winds, an immense reservoir of vapours, which, when condensed in-

to clouds, either embellish our sky by the variety of their figures, and the richness of their colouring, or astonish us by the rolling thunder or flashes of lightning, that escape from them; sometimes they melt away; at others, are condensed into rain or hail, supplying the deficiencies of the earth with the superfluity of heaven.

The moon, the nearest of all the planets to the earth, is likewise that, of which we have the most knowledge. Its globe always presents to us the same face, because it turns round upon its axis precisely in the same space of time, that it revolves round the earth.

It has its *phases*, or gradual and periodical increase and decrease of light, according to its position in respect to the sun, which enlightens it, and the earth on which it reflects the light, that it has received.

The face of the moon is divided into luminous and obscure parts. The former seems analogous to land, and the latter to resemble our seas.

In the luminous spots, there have been observed some parts which are brighter than the rest; these project a shadow, whose length has been measured, and their track ascertained. These parts are mountains, much higher than ours, in proportion to the size of the moon, whose tops may be seen gilded by the rays of the sun, at the quadratures of the moon, and the light gradually descending to their feet, till they appear entirely bright. Some of these mountains stand by themselves, while in other places there are long chains of them.

Mr. Herschel, with his telescope, discovered several luminous spots in the moon, which for several days regularly increased in splendour, and then gradually disappeared. They were in his opinion burning mountains.

Venus has, like the moon, her phases or changes of increase and decrease, her spots and mountains. The telescope discovers to us also spots in Mars and Jupiter; those in Jupiter form belts; considerable changes have been seen among these, as if of the ocean's overflowing the land, and again leaving it dry by its retreat.

Mercury, Saturn, and the Geor'gium Si'dus, are com-

paratively but little known ; the first, because he is too near the sun ; the two last, because they are so remote from it.

Lastly, the sun himself has spots, which seem to move with regularity, and whose size equals, and very often exceeds our globe itself.

Every thing in the universe is systematical, all is combination, affinity, and connexion.

From the relations, which exist between all parts of the world, and by which they conspire to one general end, results the harmony of the world.

The relations, which unite all the world to one another, constitute the harmony of the universe.

The beauty of the world is founded in the harmonious diversity of the beings, that compose it ; in the number, the extent, and the quality of their effects, and in the sum of happiness, which it is capable of affording.

GEOMETRICAL DEFINITIONS,

Prefatory to the use of the Globes.

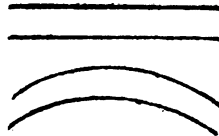
A *right or straight line* is the shortest distance between two points.



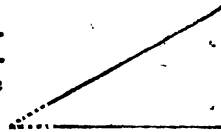
A *curve line* is continually changing its direction.



Parallel lines are always equally distant from each other.



Oblique lines change their distance, so as on one end to approach, and on the other to recede from each other.



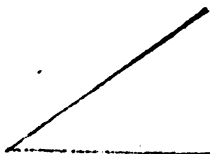
A *perpendicular line* stands on another, or on a surface, so as not to incline on either side.



A *tangent* is a line, that touches a circle, or part of a circle, without cutting it when produced.



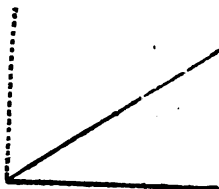
An *angle* is the opening of two lines, having different directions, and meeting in a point.



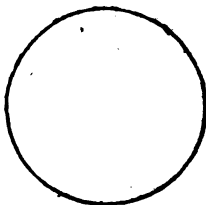
A *right angle* is that, which is made by a line perpendicular to another.



An *oblique angle* is one, that is either greater or less than a right angle. If greater it is an *obtuse angle*, if less it is an *acute angle*.



A *circle* is a figure bounded by a curve line, called the *circumference*, which is every where equally distant from the centre. But a circle more frequently denotes the circumference itself.



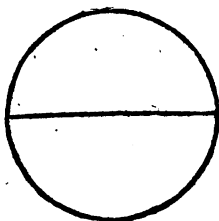
Every circle, whether a great or less circle, is, for the purpose of measuring distances between places on the earth, and bodies in the heavens, divided into 360

equal parts, called degrees ; each degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds.

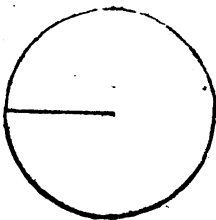
These divisions are marked by the following characters, placed over the right hand of the last of each ; a small $^{\circ}$ denotes degrees, $'$ minutes, and $''$ seconds. Thus $24^{\circ} 15' 35''$, reads 24 degrees, 15 minutes, 35 seconds.

The *plane* of a circle is the space, that lies within the circumference, and exactly even or level with it. This may be illustrated by drawing a silk handkerchief over a wire circle, and it will represent the plane.

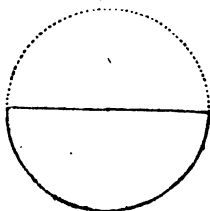
The *diameter* of a circle is a straight line drawn through the centre from one side of the circumference to the other.



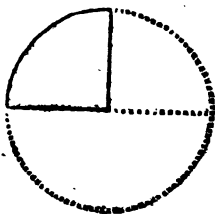
A *semidiameter*, or *radius*, is half of the diameter, or a straight line drawn from the centre to the circumference.



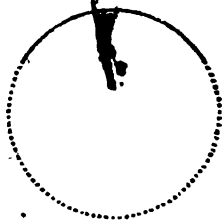
A *semicircle* is half a circle.



A *quadrant* is a quarter of a circle.



An *arc* of a circle is any part of a circle, either less or more than a quadrant.



All angles are measured by *arcs* of circles, or by the number of degrees they contain. This may easily be understood by drawing several angles, so as to unite in the centre of a circle. It will then appear, that a *right angle* is always equal to a *quadrant*, or 90° , and that every smaller angle must contain a smaller *arc*, or less portion of the circumference, and of course a less number of degrees.

The *axis* of a circle is an imaginary right line passing through its centre perpendicularly to its plane.

The *poles* of a circle are the extremities of its axis.

OF THE GLOBES.

An *artificial globe* is a round body, whose surface is every where equally distant from its centre. Half a globe is called a *hemisphere*.

There are two kinds of globes, the *terrestrial* and the *celestial*.

The *terrestrial globe* shows an exact delineation or picture of all parts of the sea and land, in their just proportion and situation as they are in nature.

The *celestial globe* shows an exact delineation or picture of all the visible stars in the heavens, their relation, distances, and magnitudes, and the images or figures of the constellations, into which these stars are arranged.

Each globe consists of several parts.

The *axis* of the globe, or earth, is an imaginary line, passing through its centre from north to south, around which it performs its *diurnal* or *daily* revolution in 24 hours from west by south to east, which causes the heavenly bodies to *appear* to move round the earth, in the same length of time from east to west.

The *poles* of the earth are the extremities of its axis, terminating at the earth's surface. One is the *north pole*, the other the *south pole*.

The axis of the earth, extended to the heavens, is the axis of the heavens, and the extremities of it are the poles of the heavens.

Artificial globes are surrounded by several circles, of which there are two kinds, *great circles* and *less circles*.

Great circles divide the globe into two equal parts; these are the *equator* or *equinoctial*, the *horizon*, the *meridians*, the *ecliptic*, and the two *colures*.

Less circles divide the globe into two unequal parts. They are the *two tropics*, and the *two polar circles*.

The *equator* is an imaginary great circle, passing round the centre of the globe from east to west, and dividing it into northern and southern hemispheres.

The *equator* is divided into two equal parts, of 180° each, by the principal meridian, which on our globes is generally the meridian of London.

The *horizon* is an imaginary great circle, encompassing the globe round the middle, and dividing it into upper and lower hemispheres.

The *horizon* is divided into four equal parts of 90° each, by the four *cardinal points*, *east*, *west*, *north*, and *south*.

A line passing perpendicularly through the centre of the horizon is called its *axis*, the extremities of which are the *poles* of the horizon.

The upper pole of the horizon, or the point exactly over head, is called the *zenith*; and the lower pole which is opposite, and under our feet, is called the *nadir*.

The *horizon* is represented on the globe by a broad wooden circle, in which the globe stands or turns. The upper surface of the horizon is divided by circles into three principal parts; the inner, expressing the 32 points of the mariner's compass; the middle one shows the 12 signs of the *zodiac*, divided into thirty degrees each; and the outer part shows the months in the year, divided into days, and their correspondence with the signs.

There are two horizons; the *real* and *rational* horizon, which encompasses the globe in the middle, and divides it into upper and lower hemispheres; and the *sensible horizon*, which is an imaginary great circle, touching the surface of the earth, and dividing the *visible* part of the heavens from the *invisible*. This is the circle, which from an eminence we see around us, where the heavens and the earth appear to meet.

There are drawn on the artificial globe 12 meridians, which divide it into 24 equal parts, each containing 15° , and being so much of the earth's surface, as revolves in one hour; so that those, who live as far east and west of each other, as from one of these meridian lines to another, have a variation of one hour in time.

The brass circle which represents the *principal meridian* on the artificial globe, divides it into *eastern* and *western hemispheres*. It is graduated or divided into four equal parts of 90° each, two numbered from the equator to the poles, and two from the poles to the equator.

The *ecliptic* is an imaginary great circle in the heavens, in the plane of which the earth performs her annual revolution round the sun.

The *ecliptic* is drawn on the artificial globe obliquely to the equator, and crosses it in opposite points, so as to

make angles of $23^{\circ} 28'$. It is divided into 12 equal parts called *signs*, and at the beginning of each is placed the character, denoting the sign. The signs are divided into thirty degrees each.

This circle is called the *ecliptic*, because all the eclipses of the sun and moon necessarily happen, when the moon is either in, or near it.

The *zodiac* is a space in the heavens 16° broad, 8° on each side of the *ecliptic*, and contains those 12 constellations or clusters of stars, which are called the 12 signs.

The divisions of the *zodiac* and the *ecliptic* are the same.

The names and characters of the 12 signs, and the time of the sun's entering them, are as follows.

Spring.	1. Aries	♈ the Ram;	March 20th.
	2. Taurus	♉ the Bull;	April 20th.
	3. Gemini	♊ the Twins;	May 21st.
Summer.	4. Cancer	♋ the Crab;	June 21st.
	5. Leo	♌ the Lion;	July 23d.
	6. Virgo	♍ the Virgin;	Aug. 23d.
Autumn.	7. Libra	♎ the Scales;	Sept. 23d.
	8. Scorpio	♏ the Scorpion;	Oct. 23d.
	9. Sagittarius	♐ the Archer;	Nov. 22d.
Winter.	10. Capricornus	♑ the Goat;	Dec. 22d.
	11. Aquarius	♒ the Waterman;	Jan. 20th.
	12. Pisces	♓ the Fishes;	Feb. 19th.

These *signs*, the six first of which are called *north-ern*, and the six last *southern signs*, refer to *constellations* or *clusters* of stars, among which the sun in his annual course seems to pass.

The two *colures* are two meridians, passing, one through the *equatorial points*, which are in the first degrees of Aries and Libra, called the *equinoctial colure*; the other passing through the *solstitial points*, which are

in the first degrees of Capricorn and Cancer, and therefore called the *solstitial colure*.

The *two colures* are drawn only on the celestial globe.

The *two tropics* are *less* circles, drawn parallel to the equator at the distance of $23^{\circ} 28'$ on each side of it. The *northern*, from passing through the beginning of Cancer, is called the *tropic of Cancer*; the *southern*, from passing through the beginning of Capricorn, is called the *tropic of Capricorn*.

The *two polar circles* are *less* circles, described round the poles at the distance of $23^{\circ} 28'$. The *northern*, from passing through the constellation Arctos, or the Bear, is called the *arctic circle*; the *southern*, from its being opposite to it, is called the *antarctic circle*.

The *hour circles* are described round the poles, and divided into twice twenty-four hours. They are sometimes expressed by a brass circle round the poles, attached to the meridian, and sometimes described on the globe itself.

The *quadrant of altitude* is a thin slip of brass, divided into 90° , corresponding exactly in extent with those on the equator. It is for the purpose of measuring the distance from one place to another.

The *mariner's compass*, which is frequently fixed under the globe, is a box, containing a magnetic needle, and the 32 points of the compass.

Each degree of the circumference of the earth contains 60 geographical miles, or $69\frac{1}{4}$ English miles; so that by multiplying the degrees between the two places by 60, will give the distance in geographical miles; and multiplying by $69\frac{1}{4}$ will give the English miles.

If, for instance, the distance from Guinea to Brazil be required; extend the dividers, or a thread, from one to the other, and apply the distance to the equator, and it will be found to contain 25° , which, being multiplied by 60, the miles in a degree, give 1500 geographical miles; and being multiplied by $69\frac{1}{4}$, give $1737\frac{1}{4}$ English miles.

The *latitude* of a place is an *arc* of the meridian contained between the equator and the place ; or the *latitude* of a place is its distance from the equator, either north or south, reckoned in degrees on the meridian.

The *longitude* of a place is an *arc* of the equator, contained between the principal meridian and a meridian passing through the place ; or the *longitude* of a place is its distance from the principal meridian, either east or west, reckoned in degrees on the equator.

With regard to *heat* and *cold*, the earth is divided into five unequal parts, called *zones* ; one *torrid* or *burning zone*, two *temperate*, and two *frigid* or *frozen zones*.

The *torrid zone* is that part of the earth, which lies between the *tropics*.

The sun is always *vertical*, or directly over some part of this zone ; that is, on the 21st of June the sun passes perpendicularly over the *northern tropic* ; from this time he is daily revolving farther and farther south, till on the 22d of December he reaches the *southern tropic* ; thence he returns to the northward, passing over the whole *torrid zone* twice in a year. This zone being more directly under the sun, is one cause of its being the hottest.

The two *temperate zones* lie between the two *tropics* and the *polar circles* ; one being north, and the other south, of the *torrid zone* ; and having a moderate degree of heat and cold, are therefore called the *northern* and *southern temperate zones*.

The two *frigid zones* are included within the *polar circles*, each spreading $23^{\circ} 28'$ in every direction from the pole.

These zones are called *frigid* or *frozen* from the excessive cold, that prevails in them.

In the *temperate* and *frigid zones* the rays of the sun always fall *obliquely* upon the earth ; and the nearer we approach the poles, the greater will be the obliquity of the rays. Whence it appears, that those who live north of the *torrid zone*, always see the sun south of them at noon ; and those, who live south of the *torrid zone*, always see the sun north of them at noon, which to us would be a very singular appearance.

PROBLEMS.

PROBLEM I. *To find the latitude of any place.*

Rule. Bring the place to the graduated side of the brass meridian, and the degrees on the meridian, immediately over it, show the *latitude* of the place, or the number of degrees the place is either north or south of the equator.

Example. Bring Boston to the graduated side of the meridian, and it will be found under about $42\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ north of the equator, or $42^{\circ} 24'$ N. lat.

What is the lat. of New Orleans?—of Savannah?—of Charleston?—of Philadelphia?—of New York?—of London?—of Paris?—of Madrid?—of Jerusalem?—of Calcutta?

PROB. II. *To find the longitude of any place.*

Rule. Bring the place to the meridian, and the degree on the equator under the meridian is the longitude, either east or west from London.

Ex. Bring Madrid to the meridian, and the meridian will cross the equator a little more than 3° W. of the meridian of London; Madrid is therefore 3° W. longitude.

What is the long. of Rome?—of Cairo?—of Bengal?—of Dublin?—of Quebec?—of Boston?—of Ispahan?—of Petersburg?—of Constantinople?

PROB. III. *The longitude and latitude of a place being given, to find that place.*

Rule. Look for the longitude on the equator, and bring it to the brass meridian, then under the given degree of latitude on the meridian will be the place required.

Ex. The place whose longitude is $30^{\circ} 10'$ east, and lat. $31^{\circ} 11'$ north, is Alexandria; and the place which has nearly 6° west long. and 16° south lat. is St. Helena.

What places are nearly in the following latitudes and longitudes?

Lat. $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. Long. $18\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.	Lat. 60° N. Long. 51° E.
Lat. 50° N. Long. 3° W.	Lat. 51° N. Long. $13\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.
Lat. 47° N. Long. $69\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	Lat. 18° N. Long. $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.

PROB. IV. *To find the difference of latitude between two places.*

Rule. If the places are on the *same side* of the equator, bring each to the meridian, and subtract the latitude of the less from that of the greater; if on *opposite sides*, add the latitude of one to that of the other.

Examples.

London $51^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat.	Boston $42^{\circ} 24'$
Madras $13^{\circ} 5'$ N. lat.	Philadelphia $39^{\circ} 57'$
<hr/> Difference $38^{\circ} 25'$	<hr/> Difference $2^{\circ} 27'$

PROB. V. *To find the difference in longitude between two places.*

Rule. Bring one of the places to the meridian, and mark its longitude on the equator; then bring the other to the meridian, and the number of degrees on the equator between its longitude and the first mark is the difference.

Ex. The difference in longitude between London and Constantinople is $28^{\circ} 55'$; between Constantinople and Madras is $51^{\circ} 33'$.

What is the difference in longitude between the following places?

Naples and Batavia?	Rome and Cape Finisterre?
Brest and Cape Horn?	Canton and Orkney Isles?
Charleston and Cork?	Boston and Mexico?

PROB. VI. *To find the distance between two places on the globe.*

Rule. Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, to find the number of degrees between them; or, which will answer the same purpose, extend a thread from one place to the other, and apply

it to the equator, and the number of degrees between them, multiplied by $69\frac{1}{2}$, will give the distance in English miles.

Ex. The distance between Lizard's Point and the Islands of Bermuda is 46° ; or 3147 miles; between London and Jamaica is 4691 miles.

What is the distance between

Samarcand and Pekin?

Lisbon and Ispahan?

Warsaw and Ascension Island?

Palermo and Cyprus?

North Cape and Gibraltar?

Portsmouth & N. York?

PROB. VII. *The hour of any place being given, to find what hour it is at any other place.*

Rule. Bring the place, where the hour is given, to the brass meridian, and set the index of the *hour circle* to that hour, then turn the globe till the proposed place comes under the meridian, and the index will point to the present hour at that place.

Ex. When it is twelve o'clock at noon in London, it is about four in the afternoon at Mauritius, or the Isle of France; at Jamaica it is about seven in the morning.

Or which perhaps is more intelligible; find the difference of longitude between the two places, and change it into time by allowing *one hour to every 15° and four minutes to 1°* ; remembering, that when the place required is *east* of the one given, the time required will be as much later in the day, as the *degrees and minutes give hours and minutes*; and when *west* of the given place, it will be so much earlier.

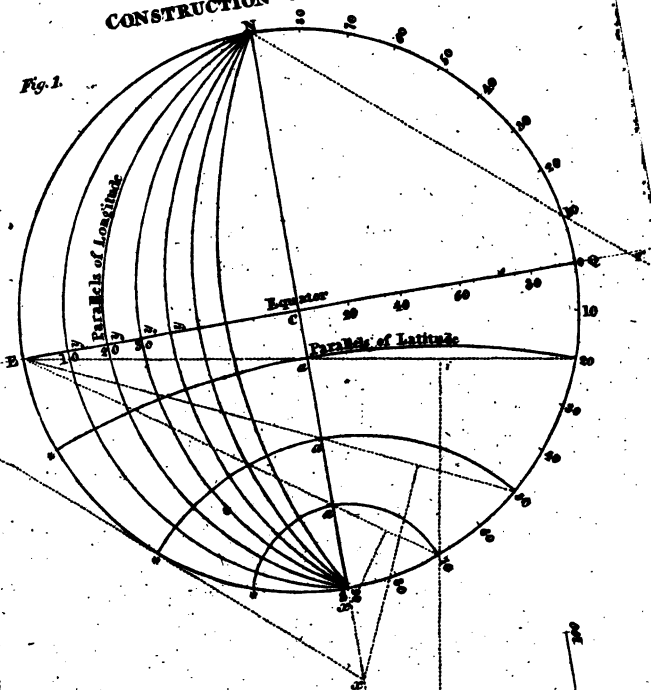
Ex. Boston is $71^{\circ} 3' W.$ long. and Washington is $77^{\circ} 43' W.$ long. the difference is $6^{\circ} 40'$; that is, Washington is about $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west of Boston; thence by allowing 4 minutes to a degree, the difference between the two places is 26 minutes; or, Washington being farthest west, when it is 12 o'clock at Boston, it is 34 minutes after 11 at Washington.

More problems for solution might be given, and indeed generally are given, but it is well known to those, who are acquainted with astronomy, that previous to a

CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS

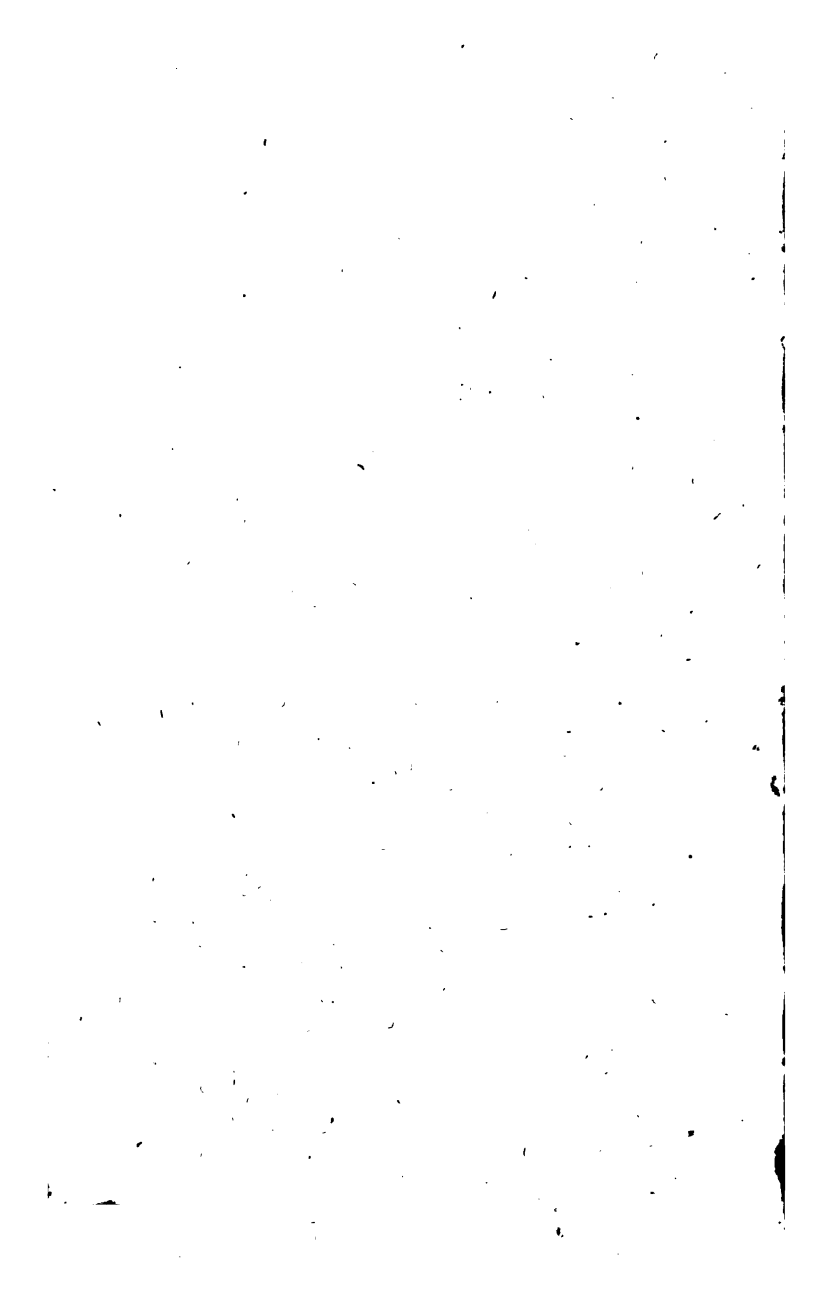
I.

Fig. 1.



A DIAGRAM
*explaining the mode by which the Parallels
of Latitude and Longitude are drawn*





knowledge of that science, little or no benefit can be derived from them.

MAPS.

A **MAP** is the representation or picture of the earth's surface, or some part of it, on a plane.

Latitude and *longitude* are the same on maps, as on the globe.

The *latitude* of places is expressed by the figures, which run up and down the sides of the map.

If the figures increase *upward*, the latitude is *north*; if they increase *downward*, the latitude is *south*.

The *longitude* of places is expressed by the figures which run along the top and bottom of the map.

If the figures increase from *right* to *left*, the longitude is *west*; if they increase from *left* to *right*, the longitude is *east*.

The *top* of maps is *north*, the *bottom* is *south*, the *right* hand is *east*, and the *left* hand is *west*.

The lines drawn across the map from right to left are called *parallels*, or *lines of latitude*; and the figures on their extremities express the degrees they are distant from the equator.

The lines drawn from the top to the bottom of the map are called *meridians*, or *lines of longitude*: and the figures on their extremities, the degrees they are distant from the *principal meridian*, which in general is that of London; but on American maps it is sometimes that of Philadelphia.

Towns are represented on maps by a small *; *cities* by a small figure somewhat resembling a house with a steeple; *rivers* by black lines bending irregularly, and increasing in size toward the ocean or sea; depth of water in harbours by figures expressing the fathoms or feet; *roads* are represented by double lines; *mountains* by continued dark shades; *forests* by small shrubs; and *sandy deserts* and *sand banks* by clusters of extremely small dots.

Distances are measured by a *scale of miles*, generally

placed in one corner of the map, especially if it be a map of a small portion of the earth.

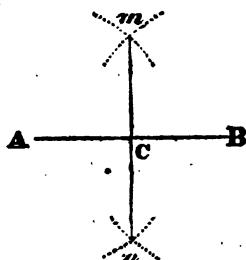
DIRECTIONS FOR DRAWING MAPS.

Introductory Geometrical Problems.

PROB. I. *To bisect or divide a given line AB into two equal parts.*

1. From the points A and B as centres with any distance in the compasses greater than half AB, describe arcs of circles, cutting each other in *m* and *n*.

2 Through the points of intersection, *m* and *n*, draw the line *mCn*, and it will divide the given line AB into two equal parts, in the middle point C.

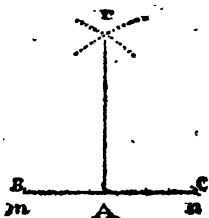


PROB. II. *To erect a perpendicular from a given point A to a given line BC, or which is the same thing, to draw a line at right angles to BC at the point A.*

1. On each side of the point A, take any two equal distances Am, An.

2. From the centres *m* and *n*, with any distance greater than Am or An, describe two arcs, intersecting in *r*.

3. Through A and *r*, draw the line Ar, and it will be perpendicular, or at right angles to BC.

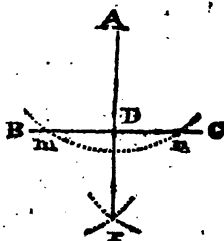


PROB. III. *From a given point A, out of a given line BC, to let fall a perpendicular.*

1. From the given point A, at any distance, describe an arc, cutting BC in *m* and *n*.

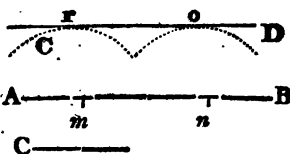
2. From the points *m* and *n*, and the same or any other distance, describe the two arcs, cutting each other in *r*.

3. Draw ADr for the perpendicular required.



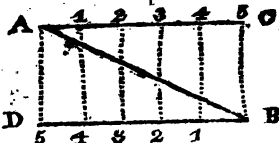
PROB. IV. *To draw a line parallel to a given line AB.*

From any two points *m* and *n*, in the line AB, with a radius equal to the distance required, suppose *C*, describe the arcs *r* and *o*. Draw CD so as to touch these arcs without cutting them, and it will be the parallel required.



PROB. V. *To divide a given line AB into a proposed number of equal parts.*

From A draw any line AC at random, and from B draw BD parallel to it. On each of these lines, beginning at A and B, set off as many equal parts of any length, as AB is to be divided into. Join the opposite points of division by the lines A 5, 1 4, 2 3, &c. and they will divide AB as required.

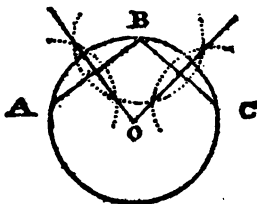


PROB. VI. *To describe a circle through three given points ABC, which are not in a right line.*

1. From the middle point B draw right or straight lines to the other points.

2. Bisect these right lines perpendicularly by lines meeting in O, which will be the centre.

3. From the centre O at the distance OA, or OB, or OC, describe the circle.



N. B. In the same manner may the centre of an arc of a circle be found.

When the pupil can perform these problems with accuracy and facility, he may proceed to the projection or the drawing of maps.

Maps are constructed by drawing the lines, which are on the globe, on a plane surface.

To draw a map of the earth, according to the stereographical projection.

Upon a sheet of paper, considerably larger than the map is intended to be, draw a circle NQSE of any convenient size, representing one half of the earth's surface. See Plate I, page 256.

Draw the diameters NS and EQ intersecting each other at right angles: EQ will represent the equator, and NS the axis. This divides the whole circle into quarters, which should be done with the nicest accuracy.

Divide each quarter into 9 equal parts, which will contain 10° each. This is most easily done by dividing each quarter into 3 equal parts, and then each of these parts into three more, extending the dividers from Q to C, and setting off the distance from Q towards N, which will reach to 60, two thirds of the quadrant, and the same distance set off from N towards Q will reach to 30, which will trisect the quadrant, or divide it into three equal parts; in the same manner divide each quadrant.

Then by trial set the dividers, so that three steps will reach from Q to 30, which will divide it into three equal parts, as in 10 and 20, and this extent applied to the other divisions will divide them each into three parts; or each quadrant into nine equal parts.

To draw the circles of latitude.

Draw a line from E to 20, and bisect the part $a20$ in i , and from the point of bisection i , raise a perpendicular, and produce it, till it cut NS, produced, in x ; the point x will be the centre, from which the circle $za 20$, is to be described, which is the true representation of the parallel of 20° south. In the same manner draw $za 50$; $za 70$, and indeed all the parallels in both north and south latitude.

NOTE. As one of the greatest difficulties in drawing maps is to find the centres, whence to describe the parallels and meridians, the business would be greatly facilitated by using a *wooden square*, which might be obtained of any joiner or cabinet maker for a few cents. The square should be made, one part about a foot, and the other about three feet long.

Lay the shortest part of the square on the centre C, and let the corner or angular part fall exactly on 20, on z , or on any other division of the quadrant, and the longer part will cross NS produced, in points, which will be centres for the several parallels: Or, lay a rule so as to touch the circle exactly in the point 20, making a tangent to that point; which may very accurately be done by observing that the next divisions, 10 and 30, 20 and 40, 30 and 50, &c. on each side of 20, be equally distant from the rule; then the rule will cross NS produced, in the centre of that parallel. In the same manner all the centres may be found.

To draw the circles of longitude.

With one end of the rule on S, and the other on 10, 30, 50, and 70, in the quadrant QN, divide the equator from Q to C in 80, 60, 40, and 20, which will be the centres, from which the circles of longitude SyN are to be drawn.

For the remaining circles produce the diameter EQ, and lay one end of a rule on N, and the other on 10, 30, 50, and 70° in the quadrant NQ, and it will cross the diameter EQ produced, in points, which are centres of the remaining circles of longitude.

In the same manner proceed to fill up the other side of the equator.

By this construction the dimensions of the map will not be correctly drawn; for every part, from the outline to the centre, is gradually contracted; therefore those countries alone, which lie on the border of the map, are truly exhibited; and of course equal spaces on the earth are represented by unequal spaces on the map.

To correct this error, another projection of the meridians is made, called *globular projection*, which is used by most modern geographers, and especially by Mr. Arrowsmith, whose maps are the most celebrated for neatness and accuracy.

To draw a map of the earth according to the globular projection.

In this projection the process is the same, as in the stereographic, except as it respects the meridians, which are to be drawn in the following manner.

Divide the radius or semidiameter EC into nine equal parts by Prob. 5th, or by trial, first dividing EG into three equal parts, then each of these parts into three more; then by Prob. 6th, connect by an arc of a circle the three points Ny 10 S, Ny 20 S, &c. Proceed in this manner to draw the meridians from E to Q, and the projection will be completed.

In this process the use of the wooden square will shorten the labour; for connect by a straight line y with N, or with S, and after bisecting it, lay the shorter part of the square on N, or S, and the corner, or angle of it exactly on the point of bisection, the longer part will cross EQ, or the same line produced, in the centre, whence to draw that particular meridian. In the same manner all the centres may be found.

Pl. II. Fig. 1.

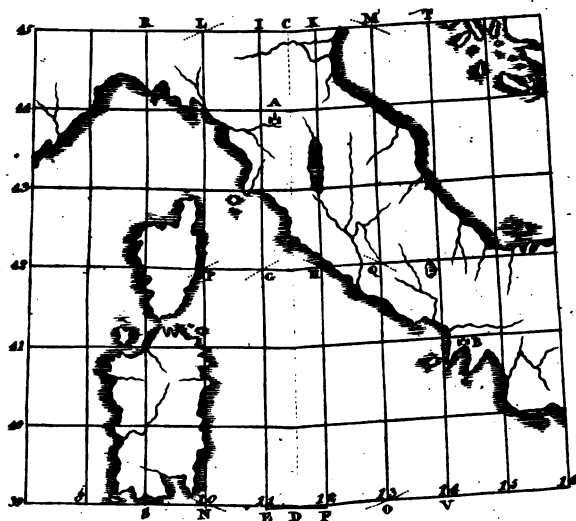
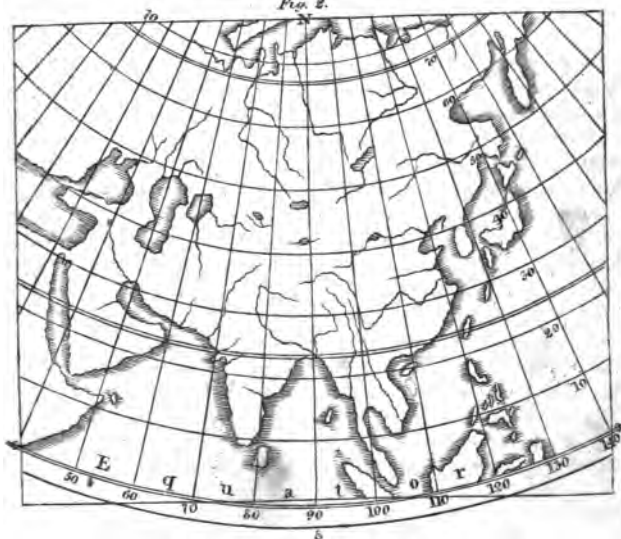
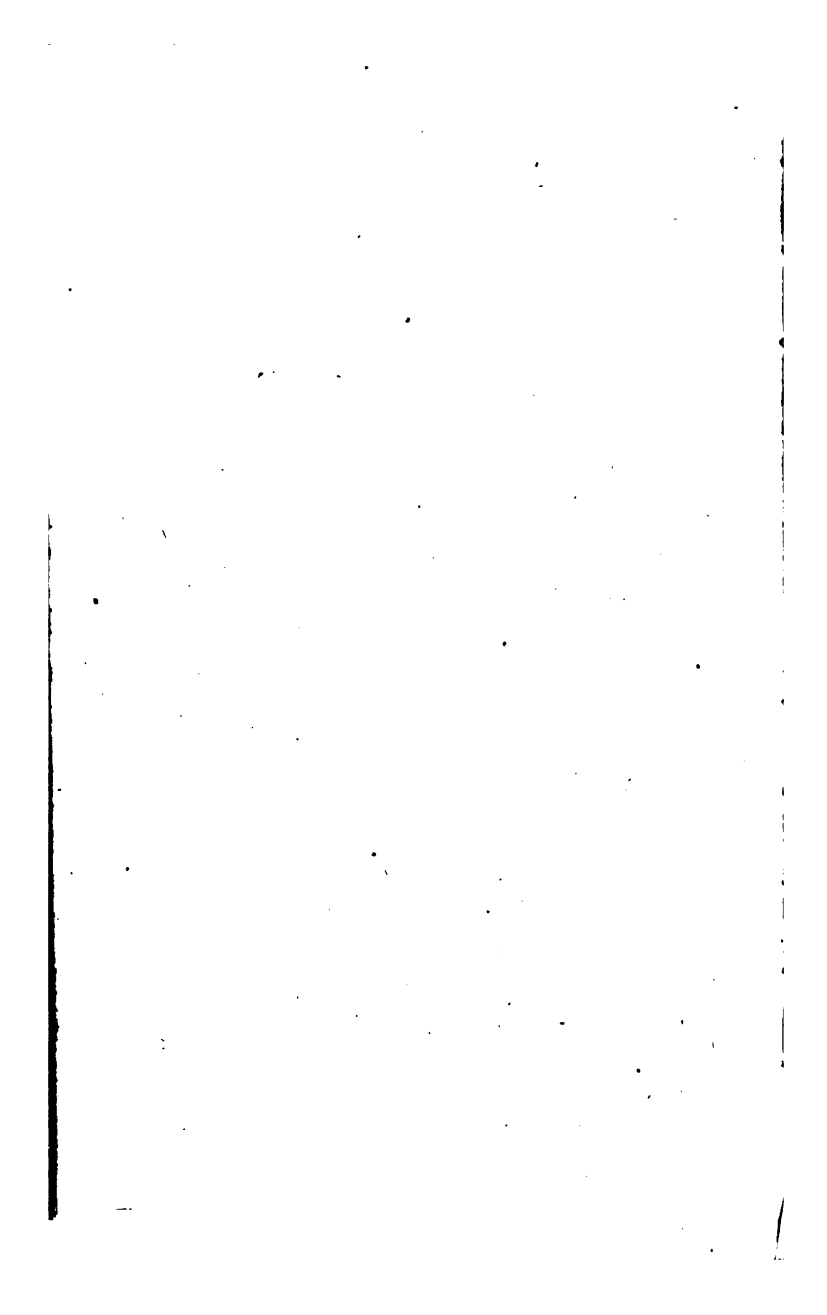


Fig. 2.





Or, the centres may be found mechanically, and very readily, by the following table. Let the radius EC, (or which perhaps would be equally as well, a line drawn on a separate piece of paper, exactly equal to EC, Pl. I. Fig. 2.) be divided into 100 equal parts by a scale, or otherwise: then the radius of the circle of longitude, distant from E towards C

10° will be equal to 12	} of those 100 parts set off from C to 20, 40, &c. towards Q, or on the same line produced if necessary, added to the distance between C and the several points 10, 20, 30, &c. in the radius EC.
20 - - 25	
30 - - 42	
40 - - 62	
50 - - 90	
60 - - 133	
70 - - 214	
80 - - 444	

Thus the radius of the first circle of longitude 10°, from E, is equal to the distance between the point y 10, corresponding to 10° from E, and a point in CQ set off from C, equal to 12 of the 100 parts, into which EC was divided.

Or, extend the dividers from 1 to 12 of the equal parts of EC, and set the distance off, from C towards Q, (which will be somewhere near 20 between CQ, Plate I. Fig. 1.) and this will be the point or centre, whence to describe, with the dividers extended from this point to N or S, the circle of longitude Ny 10 S.

So likewise for the next circle of longitude, or the second meridian from E, take in the dividers 25 of the 100 equal parts of EC, and set them off from C towards Q, and it will be the centre, whence to describe, at the distance N or S, the second circle of longitude, reckoned from E, viz. Ny 20 S.

In the same manner set off from C towards Q, or, when necessary, on the same line extended, 42, 62, 90, &c. of the 100 equal parts of EC, and it will give the centres of each circle of longitude to be drawn between E and C. Proceed in the same manner on the other side to draw the meridians between C and Q.

As it requires very great accuracy to continue the

meridians quite from pole to pole, or from N to S, without blotting or blending them together, they may be drawn only from the parallel of latitude 80° near N, to the same parallel near S, leaving a blank of 10° round each pole.

It may be observed with respect to the parallels of latitude, that a rule with one end on E, and the other on the divisions 10, 20, 30, &c. in the arc QS, or QN, will cross the line CS, or CN, exactly in the points, through which the parallels of latitude are to be drawn.

So that, after finding the centres x , if the dividers with one foot in any centre, and the other extended to the parallel of that centre, do not likewise extend to the point in SC, viz. a , corresponding to the latitude, it will show that the *true centre* is not found, and another trial must be made. Attention to this will prevent many mistakes.

It may likewise be observed, that when the centres are at a great distance from the parallel, in order to describe the circle, a straight rod, or an unyielding cord may be used. Fasten one end with a pin to the centre x , and with the other guide the pen to describe the parallels xa 50, xa 20, &c.

In completing the map, all places representing land are filled up with such objects as the several countries contain; as mountains, forests, &c. but the seas are left blank or white. The shores adjoining the sea are to be shaded. Rivers are marked by strong lines, or by double lines drawn winding in the form of the rivers they represent, and smaller rivers are expressed by smaller lines. Different countries are best distinguished by different colours. Forests are represented by bushes or trees, and mountains by continued shades, somewhat resembling clouds. Sands are denoted by small points or specks, and rocks under water by a small cross.

To draw a map of any particular part of the earth.

Suppose it be required to draw a map of a portion of the earth's surface; containing six degrees of latitude, viz. from the 39° to the 45° (Plate II. Fig. 1.)

Draw the line EF, and in the middle raise the perpendicular DC, which divide into six equal parts, or degrees of latitude, and through C draw a line parallel to EF.

Divide a degree into 10, or if large enough, into 60 equal parts, and in the annexed table (page 263) find the number of miles, which a degree of longitude contains, in the latitude of 39° , viz. $46\frac{43}{100}$, and from any scale of equal parts. set off one half of the same, viz. $23\frac{21\frac{1}{2}}{100}$, on each side of D.

Find in the table the number of miles contained in a degree of longitude in the latitude of 45° , viz. $42\frac{43}{100}$, and from the same scale set off one half of it, viz. $21\frac{21\frac{1}{2}}{100}$, on each side of C. Draw the straight lines from I to E and from K to F; divide them into the same number of parts, as the line CD contains; and through the points draw parallel lines. Thus IKEF is a projection for one degree of longitude, including six degrees of latitude.

Since the degrees must be so drawn that the two diagonal lines in each must be equal to each other, they are to be projected in the following manner.

First, Take the distance from E to K, or from F to I, and setting one foot of the compasses, first in E and then in F, describe the arcs L and M; then set one foot, first in I and then in K, and with the same extent draw the arcs N and O.

Secondly, Take the distance between E and F, and set it off in the arcs described from E to N, and from F to O; then take the distance between I and K, and set it off from I to L, and from K to M.

Thirdly, Draw the lines between L and N, and M and O; divide them into degrees, and draw parallels from those points to the corresponding ones in the meridians IE and KF. The same method must be pursued in drawing all the other meridians and parallels, which the map is to contain.

If the map be so large, that the compasses will not extend to the farthest degree, or from F to I; draw one or more diagonals at once, and afterwards proceed with the rest.

Thus when the squares, PGNE and HQFO are described, LIPG and KHMQ may be done.

Number the degrees of latitude up both sides of the map, and the degrees of longitude at the top and bottom. Then make the proper divisions and subdivisions of the country; and having the latitude and longitude of the principal places, it will be easy to set them down in the map; for every town, city, &c. must be placed where its latitude and longitude intersect. Thus, should the map contain that part of Europe, which lies between 39° & 45° of N. latitude, and between 7° and 16° of E. longitude, then Florence must be placed at A, (Pl. II. Fig. 1.) where $43^{\circ} 46' 30''$ N. latitude, and $11^{\circ} 3' 30''$ E. longitude cross each other; and Naples must be placed at B on the sea-shore at $40^{\circ} 50' 15''$ N. lat. and $14^{\circ} 17' 30''$ E. long.

In like manner the mouth of a river, as of the Tiber for instance, must be set down; but to describe the whole river, the latitude and longitude of every turning must be marked down; and the towns and bridges, by which it passes.

In delineating any country, which is bounded by oceans, seas, gulfs, &c. the coast may be traced from another map by accurately observing where, and in what direction the coast crosses the parallels and meridians; and any one, with a little practice, will be able to draw the outlines with ease and correctness.

When the place is but small, of which a map is to be made, as of a country for instance, or of any portion of the earth of not more than one hundred miles in length and breadth, the meridians, as to appearance, are parallel to each other, and may be represented by straight lines. The whole indeed will differ so little from a plane, that it will be sufficient to measure the distances of places in miles, and so lay them down in a plane right lined map.

In the projection of a quadrant of an hemisphere, according to this method, the parallels of latitude are all concentric circles, and the only difficulty is to find the common centre.

In projecting the map of Asia, (Pl. II. Fig. 2.) the

centre of the parallel of 60° of latitude is found to be $30''$ beyond the north pole, or at the same distance north of the parallels of 60° , as the equator is south of it; and the centre for this parallel is the centre for all the others; and it is evident, that in this map the two diagonals of each little figure are equal to one another, so that all the parts are of their proper magnitude.

In projecting the map of Europe, Mr. Arrowsmith has found, that the common centre of all the parallels of latitude is at 6 degrees and 7 tenths beyond the pole.

N. B. For the purpose of drawing maps mathematically exact, schools should be furnished with a *Bow Rule*, commonly called a *Shipwright's Drawing Rule*, and also a *Beam Compass*; but a *Gunter's Scale* and a pair of dividers will answer a good purpose. In drawing circles of very large radii, it will be found convenient to wafer or pin the paper on a smooth floor, or a smooth wide board prepared for the purpose.

Suppose it is required to draw the meridians and parallels for a map of Great Britain. This island lies between 50 and 60 degrees north latitude, and between two degrees east and six west longitude. Having therefore chosen the length of the degrees of latitude, the degrees of longitude must be proportioned to it. By the table, it appears, that in latitude 50° , the length of a degree of longitude is to one of latitude, as $38\frac{57}{100}$ is to 60; that is, the length of a degree of longitude is something more than half the length of a degree of latitude. The exact proportion may be had by a diagonal line; after which seven or eight of these degrees are to be marked out upon a right line for the width of the intended map. On the extremities of this line raise two perpendiculars, upon which mark out ten degrees of latitude for the height of it. Then having completed the parallelogram, consult the table for the length of a degree of longitude, in latitude 60° , which is found to be very nearly one half the length of a degree of latitude. It will always be necessary however to draw a vertical meridian exactly in the middle of the parallelogram, to which the

meridians on each side may converge; and from this you are to set off the degrees of longitude on each side; then having divided the lines bounding the map into as many parts, as can conveniently be done, to serve for a scale, the longitudes and latitudes may, by this means, be set off with much less trouble, than where curve lines are used. This method may be always followed, where a particular kingdom is to be delineated, and will represent the true figure and situation of the places with tolerable exactness. This is the only kind of maps, to which a scale of miles can be truly adapted.

Or, a map of any particular part of the earth may very easily be drawn in the following manner. Suppose the portion of the earth be, as before, contained between 39° and 45° of N. lat. and between 7° and 16° E. long. Draw the line DC, and set off the parallels of latitude from 39° to 45° , of any equal distance, suppose it to be half an inch for each degree.

Find in the table the number of miles and parts, which a degree of longitude contains in the latitude of 39° , viz. $46\frac{43}{100}$ miles, and likewise the number of miles in a degree on the parallel of 45° , viz. $42\frac{43}{100}$ miles.

Subtract the less from the greater, and the difference is $4\frac{30}{100}$ miles. Subtract likewise the two extreme latitudes, viz. 39° and 45° , and the difference is 6° , which change into geographical miles by multiplying by 60, which will give 360.

Then by the Rule of Three, say—As the difference between the miles and parts in the extreme degrees of latitude, is to the distance between said parallels in degrees, miles, or inches; so are the miles and parts in either of the extreme degrees of lat. to the distance in degrees, miles, or inches, of the centre of the concentric circle, from the parallel answering to the miles and parts taken in the third term of the proportion; thus,

	<small>mils. & hund.</small>	
Less	$42\frac{43}{100}$ found in the table against 45°	
Greater	$46\frac{43}{100}$	39
<hr/>		<hr/>
4.30 Difference		6

Then

diff. in mls.	geog. mls.	mls. in 45°	geog. mls.
As 4.20 :	6° × 60 = 360 ::	42.43 :	3636.

Now since 1 degree, or 60 miles in the example, is equal to a half inch, divide 3636 by 60, and it will give 60 half inches and $\frac{36}{10}$ of a half inch, which are equal to $30\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Now produce DC, and from C the 45th degree, set off $30\frac{3}{10}$ inches, and it will reach the common centre of all the latitudes; then from this centre at the distance C, $30\frac{3}{10}$ inches, describe the parallel 45° through RL &c. Extend the dividers, (or lengthen the rod, cord, or whatever the circle may be described with,) half an inch, and describe 44 A; and so on through all the parallels.

After drawing the parallels, find by the table the number of miles and parts, which a degree of longitude in one extreme parallel, the 39th, contains, viz. 16.62, and from a scale of equal parts, (on which scale the distance between the parallels, viz. 1° asunder, is 60 equal parts,) set off the distance, 46.62, with the dividers on each side of D, so as to divide the parallel into as many degrees of longitude, as the map is designed to contain; then find the number of miles and parts which a degree of longitude in the other extreme parallel, the 45th, contains, viz. 42.43, and in like manner, by the same scale, set them off on each side of C. Connect the corresponding points of division at top and bottom by straight lines, and the projection will be completed.

It should be remembered, that when the parallels of latitude are drawn at the distance of 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, or 5°, the meridians should likewise be drawn at correspondent distances, viz. at once, twice, three, four, or five times the number of miles, found in a degree in the parallel, on which the distance is laid off, taken from the same scale, on which the distance between the parallels 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, or 5°, asunder, contains 60, 120, 180, 240, 300. &c. equal parts. So when the distance between the parallels of latitude is expressed by any one scale, the same scale should be used for the distance between the meridians.

If it be required to draw a map of Asia, which should extend from the equator to about 70° N. latitude,

Draw the lines NS, of any convenient length, and from S set off the 70° towards N. Let every degree, or every ten degrees, be equal to some definite distance, or portion of a scale of equal parts; for example, 10° to an inch; then the distance from the equator to the 70th degree will be 7 inches. The two extreme degrees are 0° , or the equator and 70° ; then the number of miles and parts, contained in a degree of long. on these extreme latitudes will be 60 miles on 0° , or on the equator, and $20\frac{52}{100}$ miles in the 70th degree of lat. as found in the table. Thus,

20.52 found in the table against 70 degrees.

60.00

0

39.48 Difference - - 70, which multiplied by 60 gives 4200 geographical miles. Then state the question.

mils. & pts. geog. mils. mils. & pts. geog. mils.

As 39.48 : 4200 :: 20.52 : 2182.97, of which 600 are equal to an inch; therefore divide 2182.97 by 600, and it gives $36\frac{32}{100}$ inches for the distance of the centre of all the parallels, from the 70th degree of latitude. Then from this centre at the distance of 70° , which will be $36\frac{32}{100}$ inches, describe the parallel 70° , and at the distance of 1, 2, 3, &c. inches more, describe the other parallels down the equator. Then from NS, on each side of it, set off on the equator and on the 70th degree of latitude, the miles, &c. contained in 10 degrees of long. on the equator, and on the 70th degree of lat. viz. 600 equal parts for every 10 degrees on the equator, and 205.20 on the 70th degree of latitude, which is thus found; look in the table (page 263) for 70 under *degrees of latitude* at the top, and at the right hand of it stand 20.52, which multiplied by 10 gives 205.20, which must be taken from the same scale, from which the degrees of latitude were set off, viz. 600 to an inch. This gives 342 thousandths, or a fraction more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch, for the extent of 10° of longitude on the 70th degree of latitude to be set off on each side of N so many times, as the map is to contain portions of ten degrees each way from N. Connect these points of division with those corresponding with them at the bottom, and the projection will be completed.

TABLE, showing the number of miles contained in a Degree of Longitude, in each parallel of Latitude, from the equator to the poles, a deg. on the equator being 60 miles.

Degrees of Latitude	Miles.	100th parts of a mile.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	100th parts of a mile.	Degrees of Latitude.	Miles.	100th parts of a mile.
1°	59	99	31	51	48	61	29	09
2	59	96	32	50	88	62	28	17
3	59	92	33	50	32	63	27	24
4	59	85	34	49	74	64	26	30
5	59	77	35	49	15	65	25	36
6	59	67	36	48	54	66	24	40
7	59	55	37	47	92	67	23	44
8	59	42	38	47	28	68	22	48
9	59	26	39	46	63	69	21	50
10	59	09	40	45	96	70	20	52
11	58	00	41	45	28	71	19	53
12	58	69	42	44	59	72	18	54
13	58	46	43	43	88	73	17	54
14	58	22	44	43	16	74	16	54
15	57	96	45	42	43	75	15	53
16	57	68	46	41	68	76	14	52
17	57	38	47	40	92	77	13	50
18	57	06	48	40	15	78	12	47
19	56	73	49	39	36	79	11	45
20	56	38	50	38	57	80	10	42
21	56	01	51	37	76	81	09	39
22	55	63	52	36	94	82	08	35
23	55	23	53	36	11	83	07	31
24	54	81	54	35	27	84	06	27
25	54	38	55	34	41	85	05	23
26	53	93	56	33	55	86	04	19
27	53	46	57	32	68	87	03	14
28	52	98	58	31	80	88	02	09
29	52	48	59	30	90	89	01	05
30	51	96	60	30	00	90	00	00

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION,

To be answered by the Pupil.

ON THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

How many degrees is the equator from each pole ?
Which is most southerly, Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope ?

How is the Mediterranean Sea situated ?

How is Madagascar situated ? How is the I. of Bourbon ?

Where are Prince Edward's, Desert, and Amsterdam Islands ?

Where is the Bay of Bengal ?—Where is St. Hel'ena ?

Which way is Arabia from Thibet and Persia ?

What lake and sea are north of Persia ?

Are the Sandwich Is. in the E. or W. hemisphere ?

In what zone is Nova Zembla ?

Which most westerly, N. Heorides, Friendly or Society Islands.

Where is the Caspian Sea ?—Where is the Red Sea ?

What is the most easterly Cape of South America ?

Is there more land in the northern, or southern hemisphere ?

Which general division of the earth is the largest ?

How is America separated from Europe and Africa ?

Where are the Fox Islands ?

What is the most easterly Cape of Africa ?

How is Sumatra situated with regard to the equator ?

In what direction is New Holland from Africa ?

How is Terra del Fuego separated from S. America ?

What two large bays are those in North America ?

Where is Easter Island ?—Where is Byron's Island ?

How are the Falkland Islands situated ?

What is the most northerly Cape of Europe ?

Where are the Bahama and Bermuda islands ?

How is the Bay of Biscay situated ?—How the Arabian sea ?

- Is Rio Janeiro or Rio de la Plata the most southerly ?**
Which lies most northerly, Cuba or St. Domingo ?
Which way is Norfolk island from New Zealand ?
Where is the island of Juan Fernandes ?
How is Japan situated with respect to Asia ?
Which most northerly, the Azores or C. Verd Islands ?
Where are the islands of New Guinea and New Britain ?
Through what large islands does the equator pass ?
Is Q. Charlotte's island or N. Hebrides most northerly ?
Is Jamaica or St. Domingo most westerly ?
What is the situation of California ?
Where are the Ladrone and Pelew islands ?
What strait separates Asia from America ?
How is the Caribbean sea situated ?
Is the island of Jamaica or Cuba the most northerly ?
Where is Davis' strait ?—Where Hudson's strait ?
Is Guinea or Congo the most southerly ?
On which side of the Equinoctial is Christmas island ?
Which most easterly, the Philippines or Ladrone Is. ?
What islands lie about 48° south latitude ?
How is Nova Zembla situated ?—How Iceland ?
Which is the principal of the Japan islands ?
Where is New Albion ?—Where is Cape St. Roque ?
Is Quebec or Nova Scotia the most westerly ?
What is the southerly cape of California ?
What two rivers between New Albion and New Orleans ?
Is Sumatra or Java the most easterly ?
Is Hudson's or Baffin's bay the most northerly ?
How are Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia situated in regard to each other ?
Which is most northerly, Pekin or Nankin ?
What ocean lies west of America ?
What ocean lies east of Africa ?
Which way is it from Egypt to Caffraria ?
Which way is it from Abyssinia to Nigritia ?
Which way is it from mount Atlas to Barbary ?
Where is New South Wales ?
Where is Hindostan ?—Where is New Ireland ?

- What mountains on the west coast of S. America ?
 What sea is north of South America ?
 What gulf is south of North America ?
 Where are the United States ?—Where the Floridas ?
 What Islands between the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea ?
 Where is Kamtschatka ?—Where the Chinese sea ?
 Where is the gulf of Corea ?—Where the G. of Guinea ?
 Which way is it from Nubia to Nigritia ?
 Where in N. Holland are Port Jackson and Botany bay ?
 Where the Sunda Isles ?—Where Sandwich Land ?
 Where are the Gallipago islands ?—Where Owhyhee ?
 Where are Syria and Arabia ?—Where the Persian G. ?
 Which way is it from China to Tartary ?
 What empire is in the north of Europe and Asia ?
 Which way is it from Canada to Labrador ?
 Which way is it from Guinea to Patagonia ?
 Which is the most westerly, Norway or Sweden ?
 Where are England, Scotland, and Ireland ?
 In what part of Europe are France and Spain ?
 Where are Italy, Turkey, and Germany ?
 Where is the island of Newfoundland ?
 Which way from the Bermudas to the Canary isles ?
 Which lake is east of the Caspian sea ?
 Which way is it from the Caspian to the Black sea ?
 Where is the desert of Sahara ?
 Which way is it from the Persian Gulf to the Baltic sea ?
 What two rivers flow into the bay of Bengal ?
 Are the Philippine isles or Carolinas most easterly ?
 Which way is it from Spitzbergen to Nova Zembla ?
 What part of South America is Terra Firma ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

- Which is most westerly, Mexico or Vera Cruz ?
 Which way is it from Mexico to Acapulco ?
 What separates the bays Honduras and Campeachy ?
 Into what gulf does the river Mississippi flow ?

- Which way is Florida from the United States ?
 What five lakes are between the U. States and Canada ?
 What river connects these lakes with the Gulf of St. Lawrence ?
 What large island is east of the gulf of St. Lawrence ?
 Where are the Russian settlements in North America ?
 Where is Nova Scotia ?—And what is the principal town ?
 Where is the Great Bank ?—For what is it celebrated ?
 What Bay separates N. Brunswick from Nova Scotia ?
 What are the southerly capes of Greenland and of California ?
 What bay is the southern part of Hudson's bay ?
 Which way is Cook's Inlet from Prince Wm's sound ?
 What high mountain south of Prince William's sound ?
 What Mts. separate Slave L. from Vancouver's Survey ?
 Which is the most northerly, Winnipeg or Slave Lake ?
 What river separates Louisiana from the U. States ?
 Where are Nootka and Queen Charlotte's sounds ?
 Which way is Cape Breton from St. Johns ?
 Which is the most northerly, Quebec or Montreal ?
 What river runs from Winnipeg to Hudson's bay ?
 What part of the U. States is called New England ?
 Which way is the Western Territory from N. England ?
 Of what island is Havanna the capital ?
 Which way from the U. States are the West Indies ?
 What is the capital of Jamaica ?
 What Cape is north of St. Domingo ?
 Which is most westerly, Porto Rico or Virgin Islands ?
 Which way are the Bahama Is. from the Bermudas ?
 Into what sea does Cape Gracias à Dios project ?
 Which is the most northerly, Slave Lake or Arabasco ?
 What river separates New Mexico from New Navarre ?
 What river runs from Slave lake into Frozen ocean ?
 Into what river does the Missouri flow ?
 Which way is Pensacola from St. Augustine ?
 Near the mouth of what river is New Orleans ?
 Which way is Esquimaux from Hudson's bay ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

- What are the N. S. E. and W. Capes of S. America?
 In what part is Patagonia?—In what is New Grenada?
 In what part is Brazil?—In what is Peru?
 Which way is Chili from Chaco and Paraguay?
 On what rivers are Buenos Ayres and Assumption?
 Which is most northerly, Monte Video or Santa Fe?
 In what part of Brazil are Rio Janeiro and St. Salvador?
 What large river runs into the Atlantic on the equator?
 Is Cayenne, Surinam, or Demerara most westerly?
 Is the river Essequibo or Orinoco most northerly?
 Which is the most northerly, Caraccas or Cumana?
 What lake is in the northern part of Venezuela?
 What isthmus and gulf northwest of New Grenada?
 The line dividing N. and S. America is between Vera-gua and Panama; In what direction does it run?
 Is the Musquito shore in North or South America?
 Which is the most northerly city in New Grenada, Santa Fe de Bogota, or St. Juan de los Llanos?
 Which is the most northerly, Popayan or Panama?
 Which is the most southerly, Lima or Quito?
 Which is nearest the equator, Guayaquil or Truxillo?
 Is Terra del Fuego or the I. of Chiloe most northerly?
 Which way is Cordova from Santa Fe?
 What islands are E. and S. of the Strait of Magellan?
 What mountains run the whole length of S. America?
 In what part of Buenos Ayres is Potosi?
 Which way is St. Felix from Juan Fernandes?
 Where is the island of Trinidad?—And of Trinidad?
 Where are Carthagen and Porto Bello?
 Where are the Gallipago islands?
 In what part of S. America is Amazonia?
 Is the lake Nicaragua in N. or S. America?
 Where is Staten island?—Where Fernando de Norona?
 Is Peru or Chili most northerly?
 Which is the most southerly, Tobago or Trinidad?

QUESTIONS.

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QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF EUROPE.

- How is Europe bounded ?
With which is Europe connected, Asia or Africa ?
What part of Europe approaches nearest Africa ?
What nine seas are found in and around Europe ?
Which is the largest, G. Britain, Ireland, or Iceland ?
On which is the burning Mount Hecla ?
What four clusters of islands north and west of Scotland ?
What island in the Irish sea ?
What islands are northwest of Norway ?
What islands in the British channel near France ?
Which way are Ushant and Belle-isle from France ?
What connects the North sea with the British channel ?
What channels are connected with the Irish Sea ?
What passage runs from the North sea into the Baltic ?
What two large gulfs are there in the Baltic sea ?
Which Isl. most northerly, Gothland, Aland, or Oland ?
What two lakes north of Petersburg in Russia ?
Where is the bay of Biscay ?—Where the G. of Lyons ?
What connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic ?
What gulfs are in the Mediterranean sea ?
What part of the Mediterranean sea is called Levant ?
Into what sea does the river Wolga flow ?
What town near the mouth of the Wolga ?
Into what sea does the river Don flow ?
With what sea is the sea of Azof connected ?
What peninsula in the northern part of the Black sea ?
On what river are Kiow and Cherson in Russia ?
On what river is Oczacow ?
On what sea is Constantinople ?
On what river are Belgrade, Nicopoli, and Silistra ?
Which is the most westerly, Adrianople or Salonica ?
Which way is Athens from Corinth ?
What part of Turkey is called Morea ?
What is the southern cape of the Morea ?
What island is nearly south of the Archipelago ?
Which island is most northerly, Scio or Samos ?
Which island is most easterly, Rhodes or Cyprus ?
Between what countries is the gulf of Venice ?
Where are the islands Corfu and Cefalonia ?

- Which is the most northerly, Rome or Naples
 What mountain near Naples?
 On what river is Rome?
 Which is most northerly, Dalmatia or Trieste?
 What river in the north of Italy flows into the Gulf of Venice?
 Which way is Switzerland from Italy?
 What are the two lakes in Switzerland?
 Which way is Leghorn from Genoa?
 What two islands west of Italy?—What their capitals?
 What small islands between Sicily and Naples?
 What are the three towns in the island of Sicily?
 What volcanic mountain in Sicily?
 What small island south of Sicily?
 What are the southern capes of Sicily and Italy?
 What three islands near the coast of Spain?
 What strait separates Spain from Africa?
 What two towns on the river Guadalquivir?
 On what river is Saragosa?—On what is Valadolid?
 In what part of Spain is Corunna?
 Which is most northerly, Madrid or Toledo?
 What towns on the river Guadiana?
 What capes northwest of Spain?
 Where is cape St. Vincent?—Where Cape Palos?
 On what rivers are Lisbon and Oporto?
 Where is Land's End?—Where is Cape Clear?
 What islands west of Lizard's Point?
 What rivers in France flow into the bay of Biscay?
 On what river are Bourdeaux and Toulouse?
 What island off the coast of Rochelle in France?
 On what river are Nantes and Orleans?
 Which is nearest England, Brest or Cherbourg?
 On what river are Paris and Rouen?
 What town in France is on the strait of Dover?
 On what river are Lyons and Avignon?
 Which way is Montpelier from Dijon?
 Which way from Dijon to Marseilles and Toulon?
 What lake in Switzerland is the source of the Rhine?
 What river runs from lake Constance into the N. Sea?
 Which way is it from Bern to Basle or Basil?
 On what river are Cologne and Strasbourg?

- Of what is Amsterdam the capital?
 Of what is Brussels the principal town?
 On what river is Hanover?
 Into what sea do the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe flow?
 On what river are Hamburg, Leipsic, Dresden, and Prague?
 Into what does the river Oder flow?
 In what part of Germany is Berlin?
 On what river are Ratisbon, Passau, and Vienna?
 On what river are Presburg and Buda?
 Into what do the rivers Drave and Save flow?
 Into what does the Danube flow?
 What four rivers flow into the Black Sea?
 On what river are Dantzic, Thorn, and Warsaw?
 Which is the most northerly, Cracow or Warsaw?
 What town between Dantzic and Konningsburg?
 On what river is Wilna?—On what is Riga?
 South of what gulf is Courland?
 Which way is Minks from Moscow?
 On what river and sea is Archangel?
 On what gulf in Sweden is Tornea?
 What island between Stockholm and Abo in Finland?
 Which way is Upsal from Stockholm?
 In what part of Sweden is Gottenburg?
 What lakes are there in Sweden?
 Where are Dronthiem, Bergen, and Christiana?
 What is the southern cape of Norway?
 Which is the most northerly, Copenhagen or Wiborg?
 Which way is Holstein from Hamburg?
 On what coast is the Texel?
 On what river is London?
 What channel is south of Wales?
 Which way is York from Oxford?
 Which is most westerly, Edinburgh or Glasgow?
 Which is most easterly, Aberdeen, or Inverness?
 Which way from Londonderry to Cork?
 Which way from Cork to Dublin?
 What river in the western part of Ireland?
 Opposite to what cape in Spain is Algiers in Africa?
 South of what islands is Tunis?
 On what sea are Tyre, Sidon, Tripoli, and Scandaroon

Which way is Tarso or Tarsus, from Myra ?
 On what sea are Smyrna and Ephesus ?
 What seas are connected by the Strait Dardanelles ?
 What countries in Europe have no sea coast ?
 Does any part of Europe lie in the torrid zone ?
 What are the principal rivers in Germany ?
 What are the principal rivers in France ?
 What are the principal rivers in Spain ?
 Which way is Ireland from Great Britain ?
 What mountains between France and Spain ?
 What mountains between Poland and Hungary ?
 What are the mountains in Switzerland ?
 What mountains northeast of Russia ?
 Where is the Isle of Man ?—On what G. is Petersburg ?
 Is Mantua, Milan, or Turin nearest Venice ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA.

How is Asia bounded ?
 What sea separates Asia from Egypt ?
 What gulf between Arabia and Persia ?
 What sea between Arabia and Hindostan ?
 What sea or bay southeast of Hindostan ?
 Between what seas are Burmah and Siam ?
 What country is nearly south of Siam ?
 What island east of the gulf of Tonquin ?
 What sea separates China from Corea ?
 What wall runs west from the Yellow sea ?
 South of what gulf are the Japan isles ?
 What channel north of the gulf of Corea ?
 What sea southwest of Kamtschatka ?
 What island south of the sea of Kamtschatka ?
 What strait is north of the sea of Kamtschatka ?
 What part of Asia was anciently called Siberia ?
 Into what do the rivers Lena, Enissey, and Obe run ?
 What river from the south flows into the Aral sea ?
 Which is most westerly, Tobolsk or Irkoutsk ?
 On what lake is the city Irkoutsk ?
 On what rivers are Kolhyvane, Tomsk, and Obdorskoya ?
 On what river is the city of Tobolsk ?
 In what part of Asia are the Oural mountains ?

- Where is Novaya Zemlia, or Nova Zembla ?
 Between what seas are Circassia, Georgia, and Armenia ?
 Which way from Aral sea is Samarcand ?
 Into what sea does the river Oural flow ?
 Between what seas is Natolia or Asia Minor ?
 Which way is Cyprus from the sea of Marmora ?
 Which way is Smyrna from Aleppo ?
 Which way is it from Jerusalem to Tripoli ?
 Which way is it from Damascus to Gaza ?
 Which way from Suez to Cairo in Egypt ?
 Which is most northerly, Mecca, Medina, or Mocha ?
 On what rivers are Bagdad and Bassora ?
 What river is between Hindostan and Persia ?
 What large island is south of Hindostan ?
 What mountains in Hindostan ?
 Where are the islands Laccadivas and Maldivas ?
 In what sea or bay are Andaman & Nicobar islands ?
 Which way is it from Bombay to Goa ?
 On what river are Calcutta and Delhi ?
 On what river is Lassa, the capital of Thibet ?
 Which way is it from Ava to Pegu ?
 Which is most northerly, Pekin, Nankin, or Canton ?
 Which are the two principal Philippine islands ?
 On which of them is Manilla ?
 Where are Formosa and Leoo Keoo isles ?
 Which most northerly, the Carolinas or the Ladrone islands ?
 Which way are the Pelew from the Philippine islands ?
 Through what island does the equator pass ?
 Which side of the equator is Gilolo ?
 Of what islands are Bencoolen & Batavia the capitals ?
 What strait separates Borneo from Celebes ?
 What strait separates Malaya from Sumatra ?
 What islands does the strait of Sunda separate ?
 What wall separates China from Chinese Tartary ?
 Near what cape and strait is the island Socotra ?
 Near the mouth of what river is Astracan ?
 Which way is Ispahan from Gambron in Persia ?
 Which is most northerly, Madras, or Pondicherry ?

Which way from Tanjore to Seringapatam ?
 What part of Asia lies in the torrid zone ?
 What cities are nearly on the tropic of Cancer ?
 Near what sea is Pekin ?—Where is Cape Comorin ?
 How is Sakalin island situated ?
 What are the principal towns in Ceylon ?
 Into what sea does the river Amour or Sakalin fall ?
 On what river is the town of Tatta ?
 On what tropic is the island of Formosa ?
 Where is the island of Hainan ?
 Where are the islands Bourbon and Mauritius ?
 Which the most northerly, Almirante or Mahe isles ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF AFRICA.

What are the northerly states of Africa ?
 How is the coast of Guinea divided ?
 How are Loango, Congo, and Angola situated ?
 In what part of Africa do the Hottentots live ?
 What town is near the Cape of Good Hope ?
 In what part of Africa are Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia ?
 Where are Adel, Ajan, and Zanguebar ?
 Where are Monomotapa, Sofala, and Natal ?
 In what part of Africa is Ethiopia ?
 Which is the most westerly, Benin, Dahomy, or Biafra ?
 What river is between Nigritia and Sahara ?
 What are the N. S. E. and W. Capes of Africa ?
 What island is east of Cape Gardafui ?
 What large island east of Caffraria ?
 Which is most northerly, Zanzibar, or Comoro isles ?
 Where is Table bay ?—Where is lake Maravi ?
 Where is Sierra Leone ?—Where the Mts. of the Moon ?
 Into what sea does the river Nile flow ?
 What strait connects the Red sea with the Indian Ocean ?
 Which are the principal towns in Egypt ?
 Where are Fernando Po and Prince Islands ?
 Which is most northerly, St. Thomas' or Annabon ?
 What island southwest of the gulf of Guinea ?
 How is Africa separated from Asia ?

QUESTIONS.

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What gulfs on the northern coast of Tripoli?
In what desert are Derna and Barca?
Which way is it from Tripoli to Tunis?
Which the most northerly, Algiers or Morocco?
Which way is it from Fez to Taflet?
What mountains are south of Barbary?
What lake is there in Abyssinia?
Is Gondar or Sennar the most northerly?
What rivers run into the Atlantic N. & S. of Cape Verd?
What rivers near the Cape of Good Hope?
How are the Canary islands situated?
Which are the principal Canary islands?
What islands north of the Canaries?
What are the principal Cape Verd islands?
What islands west of Spain and Portugal?
How are Alexandria and Rosetta situated?
Which is most northerly, Damietta or Cairo?
What channel separates Madagascar from Africa?
Through what part of Africa does the equator pass?
What separates Egypt from Arabia?
What isthmus is between the Red & Mediterranean seas?
What island between the Gulf of Cades and Italy?
What separates Greece from Natolia?
What is the capital of Turkey?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF BRITAIN.

What channel and strait are between England & France?
What town in France is opposite to Dover?
Which is nearest Scilly Is. Land's End or Lizard Pt.?
What point is southwest of Torbay?
What island lies northeast of St. Alban's Head?
What island, bay, and point, south of Bristol channel?
Which way is Milford Haven from St. David's Head?
What part of England is Wales?
What bay west of Montgomery in Wales?
Which is most northerly, the Isle of Man or Anglesea?
Where is Holy Head — where is Holy Island?
Near what frith are Durness and Carlisle?

- In what frith are the islands Bute and Arran ?
 Which way is it from Glasgow to Stirling ?
 On what frith is Greenock ?—On what is Edinburgh ?
 Which is most northerly, St. Andrews or Aberdeen ?
 On what frith or canal is Inverness ?
 What are some of the Western islands ?
 Which is most northerly, Lewis, Sky, or Rum island ?
 What islands north of Pentland Frith ?
 Which way is it from Kinnaird's Hd. to St. Abb's Hd. ?
 On what river is Berwick ?—On what is New Castle ?
 Where is the Wash ?—Where is Yarmouth ?
 What rivers unite in the Humber ?
 On what river are Leeds and Wakefield ?
 On what river is York ?—On what is Nottingham ?
 Where is Cape Clear ?—Where is Dublin ?
 On what river is Cork ?—On what is Limerick ?
 Which is most northerly, Waterford or Wicklow ?
 Which way is it from Wexford to Galway ?
 Through what lakes does the river Shannon run ?
 Near what lake are Belfast and Antrim ?
 Into what four provinces is Ireland divided ?
 In which province is Londonderry ?
 Which way is Armagh from Elphin ?
 On what river are London and Oxford ?
 Which is most northerly, New Castle or Sunderland ?
 In what part of England is Cambridge ?
 What river between England and Scotland ?
 What river flows into Bristol channel ?
 Are there many lakes in Scotland and Ireland ?
 Which is most northerly, the river Dee or the Mersey ?
 On what river is Liverpool ?
 Which is most northerly, Manchester or Birmingham ?
 On what island is Beaumaris ?
 What river runs through the lakes Rea and Derg ?
 North of what bay is the mouth of the river Shannon ?
 Into what ocean does the river Shannon flow ?
 What three principal towns are on the Severn ?
 On what river is Stockton :—Where is Swansea ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

- What river separates Maine from New Brunswick?
- What is the capital of Nova Scotia?—Where is C. Sable?
- Where the Bay of Fundy?—Where St. George's Bank?
- What capes are north and south of Massachusetts bay?
- What does St. Mary's river separate from Georgia?
- What rivers are between St. Mary's and Savannah?
- Which way is Cape Malabar from Cape Cod?
- Which way from Boston is Nantucket island?
- What island between Rhode I. and Montauk Point?
- What large island is south of Connecticut?
- What river takes its rise near the White Hills, and runs between New Hampshire and Vermont, and through Massachusetts and Connecticut into Long Island Sound?
- What are the two principal rivers in New Hampshire?
- What Island is east of Charleston in South Carolina?
- What are the rivers between the Savannah and the Great and Little Pedee?
- What three Capes east of North Carolina?
- What two rivers run into Albermarle sound?
- What two rivers run into Pamlico sound?
- In what part of North Carolina is Cape Fear river?
- On the boundary of what states is Dismal swamp?
- Between what capes does Chesapeak Bay open into the ocean?
- On what river are Washington and Alexandria?
- What river, between the Blue Ridge and Jackson's mountain, runs into the Potomack?
- Between what rivers are the Laurel mountains?
- What part of the great chain of mountains, that pervades the United States, is called the Appalachian?
- Where are they called Allegany?
- What are the mountains in Tennessee?
- What mountains in Vermont?
- What hills in New Hampshire?
- What rivers in Virginia run into Chesapeak Bay?
- What rivers meet at Pittsburg and form the Ohio?

Into what does Ohio river flow ?

Into what do the Cumberland, Green, and Tennessee rivers run ?

Into what does the river Wabash run ?

What river rises near the source of the Wabash, and runs into Lake Erie ?

What river rises near lake Michigan, and runs into the Mississippi ?

What river from Louisiana runs into the Mississippi just below the mouth of the Illinois ?

On what river is Vincennes, the capital of the Indiana Territory ?

Of what territory is Detroit the capital ?

On what river is Chillicothe, the capital of Ohio ?

On what river is Marietta ?—On what is Galiopolis ?

What town and fort in Upper Canada between lake St. Clair and lake Erie, nearly opposite Detroit ?

What towns on the Canada side, and on the United States side of Niagara river, are between lake Erie and lake Ontario ?

Between what lakes is the Strait Michilimakinak ?

Which of the great lakes is most northerly ?

From which of the lakes issues the St. Lawrence ?

Which is the most easterly town in Upper Canada, Kingston, York, or London ?

Which is most northerly, Quebec or Montreal ?

What river carries the waters of lake George and lake Champlain into the river St. Lawrence ?

On which side of lake Champlain are Plattsburg and Ticonderoga ?

At what part of lake Ontario is Sacket's harbour ?

On what river are Greenbush and Albany ?

On what river are Utica and Schenectady ?

Which is the most northerly, Hudson or Kingston ?

Which way is Poughkeepsie from Albany ?

What separates N. York from Newark in New Jersey ?

What four towns are southward of Newark ?

What river unites with the Delaware at Philadelphia ?

How are Philadelphia, Lancaster, Carlisle, and Pittsburg situated with respect to each other ?

- On what bay are Baltimore and Annapolis ?
- What are the towns in Delaware ?
- What bay opens into the Atlantic ocean, between Cape May and Cape Henlopen ?
- What are the principal towns in Kentucky ?
- On what river is Knoxville ?
- On what river are Nashville and Clarksville ?
- On what river is Natches, the capital of Mississippi ?
- On what river is New Orleans, the capital of Louisiana ?
- Which is in East Florida, St. Augustine or Pensacola ?
- What rivers run south through the Floridas ?
- Near the mouth of what river is Brunswick ?
- On what river is Darien ?—On what river is Sunbury ?
- On what river are Louisville and Elberton ?
- What two principal towns on the Savannah river ?
- Which is the most northerly, Beaufort or Charleston ?
- Near what harbour is Georgetown ?
- On what river is Columbia in South Carolina ?
- Which way is Camden from Charleston ?
- In what part of N. Carolina is Raleigh ?
- On what river are Fayetteville and Wilmington ?
- On what river is Newbern ?
- On what sound is Edenton ?
- What two rivers form the Roanoke ?
- Near the mouth of what river is Norfolk ?
- On which side of the Appomattox river is Petersburg ?
- On what river are Fredericksburg and Leeds ?
- On what river is Richmond ?
- On what river is York or Yorktown ?
- Into what do Genessee and Oswego rivers flow ?
- What are the three principal towns in Connecticut ?
- Which town in Delaware is most northerly, Wilmington or Newcastle ?
- Which town in New Jersey is most northerly, Brunswick, Trenton, or Burlington ?
- Which is the most northerly, Providence or Newport ?
- What towns in the western part of Massachusetts ?
- What towns in the eastern part of Massachusetts ?
- At the mouth of what river is Newburyport ?

On what river is Windsor in Vermont ?
 Which side of the Green mountains is Rutland ?
 On what lake is Burlington ?
 In what part of Vermont is Bennington ?
 In what part of New Hampshire are Hanover, Charles-
 town, Walpole, and Keene ?
 Which is most northerly, Concord or Exeter ?
 At the mouth of what river is Portsmouth ?
 On what bay is Portland ?
 Which side of Saco river is Wells ?
 On what river is Brunswick ?—On what is Hallowell ?
 Which side of Penobscot river is Machias ?
 Which the most northerly, Belfast or Waldoborough ?
 Which way is Wiscasset from Hallowell ?

What is geography ?—What is the earth ?
 How many miles through it ?—How many round it ?
 How is the earth known to be round ?
 How far is it from the sun ?
 What does it receive from the sun ?
 How often does it revolve round the sun ?
 How often does it turn on its axis ?
 What is the first natural division of the earth ?
 What is said of its surface ?—By what is it inhabited ?
 What part of the earth's surface is water ?
 How is the land divided ?—How is the water divided ?
 What is a continent ?—What is an Island ?
 What is a peninsula ?—What is an isthmus ?
 What is a promontory ?—What is a cape ?
 What is a mountain ?—What is a shore ?
 What is an ocean ?—What is a sea ?
 What is a lake ?—What is a gulf ?
 What is a strait ?—What is a channel ?
 What is a creek ?—What is a haven ?
 What is a road ?—What is an estuary ?
 What is a sound ?—What is a river ?
 How many grand divisions of the earth are there ?

What is said of Europe?—of Asia?—of Africa?
For what is America remarkable?
By whom is a great part of it inhabited?
What is it frequently called?
What is said of the American Continent?
Give its extent and boundaries.
When and by whom was it discovered?
What countries were first discovered?
What induced the Spaniards to conquer the country?
What is its length and breadth?—How is it divided?
What are some of the mountains in N. America?
What are the lakes?
What does North America include?
What part of America is called Danish?
What is said of the country?
What is Russian America?—Where is the N. W. coast?
What are the rivers?—What are the islands?
What is known of this country?
For what principally has it been visited?
Where are the Indian nations?
What is the stature of the American Indians?
What is their complexion?—Give an account of them.
What success in attempts to civilize them?
Into what is British America divided?
What does N. Britain comprise?
What are the principal forts, or trading houses?
What river do you find on the map?
What is the climate of N. Britain?
What is the name of the Indians of this country?
How may the United States be considered?
What college in the state of Maine?
What college in New Hampshire?
Where is the principal academy?
What two colleges in Vermont?
What university and college in Massachusetts?
What institution at Andover?
What college in Rhode Island?
What college in Connecticut?
What colleges in New York?

- What celebrated springs in New York ?
 What is said of the land in Pennsylvania ?
 What abounds in the western part of Pennsylvania ?
 How is the Michigan territory situated ?
 What were the States of Indiana and Illinois formerly ?
 What springs in Kentucky ?—What curiosity ?
 What curiosity in Tennessee ?
 Where is the District of Columbia ?—How large is it ?
 To which states did it formerly belong ?
 What is the situation of Washington ?
 For what is Yorktown celebrated ?
 Where is Mount Vernon ?—For what is it celebrated ?
 What are some of the curiosities in Virginia ?
 For what is Cape Hatteras remarkable ?
 Where is mount Ararat, and what is said of it ?
 What is the *Misseltoe*, and where is it found ?
 What is observed of the country, through which the
 Mississippi flows ?
 Who are the inhabitants of New Or'leans ?
 What are the principal mountains in the U. States ?
 What is the extent of the whole chain ?
 How do they run along the coast ?—Describe them.
 What is said of the lakes in the United States ?
 What remarkable cataracts in the U. S ? Where is each ?
 Describe the falls of Niagara.
 What is the Gulf stream ?
 What are the principal bays in the U. States ?
 What are the sounds ?
 What principal islands on the coast ?
 What are some of the principal capes ?
 What is the face of the country in the United States ?
 How are the U. S. watered, and what do they produce ?
 What is the climate of the United States ?
 How do the northern and southern states differ ?
 What are the *mineral* productions of the U. States ?
 What are the *vegetable* ?—What are the animals ?
 How is the mammoth known to have existed ?
 How large is it supposed to have been ?
 What is said of the forests and rivers of the U. States ?

- What is the disposition of the American animals?**
Who first explored the shores of the U. States?
When & where was the first permanent settlement made?
When and where did our ancestors first land?
What was their number?
What occasioned their sufferings?
How many of them died within the first six months?
Who established the first settlements in the U. States?
Under whose jurisdiction were they?
What were the States then called?
What was the increase of the colonies?
Why did they become dissatisfied with England?
What increased the dissatisfaction?
What did the dissatisfaction at length produce?
When did hostilities commence?
When did the colonies declare their independence?
What title did they assume?
When did Great Britain allow their independence?
What is the separation of the colonies from England called?
What government was formed in 1788?
What are the articles of this confederation called?
Of what does the government consist?
How are its officers elected?
When assembled, what do they compose?
Who was the first President?
Name the number, succession, &c. of the Presidents.
What is said of the happiness and prosperity of the United States?
When did their commerce become obstructed?
When was the war declared?
What is the religion of the United States?
How is religion supported in New England?
How is religion supported in the other states?
What was the population of the United States in 1810?
What is the state of learning in the United States?
What are the principal colleges?
What number of students does each contain?
What is the character of the people of the U. States?

- What are the Spanish dominions in N. America ?
 What is the face of the country in the Floridas ?
 What is the climate ?—What are the productions ?
 What is said of Mexico or New Spain ?
 What does Guatemala comprise ?
 What is the population of Mexico ?
 When was the city of Mexico founded ?
 What great monarch resided there ?
 When and why did Cortez attack his capital ?
 How did he induce Montezuma to visit his camp ?
 What other arts did he use to succeed in his attempt ?
 What became of Montezuma ?
 Who succeeded to the throne ?
 What are the mountains of Mexico ?
 Are any of them volcanic ?
 What remarkable incident happened in 1759 ?
 What is the face of the country, climate, &c. ?
 What are the soil and productions ?
 What knowledge have we of the Spanish dominions ?
 Of what do the West Indies consist ?
 How are they divided ?
 Which are the largest and most important of the W. I. ?
 To what are the West Indies subject ?
 What is said of the climate, soil, and productions ?
 Why are they called West Indies ?
 To whom does South America belong ?
 How is South America divided ?
 What is the general name of the mountains in S. A. ?
 How high are the mountains above the sea ?
 What is said of the seasons in Peru ?
 Where is Amazonia situated ?
 From what does the country receive its name ?
 By whom is it inhabited ?
 What is said of the river Amazon ?
 What animals infest the shores of this river ?
 What are the climate, soil, and productions of Brazil ?
 How far is Rio de la Plata navigable ?
 What are the fields of grass in this country called ?
 How far do they extend, and for what are they useful ?

- In what manner do the hunters kill their game?
 What are the climate, soil, &c. of this country?
 What is observed of the mountains in Chili?
 What are the climate and soil of Chili?
 By whom is Patagonia inhabited?
 What is the character of the inhabitants?
 Is it much known?—What are the mountains?
 How far do they extend?
 Where are their chief summits?
 Which is the highest?
 What forms the base of these mountains?
 How far is the plain of Quito elevated above the sea?
 What are the other principal peaks or elevations?
 For what is South America best known?
 How is Lapland divided?
 What is the government of the Laplanders?
 Describe their habitations and the manner in which they
 assemble round their food.
 What is the climate of Lapland?
 How long is the sun absent in winter?
 How long does it continue in summer?
 What are the mountains, metals, and animals of Lapland?
 What use do the Laplanders make of the rein deer?
 What is said of the vortex on the coast of Norway?
 What is the climate and face of the country?
 How do the inhabitants subsist?
 What are the chief sources of wealth in Norway?
 Of what does Denmark Proper consist?
 What countries belong to Denmark?
 What is said of Iceland?—What is mount Hecla?
 For what is Greenland celebrated?
 To whom do Greenland and the Faro Islands belong?
 What is the climate of Denmark?
 What was the character of the ancient Danes?
 Do they still retain that character?
 What kingdom is Denmark, and how governed?
 What are the islands, gulfs, and straits in Sweden?
 What is the capital?—How is it built?
 For what is Upsal noted?
 What is the climate of Sweden?

What is the character of the Swedes ?

What does Russia include ?

What forms the boundary between Europe and Asia ?

What variety is there in the soil and climate of Russia ?

What is the government of Russia ?

For what is Russia noted ?

What is said of the inland navigation of Russia ?

What are the towns, mountains, and rivers of Poland ?

What is said of the Carpathian mountains ?

Describe the salt mines.

Is Prussia a large or a small kingdom ?

What do the British dominions include ?

How large is the island of Great Britain ?

How is it divided ?—What the number of its inhabitants ?

For what are Leeds and Wakefield celebrated ?

For what are Birmingham and Sheffield ?

For what goods is Manchester distinguished ?

What is the second city in England ?

What is said of Oxford and Eton ?

For what is Cambridge celebrated ?

What is the metropolis of the British Empire ?

Where is it situated ?—How large is it ?

How many inhabitants does it contain ?

How may it be considered ?

What are the large dockyards ?

What are the soil and climate of England ?

What is the character of the English ?

What is the government ?

What have rendered the English great and powerful ?

From whom are the Welsh descended ?

How is Scotland separated from England ?

For what are Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen noted ?

What is the character of the Scotch ?

How long have England and Scotland been united ?

How is Ireland divided ?

For what is Lough Neagh remarkable ?

What is the capital of Ireland ?—How is it situated ?

How many inhabitants does it contain ?

What is the character of the Irish ?

Which way are the Netherlands from England ?

- What is remarkable in the streets of Holland ?
What number of inhabitants does Amsterdam contain ?
In what manner are the houses built ?
What is the climate of the Netherlands ?
What is the soil ?
What is the face of the country ?
For what purpose are the canals used ?
What is the character of the Dutch ?
Of what art do they claim the invention ?
What are the principal curiosities ?
What were the Dutch before the late revolution ?
What is said of Antwerp ?
How did the Dutch ruin its commerce ?
How is Germany divided ?
Where does the Danube take its rise ?
What course does it run ?—Into what does it run ?
Where has the Rhine its source ?
Through what lake does it pass ?
What two countries does it divide ?
What is the character of the Germans ?
What countries compose the Austrian dominions ?
What are the mountains and rivers of Austria ?
What is the character of the Hungarians ?
How is France situated ?—For what is it distinguished ?
What is the capital ?—How is it situated ?
How many inhabitants are there in Paris ?
What part of France is nearest to England ?
What are the climate, soil, and productions of France ?
How many inhabitants does France contain ?
What is the character of the French ?
What is said of their language ?
What was formerly the government of France ?
When did the massacre take place in Paris ?
Who was the reigning king ?
When was the constitution of France declared republican ?
What sentence did the convention pass upon the king ?
When was it executed ?
To whom does Gibraltar belong ?
How is it considered ?

- What are the air and soil of Spain ?
 What are the persons and character of the Spaniards ?
 What is the religion of Spain ?—What is the government ?
 When was Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake ?
 How is Switzerland divided ?
 What are the mountains, lakes, and rivers ?
 How is Switzerland situated ?—What is the capital ?
 What is the largest town in Switzerland ?
 What art is said to have been invented here ?
 What are the climate and soil of Switzerland ?
 What is the character of the Swiss ?
 What is the government ?
 How is Italy at present divided ?
 What are the mountains of Italy ?
 Is it in as flourishing a state, as it formerly was ?
 What is said of the Venetian States ?
 How is Venice built ?
 What are the islands belonging to Italy ?
 What is the capital of Sardinia ?—What of Corsica ?
 For what are Corsica and Elba famous ?
 For what is Malta memorable ?
 What are the air and soil of Italy ?
 In what do the Italians excel ?
 What are the curiosities of this country ?
 What countries does Turkey in Europe include ?
 What forms the Turkish empire ?
 What is the capital of the grand Seignior's dominions ?
 Why is Adriano'ple now in a miserable state ?
 What were the southern provinces anciently called ?
 What is Athens in its present state ?
 Where are the Dardanelles ?
 What are the air and soil of Turkey ?
 What is the religion ?—What are the curiosities ?
 What is the commerce of Turkey ?
 From whom were the ancient inhabitants of Europe
 supposed to have descended ?
 For what were Greece and Rome distinguished ?
 What has Europe been in modern times ?
 What has recently been the state of Europe ?

To whom did the nations of Europe fall a prey?
Who have checked the French in their progress towards
universal dominion?

Where is Georgia situated?

What is said of the Georgians?

By whom is the country peopled?

Between what rivers does Diarbeck lie?

Of what was Jerusalem the capital?

When was it destroyed, and by whom?

What are the curiosities in Turkey?

Where is Palmyra situated?

What was it called by the ancients?

Who is thought to have built Balbeck and Palmyra?

From what does Mecca derive its support?

For what is Medina celebrated?

What is said of the mosque at Medina?

What is said of Arabia Felix?

Where are Mocha and Aden?

Where are the mountains of Horeb and Sinai?

For what are these mountains memorable?

By whom are these mountains inhabited?

What are the climate and soil of Arabia?

What are the most useful animals?

What are the person and manners of the inhabitants?

What is the religion of Arabia?

What is said of learning among the Arabians?

From whom are the Arabs descended?

With whom did their conquests and religion begin?

When did Mahomet die?

What are the air and soil of Persia?

What are the productions?—What the curiosities?

For what is Persia remarkable?

What does India within the Ganges include?

How many inhabitants does it contain?

How many inhabitants are there in the British posses-
sions?

What countries does the Birman empire contain?

How are the Birmans separated from the Hindoos?

Are the Birmans and Hindoos similar?

- For what is Malacca noted?
 How is the kingdom of Siam situated?
 What is remarkable of the trees on the river Meinam?
 For what is Cambodia celebrated?
 What are the air and soil of China?
 How is the tea plant cultivated and prepared for use?
 What do the Barbary states in Africa include?
 What are the productions of the Barbary states?
 For what are the inhabitants remarkable?
 How is Egypt situated?
 What does lower Egypt comprehend?
 What are the chief towns or cities of Egypt?
 What has been one of the largest cities in the world?
 By whom was Alexandria built?
 Are any remains of it now to be seen?
 What are the soil and climate of Egypt?
 What animals are natives of this country?
 For what was Egypt distinguished in early ages?
 For what were the ancient Egyptians remarkable?
 What was their religion?
 What is now the state of Egypt?
 What is the principal article of trade in Ethiopia?
 What are the productions of Guinea?
 How has the misery of the human race been aggravated in Africa?

QUESTIONS IN ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

N. B. The best method of examination with respect to ancient and modern names is to allow the pupil a modern map, and to require him at the same time that he *sees* the modern name, to give the ancient, corresponding to it; and when the pupils are old enough, a good method of learning this correspondence would be to draught maps, and fill them up with both the ancient and modern names of the principal countries, towns, and natural objects; as rivers, oceans, seas, islands, &c.

Romanum Imperium, or Map of the Roman Empire.

What ocean was west of *Europa* or Europe?*

* When the ancient and modern names are nearly similar they are in these questions used promiscuously.

- What *mārē* or sea east of the Pontus Euxinus?
- What part of Europe was called Sarmatia?
- Which way was Gallia from Hispania?
- What peninsula in the northern part of the Pontus Euxinus?
- With what sea did the Mæotis Palus communicate?
- Between what seas was the Propontis?
- What separated Scandia or Scandinavia from Sarmatia?
- What ocean was between the Cimbri and Caledonia?
- What sea separated Hibernia from Britannia?
- Which was most northerly, Eboracum or Londinum?
- What *Fretum* or strait separated Britain from Gaul?
- What were the four principal divisions of Gaul?
- What were the three principal divisions of Hispania?
- Which of these divisions is now called Portugal?
- What part of Gallia was called Belgæ?
- What river separated Belgæ from Frisii and Franci?
- Between what rivers was Lugdunensis?
- Which division was between the Ligoris and Garumna?
- What river runs south through Narbonensis?
- On what river was Lutetia Parisiorum?
- On what river was Lugdunum?
- What small *Ins* or islands were a little south of Massilia?
- What small island between Tuscia and Corsica?
- Which way was Rome from Capua?
- Which way was Ravenna from Brundisium?
- What sea between Sicilia and Greece?
- What separated Italy from Illyricum?
- What three countries were immediately north of Italy and Illyricum?
- In what part of Germany were the Alemanni and Quadi?
- In what part were the Frisii, Franci, and Catti?
- What river separated the Chauci and the Saxones?
- What large river was between Dacia and Moesia?
- What mountain separated Moesia from Thrace and Macedonia?
- Which was the most northerly, Thessalonica or Beroë?
- What part of Greece was Peloponnesus?
- Which was the most northerly, the island of Eubœa or the Cyclades?

- Which way was Thebes from Sparta ?
 Which way from Athenæ to Corinthus ?
 Which way was Delphi from Olympia ?
 What separated Greece from Asia Minor ?
 Which was the most easterly, Scythia or Sarmatia ?
 What countries between the Caspian and Eux'ine seas ?
 What mountains between the Alani and Colchia ?
 Which was the most westerly, Armenia or Media ?
 Between what rivers was Mesopotamia ?
 What were the four southern divisions of Asia Minor ?
 What were the two northern divisions ?
 What the three western ?
 Which was the most easterly, Cappadocia or Phrygia ?
 Which was the most northerly, Phœnicia or Palestina ?
 On what river was Babylon ?
 On what was Ninus or Nineveh ?
 What was the situation of Arabia Petræa ?
 What separated Mount Sinai from Madian or Midian ?
 Which way was Idumæa from Damascus ?
 What lake near Hierosolyma or Jerusalem ?
 On what coast were Gaza, Joppa, Cæsaræa, Tyrus, and Sidon ?
 Which way was it from Egypt to Mauritania ?
 Which way was Numidia from Libya ?
 What mountains were in the western part of Africa ?
 Which way was Sicilia from Carthago ?
 Near the mouth of what river was Utica ?
 Which was farthest up the river Nile, Thebæ or Alexandria ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ITALIA.]

- Around what gulf or *sinus* was Liguria situated ?
 What part of Italia was Gallia Cisalpina, and Venetia ?
 In what part of Italia were Lucania and Brutii ?
 Which was the most northerly, Tuscia or Etruria ?
 Which was the most easterly, Picenum or Umbria ?
 Which was the most northerly, Latium or Samnium ?
 What part of Italy were Apulia and Calabri ?
 Which was the most northerly, Tarentum or Regium ?
 On what rivers were Cannæ, and Capua ?

In what part of Italy was the river Rubicon?
 Which way was Ravenna from Ariminum?
 Which was most northerly, Mutina or Mantua?
 Which the most northerly, the Alpes or Apenninus?
 Which was most westerly, Rhætia or Noricum?
 Which way was Brundisium from Hydruntum?
 What mountain a little southeasterly of Neapolis?
 In what part of Sicilia were Leontium and Syracuse?
 Which was the most northerly, Panormus or Agrigentum?
 Which way was Messina from Mount Ætna?
 In what part of Scilicia was Catana?
 Which way was Carthago or Carthage from Sicilia?
 Which way was Utica from Carthage?
 What are the small islands north and south of Sicilia?
 What separated Italia from Dalmatia?
 Which way was Epidaurus from Brundisium?
 What large river passes through Gallia Cisalpina?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF GREECE.

What part of Peloponnesus was Achaia and Elis?
 What part was Messenia and Laconia?
 Which was most westerly, Arcadia or Argolis?
 Which was the most southerly, Attica or Bœotia?
 What large island east of Phœcis and Bœotia?
 Which was the most easterly, Thessalia or Epirus?
 What large island west of Epirus?
 Which was the most northerly, Ithaca or Cephallenia?
 Which most northerly, Zacynthus or the Strophades?
 How was the island Cythera situated?
 What gulf or *sinus* between Achaia and Phœcis?
 What gulf between Argolis and Attica?
 Which island was nearest Athens, Salamis or Ægina?
 Which way was Marathon from Athens?
 Which way from Athens to Eleusis?
 On which side of the Isthmus of Corinth was Megara?
 Which way was Sicyon from Corinth?
 Which was most northerly, Mycenæ or Argos?
 On what river was Sparta or Lacedæmon?

- On which side of mount Taygetus was Gythium ?
 Which was most northerly, Mitho'ne or Pylus ?
 Which was most southerly, Messe'ne or Itho'me ?
 On what river were Olympia and Megalopolis ?
 Which was the most northerly, Elis or Cylle'ne ?
 Which way is Tegæa from Mantinea ?
 Near what *sinus* or gulf were Ægira and Ægium ?
 On which side of the Corinthian gulf was Naupactus ?
 What mountain north of Delphi ?
 Which way were Cheronæa and Lebadæa from Thebæ ?
 Which way from mount Helicon were Thespiæ and
 Platæa ?
 Which was most northerly, Thermopylæ or Opus ?
 Which is most northerly, mount Pindus or Cæta ?
 Which way was Melibœa from Melitæa ?
 Which was most northerly, mount Pelion or Ossa ?
 What river between mount Ossa and Olympus ?
 Which way was Pharsalus from Pheræ ?
 On what river were Gomphi, Larissa, and Tem'pe ?
 In what part of Epirus was Buthrotum ?
 Which was most northerly, Aulon or Apollonia ?
 On what river were Edessa and Pella ?
 Near what river was Beræa ?
 Which most northerly, Thessalonica or Potidæa ?
 Which most easterly, Stagīra, Chalcis or Olynthus ?
 Between what bays or gulfs was mount Athos ?
 On what river was Amphipolis ?
 Which way from Philippi were the *Castra*, or camps, of
 Brutus and Cassius ?
 What island was near the mouth of the river Nestus ?
 Which most northerly, Samothrace or Lemnos ?
 Which was nearest Troja, Tenedos or Lemnos ?
 Which was nearest Eubœa, Lesbos or Chios ?
 In what part of the island Eubœa was Eretria ?
 What were the principal islands between Chios and
 Creta ?
 On what island were Gortyna, Gnossus, and Cydonia ?

Which way was Thracia from Macedonia ?
Near the mouth of what river was Enos ?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF ASIA MINOR.

What separated Bithynia from Thracia ?
On what river were Enos and Adrianapolis ?
Which was nearest the Bosphorus, Byzantium or Perinthus.
What strait separated the Chersonesus from Troas ?
Which way was mount Ida from Ilium or Troy ?
Into what did the river Granicus flow ?
In what division of Asia Minor were Adramyttium and Pergamus ?
In what division were Thyatira and Philadelphia ?
On what river was Sardes ?
In what division were Colossæ and Laodicea ?
In what were Smyrna, Ephesus, and Miletus ?
In what division were Halicarnassus and Cnidus ?
What large island was south of Caria ?
What river separated Caria from Lydia ?
In what part of Lycia were Patara and Myra ?
What mountain was between Lycia and Pamphylia ?
On what river were Atali'a, Perga, and Antiochia ?
What mountain between Pisidia and Phrygia ?
Which most northerly, Lycaonia or Isauria ?
Which way from Iconium to Lystra, and thence to Derbe ?
Which way was Taurus from Seleucia ?
Which way was Cyprus from Cilicia ?
In what parts of Cyprus were Salamis and Paphos ?
Which way from Cappadocia to Bithynia ?
Which way from Prusa to Nicæa, (*memorable for the first ecclesiastical council held there ?*)
On what river was Gordium, (*whither Alexander went to cut the Gordian knot ?*)
What mountain separates Bithynia from Mysia ?
Which way was Galatia from Paphlagonia ?
In what part of Paphlagonia was Sinopé ?

- What river between Paphlagonia and Pontus ?
 Which the most northerly, Trapezus or Cerasus ?
 On which side of the river Euphrates was Armenia Minor ?
 What river between Syria and Mesopotamia ?
 On what river were Apamæa and Antiochia ?
 On what *sinus* or gulf was Alexandria ?

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED FROM THE GEOGRAPHY.

- What were the opinions of the ancients concerning the figure of the earth ?
 In what year of the world was the deluge ?
 Who survived the destruction of the old world ?
 Where did Noah settle after leaving the ark ?
 How was the world shared among the sons of Noah ?
 What knowledge of the earth had the ancients ?
 What was called the *world* by heathen writers ?
 What are the ancient names of the principal mountains in Europe ?
 Into what *five* parts was Greece anciently divided ?
 In what part of Greece was Peloponnesus ?
 In what part were Macedonia and Thessalia ?
 Which way is Epirus from Athens, the chief city in Græcia Propria ?
 How did the Romans divide Greece ?
 What is said of Peloponnesus with respect to mountains ?
 For what was Arcadia celebrated ?
 What were the principal rivers of Peloponnesus ?
 What was the Corinthian gulf anciently called ?
 For what was the Island of Crete celebrated ?
 Into what kingdoms was Peloponnesus subdivided ?
 What city was first established in Greece ?
 What was the situation of Sicyon ?
 What was the situation* of Corinth ?
 What is related* of this ancient city ?
 For what was Olympia memorable ?

* Let these two questions be asked concerning each of the cities hereafter mentioned.

- How many solemn *games* among the Greeks?
- Which were the principal?—How often celebrated?
- In what did they consist?
- What was the tendency of them?
- How were the victors rewarded?
- What were exhibited at these games?
- Who attended them?
- What is the situation of Mantinea?—Of Messênè?
- What was the capital of Laconia?—What its situation?
- Where was mount Parnassus?
- Where was the strait or pass of Thermopylæ?
- What memorable event took place there?
- What large island east of Phocis and Bœotia?
- What were the subdivisions of Græcia Propria?
- What was the capital of Attica?—Where situated?
- What particulars are related of Athens?
- What was the capital of Bœotia?—By whom built?
- Who introduced letters into Greece?
- What celebrated persons were natives of Thebes?
- For what was Delphi celebrated?—Where situated?
- What is related of the Delphic temple and oracle?
- What were the mountains in Epirus?
- What were some of the rivers and islands?
- What is said of Ithaca?—What of Leucadia?
- For what was Corcyra celebrated?
- What were the subdivisions of Epirus?
- For what was Actium famous?
- What were the mountains in Thessalia?
- Where was the vale of Tempè?
- For what were the plains of Pharsalia celebrated?
- What is observed of the country of Thessaly?
- Where was mount Athos?—Describe it.
- Which was most southerly, the river Strymon, or Hæliacmon?
- What part of Macedonia was Illyricum?
- Where was Augustus Cæsar educated?
- For what was Epidaurus celebrated?
- What was the capital of Macedonia?
- Which way was Pella from Thessalonica?
- For what was Thessalonica remarkable?

What is said of Stagira?—What of Methone?
 Between what rivers is Philippi situated?
 What important event distinguished this city?
 Which of the Grecian states last rose to power?
 When and by whom was Macedonia founded?
 Who raised Macedonia from obscurity?
 What did Philip do on ascending the throne?
 What was the character of this great king?
 What designs did he form after subduing Greece?
 What prevented the execution of his design?
 What did Alexander do on the death of his father?
 Give an account of his success and death.
 When did mount Vesuvius first become a volcano?
 What circumstances attended the first eruption?
 What is said of Pliny, the naturalist?
 Who were the first inhabitants of Sicily?
 Who were the Cyclops?
 How represented by the poets?
 What is said of mount Ætna?
 What were the principal towns in Sicily?
 What were Scylla and Charybdis?
 What is said of Corsica and its inhabitants?
 What is said of the islands Sirenusæ?
 What were the ancient names of Italy?
 Of what did Italy at first consist?
 How was Italy afterwards divided?
 What part of Italy was Gallia Cisalpina?
 Around what gulf was Laguria?
 Which way from Rome was Etruria?
 Which way was Rome from Tuscia?—From Umbria?—
 From Picenum?
 What part of Greece was called Magna Græcia?
 What is said of Italy?
 What colonies early settled in Italy?
 What was the situation of Rome?
 What is said of its magnificence and population?
 On what river was Tibur situated?
 Where was Ostia?—What was it?
 Where was Capua?—What is said of it?

What is said of Herculaneum and Pompeii?

For what was Cannæ remarkable?

What was the birth-place of Virgil?

When was Rome founded—And by whom?

How were its inhabitants collected?

What was their character?

On how many hills was Rome built?

What was its extent and population?

What was the government of Rome?

What is said of the reign of Augustus?

What is said of his successors?

What became of the Roman empire?

What is called the *dark ages* of the world?

By what names was Spain anciently known?

Into what provinces was it divided?

Between what mountains was the Fretum Herculeum?

What were these mountains called?

What celebrated men were natives of Spain?

What did ancient Gaul comprise?

By what three nations was Gaul inhabited?

Who conquered Gaul?

Into how many, and what parts, was Gaul divided?

What did each of the divisions comprise?

Who were the Helvetii?

Into what classes were the Gauls divided?

What were the occupations of each?

How were the common people regarded?

What was the ancient name of G. Britain?

What was Scotland called?—By whom inhabited?

What was the ancient name of Ireland?

Till what time was Britain little known?

What were the office and authority of the kings of Britain?

What were the duties and power of the Druids?

What is said of the ancient Britons?

What was the extent of ancient Germany?

What were the natural features of Germany?

What is said of the northern part of ancient Europe?

What was the situation of Thrace?

What was the character of the Thracians?

What is said of Asia?

What were the principal mountains?

What were the principal rivers in Asia Minor?

What towns on the island of Cyprus?

What is said of the island of Rhodes?

For what was it celebrated?—Describe it.

Where was Troy situated?—For what celebrated?

For what was Ephesus famous?

What is said of Miletus?

What is said of Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe?

What is said of Tarsus?—Of Nice?

What is said of Asia Minor?

What was Palestine called?

What were some of the mountains?

What were some of the lakes?

What is said of the Dead Sea?

What is said of Palestine?—How was it situated?

Describe the country—its climate—fertility, &c.

What is said of the ancient inhabitants?

What mountains near the north part of the Red Sea?

What is said of Babylon?—its extent?

What is said of the countries east of Persia?

What mountains in Africa?

What the largest river?—Describe it.

In what part of Egypt was Goshen?

What is said of ancient Egypt?

How was the country watered?

What is said of the Pyramids?

What monuments of art and labour still remain?

What is said of Carthage?—What of Tunis?

QUESTIONS RELATING TO GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION.

What is an empire?—What is a kingdom?

What is a dutchy?—What is a state?

What is the constitution of a state?

What is the sovereignty of a state?

What does a regular government consist of?

What is the legislative power composed of?

What are they in the United States?

When assembled, what are they called?

What does the legislature consist of in the individual states?—When convened what are they called?

Of what is the legislature composed in England?

What is the judiciary?—What is the executive power?

What is a form of government?

How many kinds of government are there?

What is a monarchy?—What is a limited monarchy?

What is an arbitrary monarchy?

What is an absolute government?

What is an elective monarchy?

What is an hereditary monarchy?

What is an aristocracy?—What is a democracy?

What is a republic?

What is the government of the United States?

What is a mixed government?

What is religion?

How many kinds of religion are there?

What is Paganism?—What is Judaism?

What is Christianity?—What is Mahometanism?

Who was the author of this system?

What are the followers of Mahomet called?

What book contains their religion?

How is the Christian religion divided?

What is the Roman Catholic religion?

What is understood by the infallibility of the Pope?

What is meant by his supremacy?

What was the consequence of the corruptions and abuses of popery?

Who are the protestants?

What are those Christians called, who reject the Catholic religion?

What is the separation of the Protestants from the Roman Catholics called?

How are the Protestants divided?

Who are Calvinists?—Who are the Lutherans?

How does Episcopacy differ from Calvinism?

What is the church form of government called?

Who are the Presbyterians?

When a religion is sanctioned by law, what is it called?

What are those called who differ from the established church?

Who are the Baptists?—Who are the Independents?

Who are Deists?—Who are Atheists?



General Questions, which, with little variation, may be asked concerning every country or state, and which should be promptly answered by the pupil.

How is the country bounded?

What are the principal mountains?

What are the principal lakes?

Where do they take their rise?

In what direction do they run?

Into what do the rivers flow?

What are the principal towns and cities?

On what rivers, bays, &c. are they situated?

What is the state of learning?

What are the colleges?—And where are they?

What bays, straits, or gulfs belong to it?

Mention the islands, capes, and peninsulas.

What are the soil and climate?

What are the mineral productions?

What are the vegetable productions?

What are the animals?

What is the character of the inhabitants?

What is the government?—What is the religion?

What antiquities are there?—What curiosities?

NAMES OF PLACES,

WITH THEIR TRUE ACCENTUATION.

The ancient names are distinguished by Italics, and have their corresponding modern names annexed to them. The pronunciation of difficult words is conveyed by a different spelling inclosed in parentheses. With respect to the pronunciation of ancient names it may be observed, that the diphthongs æ and æ, ending a syllable with the accent on it, are pronounced exactly like the long English ē, as *Cæ'sar*, *Æ'ta*, are pronounced as if written *Cee'sar*, *E'ta*; and like the short ē when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, as *Dæ'dalus*, *Æd'ipus*, are pronounced as if written *Ded'dalus*, *Ed'dipus*.

When a word ends in double i, the first i has the long sound of ē, and the other the long sound of i, as *Fabii* is pronounced as if written Fa'bē-i.

Abass'ne, Abyssin'ia, or Ethio-
pia, a part of Africa.

Abde'ra, a maritime town of
Thrace.

Ab'ergavenny (Ab'ergai'ny), a
town of England.

A'bex (A'bes), a country of
Africa.

A'bus, Humber, a river of Eng-
land.

Aby'dos, Naga'ra, a city in Asia
opposite Ses'tos in Europe.

Aby'la, Ceri'ta, a mountain in
Maurita'nia.

Abyssin'ia, a part of Upper
Ethio'pia.

Acan'thus, a town of Macedo'-
nia, of Egypt, and of other
places.

Acarna'nia, Car'nia, a division
of Epi'rus.

Acha'ia, the northern part of
Peloponne'sus.

Achel'us, As'pro-Pot'amo, a
river between Æto'lia and

Acarna'nia.

Ach'eron, a river of Epirus, and
one of the Brut'tii in Italy.

Acqs (Ax), a small city of
France.

Acqui (Ac-ke), a town of Italy.

Acri'tas, Ca'po Gal'lo, a cape
on the south of Peloponne'-
sus.

Acro-Cerau'nii montes, moun-
tains in Epi'rus.

Acro'nus or *Constantien'sis*,
Unter-see, the lower part of
lake Constance.

Ac'tium, Az'io, a town of Aca-
rna'nia.

Ad'dua, Ad'da, a river of Cis-
al-pine Gaul.

Adige [A-dizh'], a river of Italy.

Adramit'tium, Adramit'ti, a
maritime town of Mysia.

Adrianap'olis, Adrianople, a
town in Thrace.

Adriat'icus sinus, the gulf of
Venice.

- Ægæum mære*, the Archipelago sea.
- Ægîna*, En'gia, an island in the Saron'ic gulf.
- Ægiûm*, Vostit'za, a town of Acha'ia Proper.
- Ægyptus*, Egypt, a celebrated country of Africa.
- Ætio'ia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Æolia insule*, the Lip'ari isles.
- Æstua'rium*, a common name signifying frith or arm of the sea.
- Æthio'pia*, a large division of Africa.
- Æt'na*, Gibel, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.
- Æt'olia*, a part of Greece Proper.
- Africa*, the third great division of the earth.
- Agri'gen-tum*, Grigen'ti, Vec'chio, a town of Sicily.
- Aixlachapelle* (Aiz-la-sha-pel'), a town of Germany.
- Al'bu Lon'ga*, Palaz'zo, a town of La'tium.
- Alba'nia*, Ser'van or Shir-van, a country of Asia west of the Caspian Sea.
- Albuquerque* (Al-bu-kirk), a town in Spain.
- Al'bion*, the ancient name of Britain.
- Al'bia*, the Elbe, a large river of Germany.
- Albi'neu*, a fountain and wood near Tibur in La'tium.
- Alexan'dria*, or *Alexandri'a*, Alexandret'ta or Scandaroon, a city of Syria, Egypt, and other places.
- Algiers* (Al-ge'ers), one of the Barbary states.
- Allob'roges*, *Centro'nes*, Dauphine, and Savoy'.
- Al'pes*, the Alps, the highest mountains in Europe.
- Alphe'us*, Al'feo, a river of Elis in Peloponne'sus.
- Amæ'nus*, Mon'te Ne'gro, a branch of Taurus.
- Amase'a*, or *Amas'ia*, Amasi'eh, a city of Pontus.
- Ambra'cia*, a city of Thespro'tia.
- Ambro'nes*, Berne, Friburg, Lucern', Basil or Bâsle.
- Am'iens*, a city of France.
- Ami'sus*, Ems, a river of Germany.
- Amisus*, Samsoun, a city of Pontus in Asia Minor.
- Amphip'olis*, Jambo'li, a city of Macedonia.
- Amphis'sa*, Salo'na, the capital of Lo'cri.
- Anac'torium*, Voni'za, a town of Epi'rus.
- Anus*, Guadia'na, a river of Spain.
- An'con* or *Anco'na*, a town of Pice'num in Italy.
- Ancy'ra*, Angou'ra, a city of Galatia.
- An'des*, a village near Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil.
- Andomatu'num*, or *Andomadu'num*, Lan'gres, a town of Champagne in France.
- An'dros*, An'dro, one of the Cyc'lades.
- An'io*, Tevero'ne, a river of Italy.
- An'themus*, a city of Macedonia.
- Antic'yra*, As'pro Spi'tia, a town of Pho'cis.
- Antigo'nia*, an inland town of Epi'rus.
- Antio'chia* or *Antioch'a*, Antioch, the capital of Syria.
- Antio'chia*, Ak-Shehr, a town of Pisi'dia.
- Antitau'rus*, a branch of mount Tau'rus in Asia.
- Apala'chian*, a branch of the

- Allegany mountains.*
Amæa, Mouda'nia, a city of Bithyn'ia.
Apenn'us, the Appennines, a chain of mountains in Italy.
A'phas, a river of Greece.
Apid'anus, Salam'pria, a river of Thes'saly.
Apollonia, Poli'na, a town of Illyr'icum.
Appi-Fo'rum, Bor'ge Lon'go, a town of the Vol'sci.
Apau'ia, a part of the kingdom of Naples.
A'que solis, Bath in England.
Aquil'e'ia, a town of Vene'ti.
Aquita'ni or *Aquita'nia*, Gas'cony and Guienne (Gue-enn').
Arabia Deser'ta, a division of Arabia.
Arabia Fe'lix, Arabia the Happy, the southern part of Arabia.
Arabia Petre'a, Arabia the Stony, the northern part of Arabia, through which the Israelites travelled from Egypt to the Holy Land.
Arabicus si'nus, the Arabian gulf or Red Sea.
Arar, Soane (*Sone*), a river of France.
Arau'sio, Or'ange, a town of Gal'lia Narbonen'sis.
Arux'um, Pa'pa, a promontory west of Acha'ia.
Arbela, Er'bil, a town of Assy'ia.
Arca'dia, part of Peloponne'sus.
Ar'dea, a town of Latium.
Arelat'um, Arles (Arls), a city of Gaul.
Aræthôn, a river of Epi'rus.
Arethusa, a famous fountain of Syracuse'.
- Argolis*, a division of Peloponne'sus.
Argolicus sinus, gulf of Napo'li.
Ar'gos, Ar'go, capital of Ar'golla.
Ar'gyre', the island of Sumatra.
Arim'inum, R'm'ini, a town of Um'bria.
Ar'magh (Ar'mar), a town of Ireland.
Arme'nia Major, Turcoma'nia, }
Arme'nia Minor, Aladu'lia, }
 countries of Asia Minor.
Ar'nus, Ar'no, a river of Tus'cany.
Ar'pi, a town of Apulia.
Arpi'num, Arpino, a town of the Vol'sci in Latium.
Arsin'oë or Cleop'atris, Su'ez, a city of Egypt and Arabia.
Ar'tabrum or *Ner'ium*, cape Finis'terre (*Fin'is-ter*).
Artax'ata, Ar'desh, the capital of Arme'nia.
Artemis'ium, a town of Eubæ'a.
As'culum, As'coli, a town of Pice'num and Apu'lia.
Asop'us, a river of Bæotia, and other places.
Aspen'dus, a town of Pam'phyl'ia.
Asphal'tites, the Dead Sea, a lake of Jude'a.
Assy'ia, Curdis'tan, a country of Asia.
Astra'us, Vistri'za, a river of Macedonia.
Asturica Augusta, Astorga, a town of Spain.
Athe'ne, Ath'ens or Se'tinès, a celebrated city of At'tica.
Athe'is, Adige, a river of Cisal'pine Gaul or Italy.
Athos, Mon'te Sayto or Ag'ios O'ros, a mountain of Mac'e'donia.
Atlanticus Océ'anus, the Atlantic ocean.
At'trax, a city of Thessaly, and a river of Eto'lia.

- Attalia* or *Attalla*, Ita'lah, a city of Lydia.
- At'tica*, a division of Greece.
- Attreba'tee*, Berkshire in England.
- Atu'rus*, Adour, a river of Gaul.
- Avari'cum*, Bour'ges, a town of France.
- Au'fidus*, Ofan'to, a river of Apu'lio in Italy.
- Augs'burg* (Os'burg), a city of Germany.
- August'ia Taurino'rum*, Turin, the capital of Piedmont.
- Augusta Treviro'rum*, Treves (*Treves*), or Triers, a city of Germany.
- Au'his*, Meg'alo-Vathi, a town of Boeo'tia.
- Aux'ume*, Ax'um, a city of Ethio'pia.
- Ave'nio*, Avignon [Avinon], a town of France.
- Avergne* [Au-vern'], a province of France.
- Avignon* [Avinon], a city of France.
- Avranches* [Av-ransh'], a town of France.
- Ax'ius*, Varda'ri, a river of Macedonia.
- Azo'rus*, a town of Thessaly.
- Babyl'o'nia* or *Chalde'a*, Prak, a country of Asia.
- Bactria'na*, Balk, a country of Asia.
- Ba'tica*, a province of Spain.
- Ba'tis*, Guadalquiver, a river of Spain.
- Bagdad* [Bag'dat], a city of Asia.
- Bag'rada*, Meger'da, a river of Africa Proper.
- Balea'res* or } Major'ca and
Balea'rides, } Minor'ca.
- Ramby'ce* or *Hierap'olis*, Membigz, a city of Syria.
- Bar'ce*, Bar'ca, a town of Cyrena'ica in Africa.
- Barci'no*, Barcelona, the capital of Catalo'nia in Spain.
- Ba'rium*, Ba'ri, town of Apu'lia.
- Ba'sil* or *Ba'sle* [Ball], a canton of Switzerland.
- Bata'ri*, Utrecht, [U'trate], a city and province of Holland.
- Bat'na*, Ada'neh, a city of Mesopota'mia.
- Bel'ge*, the Netherlands.
- Bel'ge*, an ancient division of England, including Hampshire, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire.
- Belleisle* [Bell-ile'], an island of France.
- Bend'cus*, Gar'da, a lake in the north of Italy.
- Beneventum*, Beneven'to, a town of the Sam'nites in Italy.
- Bar'a*, Ha'leb, a district and city of Syr'ia.
- Bere'a*, Es'ki-Za'dra, a city of Thrace.
- Bere'a* Cara-Veria, a city of Macedo'nia.
- Bereni'ce*, a city of Arabia Petræ'a, the Ezion-Geber of the Old Testament, also a port of Egypt on the Red Sea.
- Berg'en*, the capital of Norway.
- Bher'ings* [Ber'ings], the strait between North America and Asia.
- Bithyn'ia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Bl'a'ni*, Dub'lin and Kilda're in Ireland.
- Blem'my-es*, the ancient inhabitants of Ethio'pia.
- Bodo'ria*, Frith of Forth in Scotland.

- Bæotia*, a country of Greece Proper.
- Boiohæ'mum*, *Boie'mum*, or *Boiohæ'mum*, Bohe'mia.
- Bold'rium*, Lands End, the south west extremity of England
- Bologna* [*Bolo'na*], a large town of Italy.
- Bon'nia*, Bologna [*Bolo'na*], a town of Italy.
- Boys'thenes*, the Nieper [*Nee-per*], a large river of Europe.
- Bos'phorus-Cimne'rius*, Strait of Caffa, which unites the Black Sea with the sea of Asoph.
- Boardeaux* [*Boor-do'*], a maritime city of France.
- Bretagne'* [*Brit'any*], an ancient province of France.
- Bruncon* [*Bre-an-son'*], a town of France.
- Brigantes*, Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. in England.
- Briganti nus lacus*, lake of Constance.
- Brightelmston* [*Brigh'ton*], a sea-port town of Sussex.
- Britan'nia*, Britain, England, Scotland, and Wales.
- Brix'ia*, Bres'cia, a town of the Cenoman'ni in Cisalpine Gaul.
- Bruc'teri*, a division or people of Germany.
- Brundi'sium*, Brun'disi, a celebrated port of Calabria.
- Bru'tii* or *Bru'tii*, a division and people of ancient Italy.
- Burdig'ala*, Bourdeaux, [*Boor-do'*] a town of France.
- Buthro'tum*, Butrin'to, a sea-port of Epirus.
- Buxen'tum*, Policas'tro, a town of Luca'nia.
- Byzan'tium*, Constantino'ple, capital of the Ottoman empire.
- Cæsare'a*, Jersey, an island in the English channel.
- Cæsare'a*, a city of Sama'ria, and of other places.
- Cæ'sia Sylva*, a forest in Germany.
- Cal'te*, Oporto, a city and port of Portugal.
- Cala'bria*, Cala'bria Cit'ra, a country of Italy.
- Caledo'nia*, Scotland.
- Cagli'ia*, capital of Sardin'ia.
- Cul'pe*, the rock of Gibralt'ar.
- Callip'olis*, Gallip'oli, a town of Thrace.
- Cambu'ni montes*, mountains of Macedonia
- Camp'ania*, a part of what is now the kingdom of Naples.
- Cu'næan*, Judea, Palestine, or the Holy Land.
- Cun'æ*, a village of Apu'lia, celebrated for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.
- Cano'pus*, a town of Egypt on the mouth of the Nile.
- Cantium*, Kent in England.
- Canu'sium*, Cano'sa, a town of Apu'lia.
- Caper'naum*, a city of Galilee.
- Cappado'cia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Cap'ua*, the chief town of Campania.
- Caram'bis*, Kerem'pi, a city of Paphlago'nia.
- Ca'ria*, Aidineli, a country of Asia Minor.
- Carlstadt* [*Carl-stat*], capital of Croatia.
- Cartha'go*, Carthage, the capital of Africa Propria.
- Casili'num*, Casili'no, a town of Campania.
- Cas'pium ma're*, the Caspian sea.
- Cassan'dria*, Cassan'der, a town

- of Macedonia.
Cassiter'ides, the Scilly islands, Lands End, and Lizard point.
Cat'una, Catania, a town of Sicily.
Castile [Cas-teel], a province of Spain.
Cau'casus, a high range of mountains extending from the Eux'ine to the Caspian sea, and into the north of Asia.
Cau'dium, a town of Sam'nium in Italy.
Cel'te, Normandy and Brittany.
Cel'tica or *Lugdunon'is*, a division of Gaul.
Cenoman'us or *Cenoma'ni*, a people of Cisalpine Gaul.
Ce'os, Zi'a, one of the Cyc'lades.
Cephalle'nia, Cefalo'nia, an island in the Ionian sea.
Cephis'sus, a river of Bœo'tia.
Cersaso'rum, a town of Egypt.
Cere'sius, Luga'no, a lake of Italy.
Cheron'e'a, a town of Bœo'tia.
Chalcid'ice, a part of Macedo'nia.
Chal'cis, Egri'po, a town of Eubœ'a.
Chalde'a, Kel'der or Irak, Babylo'nia or Assy'ria.
Champagne [Shampain], a province of France.
Champlain [Sham-plain], a lake between Vermont and New York.
Chao'nia, a division of Epirus.
Charide'mum, Gata, a cape of Spain.
Charyb'dis, a famous whirlpool in the strait of Sicily.
Cherburg [Shur-burg], a seaport town of France.
Cheron'ites or *Chelon'ites*, Cabo Torno, a cape west of Elis.
Cherson'e'sus, [Kerson'e'a'sus], a common name signifying a peninsula.
Cherson'e'sus Cim'brica, Jutland or Denmark Proper.
Chili [Che'le], a country of South America.
Chilicothe [Chilly-coth'e], capital of Ohio.
Chimborazo [Kimbora'zo], the highest point of the Andes.
Ch'os, Sei'o, an island in the Ege'an Sea.
Cilic'ia, Carama'nia, a country of Asia Minor.
Cim'brica, Jutland or Denmark Proper.
Cimmer'ius, Strait of Caffa.
Cir'ta, Constan'tia, the capital of Numidia.
Cisalpi'na Gal'tia, the northern part of Italy.
Clau'is, Chia'na, a river of Tuscany.
Clazom'ene, Vour'la, a town of Io'nia.
Cna'dus, [Ni'dus], a town of Ca'ria.
Cocy'tus, a river of Epirus.
Codd'rus st'rus, the Baltic sea.
Ce'le Syr'ia, a country of Asia.
Col'chis, a country of Asia east of the Eux'ine sea.
Cologne [Co-lone'], a town of Germany.
Colos'se, Cho'nos, a town of Phrygia.
Colum'na Her'culis, the pillars of Hercules, the mountains on each side of the Strait of Gibraltar.
Commage'ne, a part of Syr'ia.
Compiègne [Compain], a town of France.
Condiu'e'rum, Nantz, a city of France.
Consen'tia, Cosen'za, capital of the Brutii.

- Copa'is La'cus*, Livadia Lim'ne, a lake of Bœo'tia.
- Cop'tos*, Kyp't, a town of Egypt.
- Corcy'ra*, Cor'fu, an island in the Ionian sea.
- Cor'duba*, Cordo'va, a city of Bæ'tica in Spain.
- Corfin'ium*, San Ferri'no, the capital of the Peligni [Peli'ni,] a brave people in Italy.
- Cor'oli*, a town of the Vol'sci in Italy.
- Corin'thus*, Cor'inth, the capital of Acha'ia Proper.
- Corion'di*, Kings and Queens counties, in Ireland.
- Coritani*, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, &c.
- Corinthi'acus si'nus*, the Corinthian gulf.
- Cor'sica* or *Cyr'nos*, Corsica, a large island in the Mediterranean sea.
- Coutances* [Coo'tance'], a seaport town of France.
- Cra'ter*, Bas'sin, the gulf of Naples.
- Cremo'na*, a town north of the Po, near Man'tua.
- Cre'ta*, Crete or Can'dia, a large island in the south part of the Ege'an sea.
- Crissa'us, einus*, gulf of Salo'na.
- Cre'ton*, Croto'na, a city of the Bru'tii.
- Ctes'iphon*, [Tes'iphon,] El-Moda'in, a city of Assy'ria.
- Cu'ma*, Cyme, a town of Campan'ia.
- Cybis'tra*, Bus'tereh, a town of Asia Minor.
- Cyc'lades*, a circular cluster of islands in the Ege'an sea.
- Cydo'nia*, a city of Crete.
- Gylle'ne*, a high mountain of Arcadia.
- Cylle'ne*, Chiaren'za, a town and port of E'lea.
- Cylike'nus si'nus*, the gulf of Finland.
- Cypharis'sa*, Arca'dia, a town of Messe'nia.
- Cypharis'sus si'nus*, gulf of Arca'dia.
- Cy'prus*, a large island in the Mediterranean sea.
- Cyrena'ica, & Lyb'ia Supe'rior*, Bar'ca in Africa.
- Cyre'ne*, the capital of Cyrena'ica.
- Cythe'ra*, Ceri'go, an island south of the More'a.
- Cythe'ron*, mountain of Bœotia.
- Cytin'cum*, a city of Doris in Greece.
- Cyz'icus*, a city of Mysia on the Propontis.
- Da'cia*, Transylva'nia, Molda'via, and Walla'chia.
- Dalma'tia*, a country of Europe.
- Damas'cus*, Dem'esk, a city of Syria.
- Danu'bius* or *Is'ter*, the river Danube.
- Dardanelles* [Dar-da-nels'], two castles of Turkey, one on each side of the strait of the same name, anciently called *Hell'espont*; one is called Ses'tos, the other Aby'dos.
- De'los*, one of the Cyc'lades in the Ege'an sea.
- Del'phi*, Cas'tri, a town of Phocis.
- Der'be*, Alah-dag, a town of Lycæo'nia.
- Dieman's Land* [Diman's], island south of New-Holland.
- Dieppe* [Deep], a seaport town of France.
- Diome'dia*, Trem'iti, three islands in the gulf of Venice.
- Di'um*, Stan-Dia, a city of Macedo'nia.

- Divodu'rum*, Metz, a city of Lorraine in Gaul.
- Dnie'per* [*Ne'per*], a large river of Europe.
- Dnies'ter*, [*Nees'ter*], a river of Europe.
- Dodo'na*, a town of Molos'sis in Epirus.
- Dordrecht* [*Dort*], a town of Holland.
- Do'ris*, a part of Greece Proper.
- Drepha'num*, Trapa'ni, a maritime town of Sicily.
- Dumno'nū*, Cornwall and Devonshire.
- Duque'la*, [*Duke'la*], a province of Morocco.
- Du'rius*, Dou'ro, a river of Portugal.
- Dur'nium* or *Durnova'ria*, Dorchester in England.
- Durot'riges*, Dorsetshire, a division of England.
- Durover'num*, Can'terbury, a town of England.
- Dyrrha'chium*, Du'raz'zo, a town of Illyricum or Macedonia.
- Ebor'acum*, York in England.
- Ebu'des in'sulæ*, Heb'rides, the Western Isles of Scotland.
- Echa'ana*, Ham'adan, capital of Media.
- Echi'na* or *Echi'nades*, Curzola'ri, small islands of Greece at the mouth of the river Achelo'us.
- Edes'sa* or *Æ'ge*, Mogle'na, a city of Macedonia.
- Edes'sa* or *Edes'se*, a town of Mesopotamia.
- Edinburgh* [*Ed'inborough*], capital of Scotland.
- Edon'ia* or *Edon'ica*, a district of Macedonia.
- Ela'a* I-a-le'a, a town of Æo'lis, in Asia Minor.
- Ela'tia*, or *Elate'a*, Tur'co-Cho'rio, a town in Phocia.
- Eleu'sia*, Less'ina, a village of Attica.
- E'lis* or *Ele'a*, a division of Peloponne'sus.
- E'lis*, Belvede're, a town of Peloponnesus.
- Elusaber'ris*, Aux, a town of France.
- Elyma'is*, a town of Persia.
- Emer'ita Augusta*, Meri'da, a city in Spain.
- Em'ma-us*, a city of Jude'a.
- Empo'ria*, Ampu'rias, a town of Spain.
- Knift'eus*, a river of Macedonia.
- E-o'um ma're*, the Chinese sea.
- Eor'di* or *Eordæ'i*, the inhabitants of Eordæ'a, a district of Macedonia.
- Eph'eus*, Aios'oluc, the capital of Ionia.
- Epidau'rus*, Pidav'ra, or Malva'sia Vec'chia, a town of Ar'golis.
- Epidaurus*, Regu'si-Vec'chio, a town of Illyricum.
- Epu'rus*, Alba'nia, and Cani'na or Chime'ra.
- Ere'tria*, Graval'nais, a city of Eubœ'a.
- Eryman'thus*, a woody mountain of Arcadia.
- Eryth'raum ma're*, the Arabian sea.
- Esquimaux*, [*Es'-ke-mo*], a country and people of North America.
- Ethio'pia*, a large country of Africa.
- Etru'ria*, Tuscany, a country of Italy.
- Eube'a*, Negropont, an island east of Boë'tia.
- Euga'nei*, a people of Italy.
- Eupato'ria*, Tehenikeh, [*Che'*

- nikeh], a city of Pontus.
- Euphrates*, Euphrates, or Frat, a large river of Asia.
- Euri'pus*, a narrow strait between Boeotia and Euboea.
- Euro'tas*, Vasilipot'amo, or Basiipot'amos, a river of Peloponnesus.
- Eve'nus*, Fidari, a river of Aetolia.
- Evreux [Ev-roo], a town of Normandy in France.
- Euxi'nus Pont'us* [Yuxi'nus], the Black Sea.
- Ferma'nagh* [Ferma'na], a county of Ulster in Ireland.
- Finisterre* [Fin-is-ter], the western cape of Spain.
- Finnin'gia*, Fin'land, a part of Sweden.
- Floren'tia*, Florence, the capital of Tus'cany.
- Fontevrault [Fon'-ta-vro'], a town of France.
- For'um Ju'lii*, Friu'li, a town of the Ven'eti in Italy.
- Fre'tum*, a common name signifying a strait.
- Fre'tum Gal'licum*, Strait of Dover.
- Fre'tum Hercu'leum*, } Strait of
or *Fre'tum Gadita'num* } Gibraltar.
- Fris'i*, Holland and Friesland.
- Frontigniac [Fron-tin-yac], a town in France.
- Ga'bi*, a town of La'tium, now extinct.
- Ga'des*, Ca'diz, an island and town of Spain.
- Gadita'nus si'nus*, Bay of Cadiz.
- Gai'u'lii*, the country of the Gatu'li, the first inhabitants of Africa.
- Gala'tia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Gale'us*, Gale'so, river of Italy.
- Galile'a*, Gal'ilee, a district of Syria.
- Galla'cia*, Galli'cia, Astu'ria, and Biscay.
- Gal'ia*, France.
- Gal'lia Cisalpi'na*, the northern part of Italy.
- Gal'licus si'nus*, gulf of Lyons.
- Ganget'icus sinus*, Bay of Bengal.
- Garga'num*, Garga'no, a cape or promontory of Italy.
- Garonne* [Gar-own'], a river of France.
- Garum'na*, Garonne, a river of Gaul.
- Ge'la*, city of Sicily near where Ter'ra no'va, now stands.
- Genabum* or *Gen'abum*, Orleans, a town of France.
- Gen'ua*, Gen'oa, city of Liguria, formerly a republic of Italy.
- Germa'nia*, Germany.
- Germa'na Sarma'ta*, Poland.
- Ghent [Gong], a town of Flanders.
- Gil'boa*, a mountain and town of Gal'ilee.
- Glo'ta*, the river and frith of Clyde, in Scotland.
- Gnos'us* or *Gno'sus*, one of the principal towns of Crete.
- Gon'nus* or *Gon'ni*, a town of Thessaly.
- Gor'dium*, Gor'diu-co'me, a town of Phry'gia.
- Gortyn'ia* or *Gorty'na*, one of the principal cities of Crete.
- Gra'cia*, Greece.
- Gra'cia Pro'pria*, Greece Proper.
- Gram'pii mont'es*, the Gram-pian hills between England and Scotland.
- Gran'icus* or *Gram'cus*, Ousvo-la, a river of Mysia in Asia Minor.
- Gryn'tum*, a town of Aetolia in

- Asia Minor.
- Guadaloupe [G^o-de-lupe'], one of the Caribbee Islands.
- Guadalquivir [Gau-dal-ke-veer'], a river of Spain.
- Guayaquil, [Gua-a-keel], a town of Peru.
- Guernsey [Gurn-sev], an island of Great Britain on the coast of France.
- Guienne [G^ue-en'], a province of France.
- Gu'ta and Hillevio'nis, Gothland, or rather the people of Scandinavia.
- Gyth'ium, Co'lo-Kyth'ia, the port of Sparta.
- Hadriat'icus, Su'perus or Adriat'icus sinus, the Gulf of Venice.
- Hadrume'tum, a city of Numidia or Africa Proper.
- Ha'mus Em'nehd.g, a mountain of Thrace.
- Haliac'mon, Platamo'na, a river between Thessaly and Macedonia.
- Halonne'sus, Dro'mo, an island of Macedo'nia.
- Halicarnas'sus, Bodroun, the chief town of Ca'ria.
- Ha'lys, Ki'zil-Er'mark, a river of Asia Minor.
- Harwich [Har'rij], a seaport of Essex in England.
- Havre-de-Grace [Hav'er de Gras'], a seaport of France.
- He'brus, Mari'sa or Mariza, a river of Thrace.
- Hebu'des or Ebu'des, the Hebrides or Western Isles of Scotland.
- Hel'ena, St. a small island in the Atlantic ocean.
- Hel'icon, Zag'aro Voun'ni, a mountain on the confines of Boe'otia and Phocis.
- Hel'mio'ta, a people of Macedonia.
- Helio'polis, Balbec [Bol'bec], a city of Syr'ia.
- Hellespont'us, Dar-da-nelles' or Hel'lespont.
- Helve'tia, Swit'zerland.
- Heracle'a, Zei'ton, a town of Thessaly, and of other places.
- Herac'leum, Herac'lea, a town of Macedo'nia.
- Hercula'neum, a city of Campania.
- Hercu'leum Fre'tum, strait of Gibraltar.
- Her'culis Promonto'rium, Spartiven'to, a cape of Italy.
- Hercyn'ia Syl'va, the Hercynian forest in Germany.
- Hespe'ria, Spain.
- Hiber'nia, or Ier'ne, Ire-land.
- Hiber'nicum or Vergin'tum Ma're, the Irish sea or St. George's channel.
- Hierap'olis or Bamby'ca, Menbigz, a city of Syria.
- Hierosol'yma, Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.
- Hip'ho-re'gius, a maritime town of Numidia.
- Hir'ri and Æs'tui or Osti'ones, Livo'nia and Estho'nia or Revel.
- Hisp'a'lis, Seville, the chief city of Andalusia in Spain.
- Hispa'nia or Hispe'ria, Spain.
- His'tria or Istria, formerly a part of Illyricum.
- Hogue [Hoge, pronouncing the g hard] a town and cape of France.
- Ho'reb, the western summit of mount Si'nai.
- Hydas'pes, Shan-trou, a river of India.
- Hydran'tum, Otran'to, a maritime town of Calabria.
- Hymet'tus, a mountain near Athens.

Ibe'ria, Spain.

Ibe'ria, Imeri'ta, a country of Asia, north of Arme'nia.

Ibe'rus, Ebro, a river in Spain.

Ica'ria, Ica'ros, an island near the coast of Ionia.

Ice'ni, Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. in England.

Ichnu'sa, Sardinia.

Ico'niun, Koni'eh, the capital of Lycao'nia.

Iculis'ma, Angouleme [An'gouleem'], a town of France.

I'da, a high mountain of Crete, and also of Tro'as.

Idom'ne, a town of Macedonia.

Idum'a or *E'dom*, a part of Ara'bia Petra'a, and also of Jude'a.

Ier'ne, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Iler'da, Leri'da, a town of Catalo'nia in Spain.

Il'ium or *Tro'ja*, Troy, capital of Tro'as.

Ilis'sus, a river of At'tica.

Illy'ricum, *Il'lyris*, and *Illy'ria*, Croatia, a country of Europe bordering on the Adriatic sea.

Il'va, El'ba, a small island near Italy, the late residence of Bonaparte.

Im'aus, Ime'ia, a vast ridge of mountains in Asia.

Im'bros, Em'bio, an island of the Ege'an sea.

Indicus oce'anus, the Indian ocean.

Indus, *Sin'dus*, or *Sin'thus*, the Sind, Sin'e, or Indus, a celebrated river of Asia.

In'subres, a people of Cisal'pine Gaul.

In'sula, a common name signifying an i-land.

Insu'læ Fortu'næ, the Fortunate Isles, now the Cana'ries.

In'sula Hesper'ides, supposed to be the Cape Verd Islands.

In'sula Purpura'ria, Madeiras, a cluster of islands in the Atlantic ocean belonging to Portugal.

Interam'na, Ter'ni, a town of Umbria in Italy.

Io'nia, a part of Asia Minor.

Io'niun ma're, the southern part of the gulf of Venice

Isau'ria, or *Isau'rica re'gio*, a country of Asia Minor.

Is'ca Dumnon'rum, Exeter in England.

Is'marus, a mountain and town of Thrace.

Is'sus, Ais'se, a town of Cilicia.

Is'ter, or *Danubius*, the river Danube.

Ital'ia, Italy.

Ital'ica, Sevilla la Vieja, a town of Bæ'tica in Spain.

Ith'aca, Thea'ki, a small rocky island in the Ionian sea, the country of Ulysses.

Itu'næ Ætua'rium, Solway Frith, between Cumberland and Kirkcudbrightshire.

Ju'dera, Zara, a city of Illyricum.

Janeiro *Rio* [Ja-ne'ro], a river & province of South America.

Japyg'ium or *Japyg'ia*, Cape de Leuco, a southern cape of Italy.

Jaxar'tes, Sir or Sihon, a river of Asia running into the Caspian sea.

Jorda'nes, Jordan, a celebrated river of Jude'a.

Juda'a, a part of Syria, the Holy Land.

Juver'na, one of the ancient names of Ireland.

Lab'rador, a country of North America.

Lacedæmon or *Spar'ta*, Pa'leo-
Cho'ri, the capital of Laco'nia.

Laco'nia or *Lacon'ica*, a division of Peloponne'sus.

Lacon'icus si'nus, gulf of Colokyth'ia.

La'cus, a common name signifying a lake.

Lado'ga, a lake and town of Russia.

La'mia, a city of Thes'saly.

Laodice'a, La'dik, a town of Phryg'ia.

Laris'sa Cremu'ste, a town of Thes'saly.

Lari'us lacus, Co'mo, the largest lake of Italy.

La'tium, now a part of Papedom; a division of Italy, the country of Latins.

La'us si'nus, Policastro, a gulf of Italy.

La'us, Laino, [La-e'-no], a river of Italy.

Leghorn [Le-ger'n'], a town of Etru'ria in Italy.

Lema'nus or *Lausa'mis lacus*, the lake of Geneva.

Lem'nos, Stalimen, an island in the Egean sea near Thrace.

Leominster [Lem'-in-ster], a town in Massachusetts and in England.

Leonti'ni or *Leontinum*, Lenti'ni, a town of Sicily.

Lep'tis, Lebida, a town of the *Re'gio Syr'tica* in Africa.

Ler'na, a celebrated lake near Argos in Peloponne'sus.

Les'bos, Metelin, an island on the coast of Mys'ia.

Leu'cas, St. Mau'ra, a town on the peninsula of Leuca'dia.

Leuca'ta, a promontory of Leuca'dia in Acarna'nia.

Leucopt'etra, Piat'taro, a southern cape of Italy, which is

the termination of the Appenines.

Leuc'tra, Livados'tro, a town of Bœo'tia.

Lib'anus, Leb'anon, a mountain of Syria.

Lib'ya Inf'e'rior, and *Gatu'lia*, Biledulgerid, an inland country of Africa.

Libys'sa, Gebi'se, a city of Bithynia, where Hannibal was buried.

Li'ger or *Li'geris*, Loire [Lori'], a river of France.

Legu'ria, a country of Italy in G'ulia, Cispada'na.

Ligus'ticus si'nus, gulf of Genoa.

Lytyba'um *promonto'rium*, Bœ'o or Boco, a cape of Sicily.

Lily'bæum, Marsal'ia, a town of Sicily.

Limerick [Lim'rik], a county and town of Ireland.

Lul'gones, *Æ'dui*, *S'quani*, Burgundy and Franche-compte' [Franch-com-ta], divisions, or a people of Gaul.

Lip'ari, an island north of Sicily.

Li'ris, Garigliano, a river of Italy.

Lis'sus, Ales'so, a town of Illyricum on the frontier of Macedonia.

Loc'is, a part of Greece Proper. *Lond'num* or *Londin'ium*, London.

Luca'nia, Basilica'ta, a country of Italy.

Lugdunum, Lyons, a town of France.

Lusita'nia, Portugal.

Lute'tia Paris'ii or *Parisiorum*, Par'is.

Lycao'nia, a country of Asia Minor.

Lyc'ia, a country of Asia Minor.

Lyd'ia, a country of Asia Minor.

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- Limy'ra* or *Lymi're*, a town of Lyc'ia.
- Lynce's'te*, an inland people of Macedo'nia.
- Lyonois [*Le-o-na'*], a province of France.
- Lys'tra*, a town of Lycao'nia.
- Macedo'nia, a country on the southeast of Europe extending from the Ege'an to the Adriatic sea.
- Mi'cra*, *Mi'gra*, a river of Italy.
- Maieir'as [*Ma-der'as*], islands in the Atlantic ocean belonging to Portugal.
- Mad'rid, the capital of Spain.
- Me'an'der*, *Me-in'dea*, a river of Phryg'ia in Asia Minor.
- Maelstrom [*M-el'strom*], a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.
- Men'alus*, a high mountain of Arca'dia.
- Me'otis pa'lus*, the sea of A'soph.
- Maestricht [*Mees-tret*], a town of the Netherlands.
- Magel'lan, a strait which separates Ter'ra del Fu'ego from South America.
- Magne'sia*, *Mana'chia* or *Guz-el-Hizar*, a town of Lydia.
- Magne'sia*, a district and town of Thessaly.
- Magonti'acum*, *Mentz* [*Ments*], a town of Germany.
- Mahrattas, [*Ma-rat'tas*], two powerful states of India.
- Malabar', the western coast of Hindostan.
- Mal'aca*, *Mal'aga*, a port town of Grana'da in Spain.
- Male'a*, *Male'a*, a promontory of Laco'nia.
- Mari'aba*, *Mareb*, a city of Ara'bia Fe'lix.
- Mali'acus si'nus*, a bay between Thessaly and Lo'cris.
- Mantine'a*, *Trupoliz'z* of Arca'dia.
- Man'tua*, capital of the of the same name in Ita'ly.
- Mara'gnon* [*Ma-ra'-non*], a river and province of S. Ame'rica.
- Mar'athon*, a village of At'tica.
- Ma're*, a common name, which signifies a sea.
- Maridu'num*, *Caermar'then* in Wales.
- Mari'no* [*Ma-re'no*], a town and small republic of Italy.
- Marmar'ica*, a country of Africa west of Egypt.
- Mar'mora*, a small sea between the Archipel'ago and Black sea.
- Marseilles [*Mar-sails*], a town of France.
- Mar'si*, a people of Italy.
- Murru'vium* or *Maru'bium*, *San Benedetto*, a town of Pice'num in Italy.
- Massa'syli*, a division, and people of Numid'ia.
- Massil'ia*, *Marseilles* [*Marsais*], a city of France.
- Massu'li*, a division and people of Numidia.
- Maurita'nia*, *Morocco* and *Fez*.
- Maurita'nia Casarien'sis*, *Algiers*.
- Me'dia*, a country of Asia south of the Caspian sea.
- Mediola'num*, *Milan*, the capital of the In'subres.
- Mediterra'neum ma're*, the Mediterranean Sea.
- Megalop'olis*, *Leonar'di*, a town of Arca'dia.
- Meg'aris*, *Meg'ara*, a town of Greece Proper.
- Me'las* or *Me'anes si'nus*, *Saros* a gulf of Thrace.
- Meliba'a*, a town of *Magne'sia*, in Thessaly.

- Mel'ua*, *Mal'ta* [*Molta*], an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of Sicily.
Melite'ne, *Mala'ria*, a city of Cappado'cia.
Mi'los, *Milo*, one of the Cyclades.
Mem'phis, an ancient town of Egypt.
Mena'pii, *Tun'grii*, Dutch and Austrian Brabant.
Mesopota'mia, *Diarbeck*, the country between the Ti'gris and Euphra'tes.
Messa'na, *Messi'na*, one of the principal towns of Sicily.
Messa'ne, *Mavra-Matia*, or *Maura Matra*, a capital of Messe'nia.
Messe'nia, a division of Peloponne'sus.
Messen'acus sinus, gulf of Corin.
Metaphon'tum, a town of Lucania.
Metu'ria, the Wash, an arm of the sea between Lincolnshire and Norfolk in England.
Metau'rus, *Me'tro*, a river of Um'bria in Italy.
Metho'ne, *Modon*, a town of Messe'nia; also a town of Macedoria.
Mil'an, a city and duchy of Italy.
Mile'tus, a city of Io'nia.
Min'cius, *Mincio*, a branch of the river Po.
Min'ius, *Minho* or *Mingo*, a river of Galli'cia in Spain.
Mityle'ne, capital of the island of Lesbos.
Mobile [*Mo-beel'*], a river of West Florida.
Ma'nus, *Maine* [*Main'*], a river of Germany.
Ma'ria, a lake of ancient Egypt.
Ma'sia, a country south of the Dan'ube.
Molos'sis, a district of Epirus.
Mo'na in'sula, the island of Anglesey, belonging to Wales.
Mona'bia or *Mona'da*, the Isle of Man.
Mono-mo-tapa, a kingdom of Africa.
Mon'te Video [*Ve'deo*], a town of South America.
Mo'sa, *Maese* [*Meese*], or *Meuse* [*Meus*], a river of Galli'a Bel'gica.
Mosambique [*Mo-zam-beck*], a kingdom of Africa.
Munich [*Mu'nick*], capital of Bava'ria.
Mu'tina, *Mode'na*, a city of Galli'a Cispada'na.
Myca'le, a promontory of Ionia.
Myce'ne, a city of Ar'golus in Greece.
Mygdo'nia, a district of Macedonia.
Mu'ra, a town of Lyc'ia.
Mys'ia, a country of Asia Minor.
Nar, *Ne'ra*, a river of Umbia.
Nar'bo Martius, *Narbonne'* [*Nar-bon*], a city of Languedoc' in France.
Narbonen'sis, a division of Gaul.
Nar'nia, *Nar'ni*, a town of Um'bria in Italy.
Naryc'ia, a town of Greece.
Nau'cratis, a town of Lower Egypt.
Nauha'ctus, *Lepan'to*, a town of Aeto'lia.
Naufor'tus or *Naufor'tum*, *Ober* or *Laybach*, a town of Pannonia or Nor'icum.
Nux'-os, *Nax'ia*, one of the Cyclades.
Ncap'olis, *Naples*, the capital city of Campa'nia.
Nis'sus or *Nes'tus*, *Mesto*, a river of Thrace.

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Neufchatel [Noo-shat-tell'], a town of Switzerland, and of France.

Niagara [Ne-ar'-ga-ra], a river, and celebrated falls in North America.

Nica'a, Nice or Is-Nik, the capital of Bithyn'ia in Asia Minor.

Nice [Nece], a country and city of Italy, a seaport of France, and a city of Asia Minor, celebrated for the first general theological council which was held there, A. D. 325.

Nicobar', an island in the bay of Bengal.

Nicopolis, Ke'nisat-a'soud, a city of Cilic'ia.

Nicopolis, a town of Thrace and of other places.

Nieper [Ne'per], a river of Russia.

Niester [Nees'ter], a river of Austrian Poland.

Niger [Ni'jer], a river of Africa.

Nilus, Nile, a large river of Egypt.

Ninus or **Nin'ive**, Nino, the capital of the Assy'ian empire.

Nis'ibis, a city of Mesopotamia.

Nor'icum, Austria, a division of Europe.

No'va Cartha'go, Carthage'na, a city of Mer'cia in Spain.

Numan'tia, a warlike city of Spain.

Numid'ia, Tu'nis, a country of Africa.

Oeta, [E'ta] Bani'na, a chain of mountains extending from Thermop'ylæ to mount Pin-dus.

Oce'anus, a common name signifying ocean.

Oce'anus Aquitan'icus, the bay of Biscay.

Oce'anus Britan'nicus, the British Channel.

Oce'anus Germanica, North sea.

Oce'anus Occidenta'lis, Western or Atlantic oc-

Ocri'nium, Land's End or Hard Point.

Oe-a Top'oli, a city of Africa.

Oe-ta, Bam'na, a mountain on the confines of Thessaly.

Olisip'o, Lisbon, the capital of Portugal.

Olympia, Roté'o, a town of Elis in Peloponne'sus.

Olym'pus, mount La'cha, on the confines of Thessaly.

Olyn'thus, near Agoma'ma, a town of Macedo'nia.

Onoch'anus, a river of Thessaly.

Ophiu'sa, Formente'ra, an island south of Iv'ica in the Mediterranean sea.

Ophon'tus æ'nus, a Bay of Greece Proper.

Or'cades, the Orkney islands.

Or'cas, Dungsby or Duncansby Head, the northerly point of Scotland.

Ordov'ices, Flintshire, Montgomery, &c. Also the people of North Wales.

Ore'us, Ori'o, a town of Eubœa.

Or'icum, a town of Epi'rus.

Oron'tes, A'si, a river of Syr'ia.

Ortyg'ia, an island near Syracuse'.

Os'sa, a mountain of Thessaly.

Os'tia, the ancient port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber.

Ot'aheite, one of the Society islands.

O'thrys, a mountain of Thes'saly.

Ottade'ni, Northumberland and Durham.

O-why-hee, one of the Sand-wich islands.

- Ox'us*, Gihon, a large river of Asia.
- Pachynus*, Pas'saro, one of the capes of Sicily.
- Pactolus*, a river of Lyd'ia, in Asia Minor.
- Pa'dus*, Po, a large river in the north of Italy.
- Pasta'nus sinus*, gulf of Saler'no
- Pas'tum* or *Posido'nia*, Pes'ti, a town of Luca'nia.
- Palestina*, Palestine, or the Holy Land.
- Palinu'rum*, Palinu'ro, a cape of Lucania in Italy.
- Palmy'ra*, Tad'mor, a city in the deserts of Syr'ia.
- Palmyre'ne*, Theu'demor or Tad'mor, a country east of Syria.
- Palus*, a common name signifying a pool, marsh, or standing water.
- Pami'sus*, a river of Thessaly.
- Pamphyl'ia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Panama* [Pan-ar'-mah], capital of Terra Firma in S. America.
- Panga'us*, Casta'gnas [Casta'nas], a mountain of Thrace.
- Panno'nia*, Sclavo'nia, Croa'tia, Carnio'la, &c. an ancient division of Europe.
- Panor'mus*, Paler'mo, the present capital of Sicily.
- Paphlago'nia*, Pendera'chia, a country of Asia Minor.
- Pa'phos*, Ba'fo, or Ba'fa, a city of Cyprus.
- Par'na*, a city of Gallia Cispa-da'na in Italy.
- Parnas'sus*, Parnas'so, a celebrated mountain of Pho'cia near Del'phi.
- Par'nes* or *Parne'thus*, Cash'a, a mountain of At'tica abounding in veins.
- Pa'ros*, one of the Cyc'lades in the Ege'an sea.
- Parrha'sius*, a mountain of Ar-ca'dia.
- Par'thia*, Irak-A'gem, a country of Asia.
- Pas'saro*, a town of Molos'sis in Epi'rus.
- Pat'ara*, Pat'era, the capital of Lyc'ia.
- Pata'vium*, Pad'ua, a town of Venice in Italy.
- Pat'mos*, Path'mos, an island in the Ege'an sea.
- Paussilypus*, Paussil'po, a mountain near Naples.
- Pelas'gicus sinus*, gulf of Velo in Thessaly.
- Pe'lion*, a mountain of Thessaly.
- Pella*, Palati'sa, one of the principal towns of Macedo'nia.
- Peloponne'sus*, More'a, the southern part of Greece.
- Pelo'ria* or *Pelo'rus*, Pello'ro or Terra del Faro, one of the capes of Sicily.
- Pelu'sium*, Ti'neh or Damiet'ta, a town of Egypt.
- Pe'ncus* or *Pene'us*, Belvidere, river and town of Elis in Peloponne'sus.
- Pensaco'la*, capital of West Florida.
- Pentel'icus*, a mountain of At'tica.
- Pepare'thus*, an island in the Ege'an Sea.
- Perdid'o* [Per-de'-do], a river of West Florida.
- Per'ga*, Ka'ra-hi'sar, a town of Pamphyl'ia.
- Perse'polis*, Es'takar or Tehelminar, the capital of Persia.
- Per'sicus sinus*, Persian Gulf.
- Pessi'nus*, Posse'ne, a town of Phrygia.
- Per'sia* or *Susia'na*, Persia, a

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- country of Asia.
- Petelia* or *Petilia*, Strongoli, a town of Brutii.
- Petra* or *Ar'ce*, Krace, a town of Arabia Petræ'a.
- Pha'ra* or *Pa'ran*, a city of Ara'bia Petræ'a.
- Pha'ros*, a small island in the bay of Alexandria near the mouth of the Nile.
- Pharsa'lia*, the country or plains around Pharsalus.
- Pharsalus*, Far'sa, a city of Thessaly.
- Phi'nis*, Fa'oz, a river and city of Col'chis.
- Phœneus* or *Phœneus*, Pho'nia, a city of Arcadia.
- Phœ'ra*, Phœ'res, a town of Thessaly.
- Philadel'phia*, A'lah-sheer, or the beautiful city, in Lydia.
- Philippi'a*, a town of Macedo'nia.
- Philippopol'is*, Philippop'oli, a town of Thrace.
- Philista'a* or *Philis'tia*, a district of Syria.
- Phl'us*, Staph'lica, a town of Acha'ia Proper.
- Phoca'a*, Fo'chia, a city of Ionia.
- Pho'cia*, a division of Greece Proper.
- Pheni'cia*, a part of Syria and Palestine.
- Pho'to-e*, a mountain of Arcadia.
- Phry'gia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Phthio'tis* [Thio'tis], a part of Thessaly.
- Pice'num*, a part of Popedom in Italy.
- Pic'ti*, Dumbarton, also a people of Scotland.
- Piedmont [Peed-e-mont'], a country of Italy.
- Pie'ria*, a district of Macedo'nia.
- Pig'mies*, a black dwarfish people of Africa.
- Pim'pha*, a mountain of Boœ'tia.
- Pin'dus*, a chain of mountains between Macedonia & Thessaly.
- Pi'sa [Pe'sa], a city of Italy.
- Pi'sa*, Pisa, a city of Tuscany in Italy.
- Pisau'rum*, Pes'aro, a town of Italy.
- Piscataqua [Pis-cat'-a-way], a river of New Hampshire.
- Pisid'ia*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Pityu'sa*, Ivica, an Island of Spain in the Mediterranean sea.
- Placen'tia*, Placen'za, a city of Cispadana.
- Plata'a*, Cocla, a city of Boœ'tia, memorable for the defeat of the Persians under Mar-donius.
- Poitou [Poi-too'], a province of France.
- Pompe'ii*, Torredell'Annuncia'ta, a town of Campania, which was overwhelmed by an earthquake A.D. 79.
- Pom'pelon* or *Pam'pelo*, Pam-pelu'na, capital of Navarre [Navar'], in Spain.
- Pon'tus*, a common name signifying a sea.
- Pontus*, a country of Asia Minor.
- Por'tus Her'culis*, or *Libur'ni*, Leghorn [Legorn'], a city of Italy.
- Potida'a*, afterwards Cassan'dria, Cassan'der, a town of Macedo'nia.
- Pranes'te*, Palestri'na, a city of Latium.
- Proconne'sus*, Mar'mora, an island in the Propontis.
- Promonto'rium Sacrum*, cape St. Vincent.

Propontis, Sea of Mar'mora.
Pru'sa, Bur'sa, capital of Bithynia.

Ptolema'is, [Tolema'is], A'cre, a city of Gal'ilee, and of Upper Egypt.

Pute'oli, Puzzo'la, a city of Campa'nia.

Pyd'na, or *Cit'ron*, Kitro, a town of Pie'ria in Macedonia.

Py'lus, Nava'rri, a town of Messe'nia in Peloponne'sus.

Pyre'ne, *Pyrena'us mons*, the Pyrenes or Pyrene'an Mountains between Spain and France.

Quesnoy [Ke-noy], a town of the French Netherlands.

Qu'to, [Ke'to], a city and audience or province of South America.

Raleigh [Raw'ley] capital of North Carolina.

Raven'na, a town of the Lingones in Cisalpine Gaul.

Re'gio Syr'tica or *Tri'polita'na*, an ancient country of Africa.

Reg'ni, an ancient division of England containing Surry & Sussex.

Rha, Wolga, the largest river of Europe.

Rham'nus, a village of At'tica.

Rha'ta, Bava'ria, a division of Germany.

Rhe'gium, Reg'gio or Regio, a town of Cala'bria on the strait of Mess'ina.

Rheims [Reems], a town of France.

Rhe'nus, Rhine, a large river of Germany and Gaul.

Rho'da, Ro'ses, a port town of Catalo'nia.

Rhod'anus, Rhone, a large river of France.

Rho'do'pe, a range of mountains in Thrace.

Rho'dus, Rhodes [Roads], a large island in the Mediterranean sea.

Ridu'na, Al'derney, an island in the English Channel.

Rio-Jane'iro, [Re'o Jane'ro], a river and rich province of Brazil'.

Rochelle [Roshell'], a town of France.

Rochfort [Rosh'fort], a town of France, and of the Netherlands.

Ro'ma, Rome, the capital of La'tium, in Italy.

Romag'na, [Ro-ma'na], a province of Italy.

Ru'bicon, Rugo'ne or Fiumisi'na [Fiumise'no], a river between Gal'lia Cisalpada'na and Italy.

Rusica'de, Sigiga'da, a town of Numidia.

Saba'tha, Sana'a, a city of Ara'bia Fe'lix.

Sabria'na, the Bristol channel.

Sabrina, Sev'ern, a large river of England.

Saco [Saw'co], a town and river in the district of Maine.

Sagun'tum, Morvi'edro or Morve'dro, a town of Spain.

Sa'is, a town of Lower Egypt.

Sal'amia, Colou'ri, an island of Greece.

Sal'amis, Famagus'ta or Constan'za, a town of Cyprus.

Sala'pii, Sal'pe, a town of Apu'lia in Italy.

Salvador' [St.], a town of Congo in Africa.

Suma'ra, Somme [Somm], a river of France.

Samar'cand, a town of Usbec Tartary.

Sama'ria or *Sebas'te*, a district of Syria.

Sam'nium, a part of the kingdom of Naples.

Samoie'da [Sa-mo-e'-da] a large

country of Russia.
Sa'mos, an island in the Ege'an sea, opposite to Eph'esus.
Samosa'ta, Se'misat, a city of Commage'ne in Sy'ria.
Sar'des, Sart, the capital of Lydia.
Sardin'ia or *Sar'do*, Sardin'ia, an island in the Mediterranean.
Sarma'tia, a part of Europe and Asia.
Sar'mia, Guernsey, an island in the English channel.
Samothra'cia or *Samothra'ce*, Samothra'ki, an island in the Ege'an sea.
Saron'icus sinus, the gulf of En'gia.
Sax'ones, Saxony, a division and people of Germany.
Sca'l'dis, Scheldt [Skeld], a river of Belgica.
Scan'dia or *Scandina'via*, Norway and Sweden.
Scand'la or *Scand'le*, an island of Thes'saly.
Schaff-hau'-sen, a town & canton of Switzerland.
Scheldt, [Skeld], a river of the Netherlands.
Sci'athus, Skia'tho, an island in the Ege'an sea.
Scot'ti, Ross in Scotland; the Scots.
Scritofin'ni, Lap'land and West Both'nia.
Scylace'um or *Scylacium*, Squil'lace, a town of Brut'i.
Scyla'cius st'nus, the gulf of Squil'lace, in the south of Italy.
Scylla'um, Skil'leo, a promontory of Ar'gois.
Scy'ros, Sky'o or Sy'ra, an island in the Ege'an sea.
Scyth'ia, northern parts of Europe and Asia

Seges'ta, a town of Sicily, and of Panno'nia.
Segon'tium, Caarnarvon in North Wales.
Sego'via, a city of Old Castile in Spain.
Seleu'cia, Eu'shar, a city of Pisid'ia, and of other places.
Seleu'cia, Syr'ia Proper.
Senegal [Senegall'], a kingdom of Negroland in Africa.
Se'nia or *Seg'nia*, a town of Libur'nia in Illy'r'icum.
Senna'ar or *Sen'nar*, a kingdom of Nubia in Africa.
Se'nus, Shannon, the largest river of Ireland.
Sequ'ana, Seine, [Seen], a large river of France.
Seriphus, or *Seri'phos*, Ser'pho, one of the Cyc'lades.
Ses'tos, Zem'enic, a town of Thrace on the Hellespont, opposite Aby'dos.
Sib'aris or *Syb'aris*, a city of Luca'nia.
Sica'nia or *Sicil'ia*, Sicily.
Sic'yon, Basyl'ico, an ancient city of Acha'ia Proper.
Sicyo'na, a division of Peloponne'sus.
Sid'on, Se'ile or Zaide, a city of Phoen'cia.
Silu'res, a part of south Wales.
Sier'ra [Se-er'-ra] Le'o'ne, a river and fort of Africa.
Sime'ni or *Ice'ni*, Norfolk, Suffolk.
S'ina, Chinese Tartary.
Sin'ai, a mountain of Arabia near the northern part of the Red sea.
Sin'dus, *Sin'thus*, or *In'dus*, Sind or Sinde, a celebrated river of Asia.
Sino'pe, Si'nub, a city of Paphlago'nia.

S'nus, a common name signifying bay or strait.

Sirenu'sa in'sule, islands of the Sy'rens on the coast of Italy.

Sir'mtum, capital of Parno'nia.

Smyr'na, Ismir, a city of Ionia.

Solitudi'nes, Za'ara or the Great Desert in Africa.

Spar'ta, Pa'leo-Cho'ri, a city of Lacedæ'mon.

Sper'chius or *Sperche'us*, a river of Thes'saly.

Spole'tium, Spole'to, a town of Um'bria.

Stack'ades, Hieres, five small islands on the coast of Mar-seilles.

Stagi'ra, Stau'ros, a town of Chalcid'icé in Macedonia.

St. Croix [Croy], a river between the District of Maine and New Brunswick.

Stratus, a city of Eto'lia.

Strom'boli, one of the Lip'ari islands near Sicily.

Stroph'ades, Strofa'dia or Stri-vali, two small islands in the Ionian sea.

Stry'mon, Jem'boli or Jam'boli, a river of Macedo'nia.

Strymon'icus si'nus, the gulf of Corde'sa.

Stymph'a'lus, a town, river, lake, and fountain of Arca'dia.

Sue'vi, a people of Germany.

Sue'vicum ma're or *Coda'rus si'nus*, the Baltic sea.

Suio'nes, Sweden Proper.

Sul'mo, Su'mo'na, a town of Um'bria in Italy.

Su'sa, Suster or Tus'ter, capital of Susia'na.

Susia'na, Susis'tan or Persia, a country of Asia.

Sy'e'ne, As'suan, a city of Upper Egypt of the Nile.

Syracu'se, Syr'acuse, the ancient capital of Sicily.

Syr'ia, Pal'estine or Jude'a.

Tub'raca, a town of Numid'ia in Africa.

Tan'arus, Mat'apan, the southern cape of Greece.

Ta'gus, Tajo, a river of Portugal.

Tamo'sis, Thames [Tames], the largest river of Britain.

Tan'ager or *Tan'agrus*, Negro, a river of Luca'nia.

Tan'agra, Scami'no, a town of Boeo'tia.

Tan'a-is, Don, a river of Scyth'ia between Europe and Asia.

Taren'tum, Taren'to, a city of Cala'bria.

Tarenti'nus si'nus, gulf of Taren'to.

Tarraconen'sis, Navarre (Navar') and Catalo'nia.

Tarraco, Tarrago'na, a town of Spain.

Tar'sus, Tar-sous or Teras'so, capital of Cil'icia.

Tauri'ni, people of Gallia Transpada'na at the foot of the Alps.

Taurino'rum Augu'sta, Turin, a city of Italy.

Tau'rus, an extensive range of mountains in Asia.

Ta'vium or *Ta'via*, Tchoro'um [Choro'um], a city of Galatia.

Tayg'etus [Ta'ig'etus], a mountain of Laco'nia.

Te-a'num, Civita'te, an inland town of Apulia.

Te-a'num, Tia'no, an inland town of Campania.

Teg'e'a, Mok'lia, a town of Arca'dia.

Tem'pe, a pleasant vale of Thes'saly.

Tr'nedos, an island in the Ege'an sea on the coast of Tro'as.

Terges'te, Trieste [Tre'est], the chief town of Is'tria.

- Tergestinus sinus*, gulf of Trieste.
- Terinus sinus*, gulf of St. Euphemia.
- Thapsacus*, El-der or Por'to, Cate'na, a city on the confines of Syria and Arabia, on the Euphrates.
- Thapsus*, a city of Africa Proper.
- Thasos*, Thap'so, an island in the Ege'an sea.
- Thebes*, or *Thebe*, Thebes [Theebes] or Thiva, capital of Boeotia; also a city of Egypt.
- Therma*, afterwards Thessalonica, Salon'ichi, a city of Macedonia.
- Thermaicus sinus*, the gulf of Salon'ichi or Thessalonica.
- Thermopyla*, a celebrated pass between Greece Proper and Thessaly.
- Thermus*, a town of Aetolia.
- Thesprotia*, a district of Epirus.
- Thessalia*, Janna, Thessaly, a country of Greece.
- Thibet* [Ti'-bet], a country of Asia.
- Thracia*, Roma'nai, Rume'lia, or Thrace, a large country in the east of Europe.
- Thrusymenus*, Peru'gia, a lake in Etruria.
- Thule*, the Shetland and Orkney islands.
- Thyatira*, Akhi'sar, a city of Lydia.
- Tiberias*, a lake and town of Galilee.
- Tiberis*, Teve're or Tiber, a celebrated river of Italy.
- Tibur*, Tivoli, a town of Latium on the river of Anio.
- Ticinum*, Pa'via, a town of Gallia Cisalpinga in Italy.
- Ticinus*, Tesino, a river of Italy.
- Tigranocerta*, Se'red, a city of Arme'nia Major.
- Tygris*, Basila'sa or Bere'ma, a large river of Asia.
- Tiguri*, Schaffhausen, Zurich &c. or a people of the Helvetii.
- Tingis*, Tangier, a port town of Morocco.
- Tolatum*, Toledo, the capital of New Castile in Spain.
- Tolos*, Tou'louse [Too'louse'], a town of France.
- Tomarus*, Tomerir, a mountain of Thesprotia in Epirus.
- Toronicus sinus*, the gulf of Cassandria.
- Toxandri*, Antwerp, or a people of Gallia Belgica.
- Trapezus*, Trebizond, a city of Pontus in Asia Minor.
- Trebia*, Tre'vi, a town of Umbria in Italy.
- Tres* [Trees] *Tader'na*, the 3 Taverns, a place on the via.
- Asp'ia*, or Ap'pian Way.
- Tricca* *Tricala*, a town of Thessaly.
- Tridentum*, Trent, a city of the Ra'ti in Italy, famous for the ecclesiastical council, which sat there 18 years to regulate the affairs of the Church, A. D. 1545.
- Trieste* [Tre-est'], a town in Carniola on the gulf of Venice [Ven'is].
- Trincomale*, a seaport town of the island of Ceylon.
- Trinobantes*, Middlesex and Essex in England.
- Tripolis*, Trip'oli, a city of Phœnicia, & of other places.
- Tripolitana*, Trip'oli, a division of Africa.
- Troas*, Troy, a celebrated country of Asia Minor.
- Træzen* or *Træzene*, Damaila, a city of Ar'golus.
- Troglodytes*, an ancient savage people of Ethio'pia.

Troja or *Ilium*, Troy, capital of Troas.

Truentus, Tron'to, a river of Picenum in Italy.

Tul'tium, Toul, a town of France.

Tu'nes, Tunis, a place about fifteen miles from old Carthage, in Africa.

Tusculum, Fresca'ti, a city of La'tium.

Tus'cum, *Try-the'num*, or *Inferum ma're*, the Mediterranean sea west of Italy.

Ty'rus, Neister [Nees'ter], a river of Europe, which runs into the Euxine sea.

Ty'rus, Tyre, called also in the east, Sur, or Sour, a city of Phoen'cia.

Uti'a-rus, O'f'eron, an island on the coast of France.

Um'bria, a division of Italy, now a part of Papedom.

Urbi'num, Urbino, a town of Umbria.

U'rius sinus, gulf of Manfredonia in Italy.

U'tica, Sar'cor, a city of Africa Proper.

Utrecht [U-trate,] a city of the Netherlands.

Uxan'tis, Ushant', a small island on the coast of France.

Valenciennes [Val-len-seen], a town of France.

Valen'tia, Valen'cia, a town of France, of Spain, and of Italy.

Vec'tis, the Isle of Wight.

Vecturio'nes, Edinburgh; or a people of Scotland.

Veli'nus, Veli'no, a river of Italy, which runs into the Nar.

Ven'eti, a people of Brittany

in France.

Ven'etus la'cus, Boden-sea, or Lake of Constance.

Ven'ta Belg'rum, Winchester in England.

Venu'sia, Veno'sa, a town of Apu'lia in Italy, the birth place of Horace.

Verbi'nus lacus, Maggiore or Locar'uo, a lake of Italy.

Vergen'tium or *Verginum ma're*, the Irish sea, or St. George's Channel.

Ver'o'na, a town of the Cenoman'ni in Cisalpine Gaul.

Vesu'vius, Mo'te Vesu'vio, a volcanic mountain in Italy.

Via'der or *Vu'derus*, the river O'der, in Germany.

Vien'na, Vienne' [Ve-enn'], a city of D'u'plaine in France.

Vinda'na, Vennes, a seaport town of Brittany in Gaul.

Vincennes, [Vin-sens'], capital of Indiana Territory.

Vindelici'a, Suabia [Swa'bia], a country of Europe.

Vindi'tis, Belle Isl, an island between Gaul and Britain.

Visu'rgis, the Weser, a river of Germany.

Vultur'nus, Vultur'no, a river of Campania in Italy.

Xan'thus or *Scaman'der*, a river of Troas.

Xan'thus, Ekseni'de, the chief city of Lycia in Asia Minor.

Zacyn'thus, Zant, an island of Greece in the Ionian sea.

Za'mu, a town of Numidia, near which Hannibal was vanquished by Scipio.

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